This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

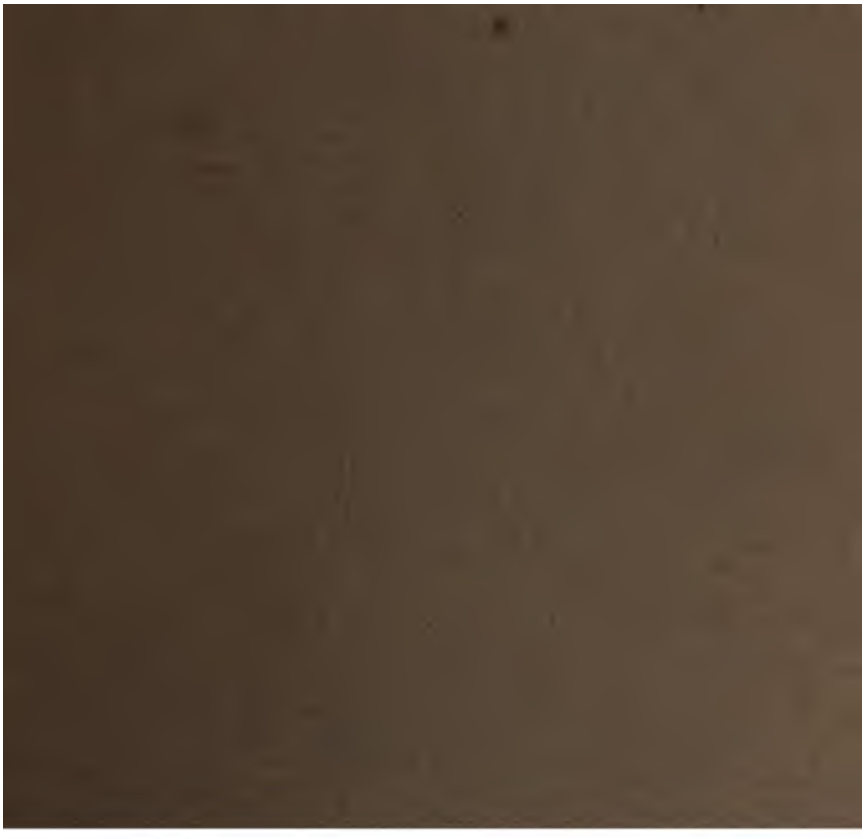
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY
ORGANIZED 1891
TANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



Engraved by J. Roffe from a Drawing by Do. Nash. for the Beauties of England & Wales.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

Staffordshire.

London Published by Vernor & Hood Poultry Nov. 1st 1801.

THE

Beauties

of

ENGLAND AND WALES:

OR

DELINEATIONS

TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL

and

DESCRIPTIVE.

Vol. XIII. Part I.

Crescent, Bath.

THE

BEAUTIES

OF

England and Wales:

OR,

ORIGINAL DELINEATIONS,

TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,

OF

EACH COUNTY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BY THE

REV. J. NIGHTINGALE.

VOL. XIII.—PART II.

Incorrect pedigrees, futile etymologies, verbose disquisitions, crowds of epitaphs, lists of landholders, and such farrago, thrown together without method, unanimated by reflections, and delivered in the most uncouth and horrid style, make the bulk of our county histories. GOUGH.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS; LONGMAN AND CO.; J. WALKER; R. BALDWIN; SHERWOOD AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; B. AND R. CROSBY AND CO.; J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; C. AND J. RIVINGTON; AND G. COWIE AND CO.

1813.

LIBRARY OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY.

Q.46320

OCT 1 1900

STAFFORDSHIRE.

THIS county belonged to the ancient *Cornavii* of the Britons, the division of *Flavia Cæsariensis* of the Romans, and the kingdom of *Mercia* during the Saxon heptarchy. Bede* calls the inhabitants *Angli Mediterranei*, the Midland English. The Saxon name was Statfordscyre, from the shire town, Stafford, which name some† have derived from the river Sow, which flows about three miles east of it.‡ Somner‖ says, somewhat fancifully, *a vado forte Baculo transmeabili*. Whatever may have been the original name of the river, it is pretty obvious, that the name of the town, and from thence that of the county, has emerged; as the terminational word, *ford*, demonstrates; but it is highly probable that the *Sow* had, at one time, the letter t, in its orthography; and if so, there will be very little difficulty in discovering a rational etymology for Stafford and Staffordshire. Camden says, it was called Betheney, at one time.

The two Roman military ways, Watling Street, and Icknield Street, pass through this county. Watling Street enters it out of Warwickshire, near Tamworth, and running westward, passeth into Shropshire, at no great distance from Brewood. Icknield Street enters the county, from Warwickshire, at the village of Hansworth, near Birmingham, runs a little beyond Shenstone, at which place it crosses Watling Street, and thence proceeding in a direction north-east and by north, enters the county of Derbyshire,

* Ecclesiastical History, IV. p. 3. † Salmon's New Survey, II. 515.

‡ "From Tillington, Sow, washing the walls of Stafford, passeth between the town and castle of Stafford town." Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 57. Edition of 1723, by Sir Simon Degge, Knt.

‖ Saxon Dict. *in loc.*

Derbyshire, over the Dove at Monk's Bridge.* There is a great confusion in both the maps, and the descriptions respecting this road.† It is said to have derived its name from a conjecture that this part of the county belonged to the Iceni. "The Ikening Street," says the learned, or the whimsical, Mr. Whitaker,‡ "confessedly signifies the way which led to the Iceni of the eastern coast." The Roman stations in this county that are known, are *Pennocrucium*, near Stretton; and *Etocetum*, at Wall, near Lichfield. But Salmon§ gives to this county four Roman stations, which, he says, are *Mediolanum*, at Knightley; *Uriconium*, at Wrotteseley; *Uxacona*, at Wall-Lichfield; and *Etocetum*, at Barbeacon. The first of these stations, Camden, in a very positive strain, places in Montgomeryshire; and Bishop Horseley fixes it on a slip of land, inclosed by the Tern, and another river. *Uriconium*, we have no doubt, is the Wroxeter

* Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, p. 400.

† Erdeswicke does not appear to mention it; or rather, he mistakes it for Watling Street. In describing the course of the "Breewood Water," he says, it "washeth the banks of Stretton, so called, because it stands on the way called *Watling Street*, as if you said Street Town." p. 63. It is on Icknield Street that Stretton stands: the etymology may still be the same.

‡ History of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 108, second ed. 8vo. The topographer or the antiquary, who consults this very odd book, will have need to keep a strict eye to the windings and turnings of the author, or he will be led into very great mistakes; as many, perhaps most, of Mr. Whitaker's conclusions and reasonings are founded on some previous supposition. "In all probability,"—"most likely,"—"we may suppose,"—"the Britons *must* have constructed, &c."—"I apprehend," and other hypothetical phrases of this kind, are favourite modes of expression in this author's works; and it is from such premises that he reasons and decides, in the most ingenious and positive manner, through several pages, till he seems to have persuaded himself, and almost his reader, that he is proceeding on indubitable and acknowledged facts. A society of antiquaries, composed of such men as Mr. Whitaker, would produce far more curious, and even extensive volumes, than those which at present compose the Archæologia; we will not say more useful or valuable. The History of Manchester, nevertheless, contains much information that may, with safety, be relied on.

§ Survey II. p. 517.

Wroxetor of Salop;* *Uxacona*, or Usacona, which ought to have been mentioned earlier in the present volume, we believe, belong either to Sheriffs Hales, on the borders of Shropshire and this county,† or to the place assigned it on the map of Shropshire, in the British Atlas, accompanying this work. Great, and in some instances, insuperable, difficulties, must ever attend the task of assigning proper places to the remains of the Roman military roads and stations, which are faintly discoverable in various parts of this island. Salmon places *Pennocrucium* at Oldbury, in Warwickshire, and gives the second journey of Antoninus, leading from the north by Chester to London, as his authority; adding, that Penkridge, the place assigned it by some other antiquaries, has "neither military way, remains, nor distance to boast of."‡ But Plot, Gale, Horseley, and Stukeley all nearly agree, that this is the site of that station. It must, however, be confessed, that this is not clearly ascertained, though its distance from *Etocetum*,§ the apparent etymology of its name in the river *Penck*, at the same distance laid down by Antoninus, and the ancient city of Pennocrucium, which may be said still to exist in *Penkridge*, though at present but an obscure village, naturally encourage some presumption that this is the place. The remains of Roman antiquity, which have from time to time been discovered upon the roads and stations, shall be noticed in their proper places.

Staffordshire is an inland county, lying nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It is a long and narrow tract, something in the form of a rhombus; bounded on the north by Cheshire and Derbyshire, on the east by Leicestershire, on the west by Shropshire, and on the south by Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Its greatest length, from north-north-east to south-south-west, is about sixty miles; and its greatest breadth, from Newton Salney, to the western point of Terbey Heath, near Market Drayton,

* Vide Ante, p. 8.

† Gough, Add. Cam. III. 29. ‡ Vol. II. p. 522.

§ See Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, p. 158, 8vo. ed. 1811.

Drayton, in Shropshire, is thirty-eight miles.* It contains about 780,800 acres of land; 100,000 of which are pasture, 500,000 arable, and the remaining 180,800 woods, waters, wastes, &c. By the last census, there appeared in this county to be 45,198 houses, 239,153 inhabitants; 118,698, of which were males, and 120,455 females. Of these numbers 72,465 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 43,930 in agriculture. The poors'-rates, in 1803, amounted to 110,624l. at four shillings and two-pence farthing in the pound; and the property assessment, in 1806, was 1,840,961l. The parochial rates, since that period, have risen to a still more alarming extent. In little more than twelve months, before the year 1795, they advanced, in the parish of Tettenhall, fifty per cent.† The conclusion, therefore, if we had not actual observation to confirm our statement, is rational, that the amount of the poors'-rates, since the year 1806, has advanced in an equal proportion. This county sends ten members to parliament, two of which are for the shire; at present Sir Edward Littleton, and the Right Hon. Lord Granville Leveson Gower, D. C. L.

The present CIVIL DIVISION of this county is as follows:—There are five Hundreds:—Totmanslow, to the north; Pyrehill, to the north-west; Cuddlestone, to the south-west; Offlow, to the east; and Seisdon, to the South. There is one city, Lichfield; three boroughs, Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Tamworth; and twenty-four market towns, ancient and modern.

The ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION comprises one hundred and eighty one parishes;‡ and the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry contains Derbyshire, the larger part of Warwickshire, the whole

* Pitt's Agricultural Survey of Staffordshire, p. 2.

† Ibid. pp. 57, 238.

‡ According to Mr. Pitt, (Survey, p. 4.) who says, that by the term parish he means a tract of land having a place of worship, and united in some degree, by a common or mutual interest, without regarding the ecclesiastical constitution, or dependence upon a superior or mother church.

whole of the county of Stafford, (except two parishes) and nearly half of Shropshire. It is divided into four Archdeaconries, Coventry, Stafford, Derby, and Salop, and contains 643* churches and chapels, of which 250 are impropriate. The Iceni according to Dr. Plot† were the original inhabitants of Staffordshire. In this opinion, however, he seems to stand alone, and unsupported. Mr. Shaw says, it must be a mistake, because that tribe were undoubtedly of Derbyshire. Camden and Gough ‡ will not allow that they extended farther to the west than Huntingdonshire; while Salmon‖ confines them to the two maritime counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The opinion of Mr. Shaw is, that the Ordivices were the aboriginal inhabitants of this district, and it seems at least pretty clear, that they possessed it many centuries before the Christian era. These were a brave and warlike people whose territories extended over a great portion of Wales, as well as many counties in England. They were not, however, long permitted to enjoy their dominions in tranquillity. The Cornabii breaking through the limits of their original settlements on the banks of the Dee, conquered a large tract of country to the west and north-west, and established a powerful monarchy of which *Condate*§ was the capital. The Brigantes, whose original habitations lay more to the north, in their turn subdued a portion of the territories of this tribe, a short time before the arrival of the Romans. Upon this event the metropolis was transferred from *Condate* to *Uriconium*, now Wroxetei; and this honour the latter seems to have enjoyed a considerable time, after the first invasion of Britain, by these unrivalled conquerors. The

* Ecclesiast. An. Register for 1808, p. 205.

† Plot's History of Staffordshire, p. 393.

‡ Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 159.

‖ Salmon's New Survey of England, p. 155.

§ The situation of this city is much disputed. Mr. Whitaker concludes it to have stood at Kinderton. Dr. Wilkes, on the other hand, will have it to have been placed at Bell-pool near Middlewich.

county we are about to describe formed part of the dominion of the Cornabii, as has been already mentioned, to the latest period of their existence as an independent nation. The Cangi * indeed, from their name, are supposed by some to have possessed a portion of the chace, or forest of Cannock; but if they did so, it was merely in the capacity of herdsmen or servants to the Cornabii. Others, however, positively deny all connection between the words Cannock, and Cangi; maintaining the former to be derived from the name of Canute, the first of the Danes who possessed the regal dignity in England, and who lived several centuries posterior to the period of which we are now speaking. We have no hesitation to pronounce the latter idea erroneous.

When the Romans pushed their conquests into the interior of this country, the territories of the Cornabii, would appear to have comprised, besides Staffordshire, the counties of Chester, Salop, Warwick, and Worcester. During the sanguinary contests our ancestors maintained for freedom against these masters of the world, we hear very little concerning this district or its inhabitants. The level aspect of the country, in general, afforded but little inducement to the Britons, to oppose themselves here to the disciplined armies of Rome. Perfectly skilled in military science, the latter could easily supply by art the deficiencies of nature. The Britons, on the other hand, comparatively ignorant of the art of war, justly considered the hills, as offering the best means of counteracting and balancing the advantages of discipline. To the hills therefore they generally retired, and there, history informs us, they resisted with the most heroic valour, every effort of the Romans to reduce them to subjection; and though at last compelled to submit, their determined courage, and generous ardour for freedom, excited the eloquence and admiration of their haughty but enlightened conquerors.

After

* Whitaker's History of Manchester, Vol. III. p. 33. Shaw's History of Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 14.

After the subjection of their country, the Cornabii seem to have continued the faithful friends and allies of the Roman people. Numeri and Turmae, of this tribe, are frequently mentioned in the Notitia as serving in the armies of the latter emperors. From hence it would appear that they retained their original name, even posterior to the decline of the Roman power. It is certainly then in no small degree remarkable, that the appellation Cornabii never afterwards occurs in the annals of English history, nor has any traces of it been discovered either in this county, or in any other part of the island.

When the legions of Rome were recalled for the protection of the central dominions of the empire, against those swarms of barbarians, which ultimately effected its ruin, the Britons found themselves in a most unhappy and miserable situation. The flower of their youths, trained up in the Roman army, had been carried along with it to assist in the defence of Italy. Those who remained at home being entirely devoted to the arts of peace; and having their minds debased by slavery, were totally unfit for the arduous conflicts of the field. Secure under the safe-guard of Roman valour, they had lost all idea of defending themselves. Such was the situation of our ancestors, when the Scotch and Picts, now no longer opposed by the veteran troops of Rome, broke through those walls, which before they had assailed in vain, and advancing into the heart of England, plundered and massacred at will its weak, and defenceless inhabitants. In their thirst for vengeance, these ferocious enemies spared neither sex nor age. All were promiscuously put to the sword, or perished in the flames. The miserable Britons, unable to resist, sent deputies to Rome to implore assistance, but their entreaties were heard in vain. The Romans, scarcely adequate to the protection of Italy itself, were compelled to abandon the remote provinces to their fate. In this direful extremity, our ancestors, too timid and irresolute to arm in their own defence, resolved to dispatch ambassadors to the Saxons, a warlike tribe of Germany. These eagerly embraced the op-

portunity offered to them of extending their military fame, and acquiring a portion of those riches which Roman civilization had introduced into Britain. A considerable army was immediately sent over, by whose prowess and intrepidity, the Picts and Scots were once more driven back to their original settlements. No sooner was this service performed, than the Saxons, allured by the opulence and fertility of the country, and the easy conquest the dastardly behaviour of its inhabitants promised, determined to seize upon it for themselves. With this view they warmly urged to their countrymen on the continent the many advantages to be derived from such a measure, nor were their representations long neglected. Thousands immediately abandoned their native land, to join the standard about to be unfurled for the subjugation of Britain. A pretence for quarrelling was soon discovered; then followed a scene of desolation and cruelty, more dreadful, if possible, than that which marked the progress of the northern barbarians, from whose sanguinary grasp they had just been freed.

The Saxon army being divided into several corps under leaders totally independent of each other, advanced into different districts, each with the view of conquering for themselves. In the end seven kingdoms were established, of which Mercia was the finest, if not the most powerful, extending over all the midland counties. It was founded by Crida, who arrived in England in 584, and assumed the purple the following year.* Staffordshire formed a portion of this monarchy and contained several of its principal towns.

In the neighbourhood of Lichfield, is the forest of Cannock, the favourite chace of the Mercian kings, near which it is extremely probable some of their palaces anciently reared their lofty battlements.

During the inroads of the Danes this county bore a considerable share of the calamities, the cruelty and rapacity, occasioned in almost every portion of our island. Several sanguinary battles

* Rapin's History of England, Vol. I. p. 53.

battles took place between them and the Saxons within the limits of Mercia. The Saxon annals mention a dreadful defeat which they sustained in that kingdom in the year 911, but do not specify the spot on which the action was fought.* The slaughter was prodigious, and among the slain were two kings, Ewils and Healfden, two earls, Ohter and Scurfa, six generals, and a vast number of inferior officers, many of them very considerable persons. Henry of Huntingdon gives us a similar account of this action, differing only a little with respect to the names of the great men killed. Concerning the scene of this battle much diversity of opinion prevails among succeeding antiquaries and historians. Florence of Worcester, and Ralph Rigden, contend that it took place in the vicinity of Tettenhall, in this county. Ethelwald, on the other hand, maintains with equal confidence that it was fought at Wednesfield. The truth seems to be that two battles † happened in this part of Staffordshire; the one near Tettenhall, in 907, and the other at Wednesfield, in the year 911, ‡ in both of which the same parties were engaged. These brilliant victories are among the number of those which distinguished the glorious and successful reign of Edward the elder, second son of the celebrated Alfred, by his queen Ethelswitha, daughter of a Mercian Earl.‖ Ethelfleda the king's sister, and widow of Ethelbert, governor of that kingdom, contributed much by her prudence, activity, and valour,

* Shaw's History of Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 38.

† Higden. Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 500.

‡ Antiquaries and historians differ no less with regard to the period in which these battles were fought, than they do with respect to the scene of them. Asser says, the battle of Wednesfield happened in 910, and so it is in Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 219. Ethelwald describes it as fought on the 5th of August, 911, but his account evidently points it out as the battle of Tettenhall and not that of Wednesfield. The action of Tettenhall is mentioned by Leland, in page 185, of his Collectanea, as having taken place in 907, but in page 282 of the same work he places it in 933. Hoveden, p. 242, makes the date of it 907, but Huntingdon, p. 203, says 911.

‖ Hume's History of England, vol. I. p. 99.

lour, to the continued success of her brother's arms.* Retaining the government after the death of her husband, she erected numerous castles, raised and organised a powerful army, and is said to have been personally present, in all the great actions fought during her government, within the limits of Mercia.

At the time of the partition of England, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, Staffordshire, as part of Mercia, fell to the latter. After the conquest, the whole estates of the Mercian Earls were divided by William among four of his principal followers, Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrars, and William Fitz Ansculph, the last of whom held twenty-five manors in this county. The other landholders besides the king were the bishop of Chester, the abbies of Westminister and Burton, the church of Rheims, the canons of Stafford and Wolverhampton, Earl Roger, &c.† In the reign of Henry I. Robert de Belesme earl of Shrewsbury, ravaged this county in support of the pretensions of Robert Curthose the King's brother.‡

During the contentions for the crown between the houses of York, and Lancaster, a decisive battle was fought at Blore-heath, in this county. The earl of Salisbury marching to join the Duke of York, who then lay at Ludlow in Shropshire, was intercepted at this place, by the royal army under Lord Audley, who posted himself here for that purpose, by the express orders of Queen Margaret, the celebrated consort of Henry VI. she being extremely fearful lest the kings person should fall into the power of his adversary. Lord Audley's forces amounted to ten thousand men, and had besides the advantage of chusing their position, whereas the Yorkist troops did not exceed 5000, men with all the incumbrances and disadvantages of an army on its march. The Earl of Salisbury, to obviate these difficulties, as much as possible, and with the view of separating the royalists, and throwing them off their guard, had recourse to stratagem.

* Hume's History of England, vol. I. p. 102.

† Domesday Book, Fol. 246. A. ‡ Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 499.

gem. Between the two armies ran a small rivulet with very steep banks, and not easily passed. Feigning therefore a retreat, he induced Lord Audley to order a precipitate pursuit. The consequence was the division of his army by the rivulet; which the Earl no sooner perceived than he ordered his troops to face about, and commence the attack. The vigour of the onset, and the surprise and astonishment of the enemy, soon decided the fortune of the day.* Lord Audley himself, and two thousand four hundred of the Cheshire gentlemen whose loyalty and ardour had led them into the van, fell in the action.† The Queen, who beheld the defeat of her army, from the tower of Muccleston church, fled to Eccleshall castle, while Salisbury proceeded, without further opposition, to the place of his destination.‡

Michael Drayton commemorates this important battle, so fatal to the Lancastrian cause; and preserves the names of the Cheshire heroes, who fought on either side.

At Tutbury, as well as Chartley, Mary, the beautiful but unfortunate Queen of Scots, resided at different periods during the time of detention in England, by her rival Elizabeth. At the latter place her correspondence with the Pope was contrived and carried on. Here likewise she resided, previous to being conducted to Fotheringham castle, where her trial and condemnation took place, followed by her execution, to the indelible disgrace of the great and illustrious princess who then swayed the English sceptre.

Staffordshire, during the great rebellion, as it is called, in general supported the cause of the parliament, but to this observation the exceptions were perhaps more numerous than in any other county in England. The Dyotts of Lichfield and many of the country gentlemen were conspicuous for their loyalty and attachment to the house of Stuart. Lichfield was

* Hume's History of England, Vol. II. p. 204.
† Leland's Itin. VII. 32. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 509.
‡ Pennant's Journey, p. 61, 62.

taken and retaken several times in the course of the war, as shall be more fully shewn when we come to the history and description of that city. In the neighbourhood of Stafford, the Earl Northampton engaged Sir John Gell, and Sir William Brereton, and after a most desperate rencounter, succeeded in compelling the enemy to abandon the field. He himself however being too eager in the pursuit, was surrounded by a party of republican horse and slain. This event so discouraged the Royalists that they fell back again upon Stafford, which town soon after surrendered to the parliament, as did also the town of Wolverhampton. In this county, Charles II. lay concealed after the fatal battle of Worcester, till he found an opportunity of making his escape to France. The circumstances attending his concealment, the hardships he underwent, and the faithful attachment of his friends, particularly of the three brothers, Humphry, John, and Richard Pendsford, will be found very fully detailed by Mr. Shaw in his General History of Staffordshire, to which we beg leave to refer such as feel strongly interested in the misfortunes of royalty.

In the year 1745, the Scotch rebels posted themselves at Leek, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, who feared the consequences of an action, betwixt them and the army of the Duke of Cumberland, then stationed in the town of Stone. The rebels, however, deemed it prudent to withdraw to their own country, without hazarding an engagement. Since that period the history of Staffordshire is merely a history of its commerce and manufactures.

Ecclesiastical History.—Mr. Shaw is of opinion that in the days of Druidism, the chief seat of the arch-druid of Britain, was situated in the vicinity of Sutton Colfield, which anciently formed a portion of the forest of Cank or Cannoc. This conclusion is drawn from a combination of evidence which we confess appears to us to possess considerable weight. The forest of Cannoc lying nearly in the centre of England, corresponds with the position of the well authenticated residence of that

that supreme priest in the continental countries. An extensive common here still bears the name of Drood or Druid-heath. On this spot, it is supposed, the people were annually accustomed to assemble to have their disputes, civil and religious, finally decided by the arch-druid. The words Cannoc and Colfield, though unquestionably of Saxon origin, Mr. Shaw says, bear an evident relation in meaning to druidical religious rites. Besides these circumstances in support of this notion, there are two large areas, immediately adjoining, which cannot be well accounted for, except upon the supposition of their being the summer and winter habitations of this sovereign Druid. A third area of smaller dimensions, which is placed at the east end of the heath, may probably have been appropriated for the reception of some of his more illustrious attendants. Add to all this, the position of the areas, particularly that now called Knaves Castle, than which perhaps there is not a spot in England better adapted for making observations in astronomy, the favourite pursuit of the Druids. The summit of Barbeacon hill adjoining commands an open and extensive view of Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Worcestershire, besides several counties in Wales. If therefore, as we are informed, high hills were the points from which by means of fire these priests gave notice to the country, of their quarterly sacrifices, what place could be found more suitable to their purpose than this?

The inhabitants of Staffordshire, forming part of Mercia, continued in the practice of Paganism, till the reign of Penda, long after its abolition in the neighbouring states. At length this monarch having sent his son Peadda into Northumberland to solicit in marriage Alchflida, the daughter of King Oswy, he was converted to Christianity by the persuasive discourses of the venerable Bede. The object of his journey being accomplished, he returned to his native country accompanied by a number of celebrated characters, who immediately began to spread the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel with great success among the idolatrous Mercians. Penda, who seems to have viewed

viewed these events with the utmost indifference, soon after entered into a war with the Northumbrian prince, and being defeated and slain in battle, his dominions were seized by the conqueror. Oswy, in conjunction with Peadda, remained in possession of Mercia for the space of three years, during which time Christianity was declared the established religion, and the cathedral of Lichfield founded. At the end of this period, however, the inhabitants, weary of subjection to a foreign master, revolted, and having proved successful in regaining their independence conferred the crown on Wulfhere, one of the sons of Penda, who still embraced the Pagan idolatry.

During the earlier part of the reign of this prince, the cause of Christianity was greatly injured by the vigour and enmity with which he persecuted its professors. So strong indeed was the aversion he had conceived against the religion of Jesus, that he ordered his two sons to be put to death, because they refused to become apostates. Cellagh, who had succeeded Diuma, the first bishop of Mercia, was compelled to fly to Scotland for safety. Wulfhere, however, in the end became a convert to Christianity himself. The circumstances which led to this change in his religious sentiments are very imperfectly stated by historians. His first act was to appoint Trumhere, an English clergyman, who had been educated in Scotland to the vacant see.* To this prelate Juraman succeeded. The famous St. Chad, or St. Ceadda was next consecrated. About the year 669, by this bishop the episcopal see of Mercia was finally fixed at Lichfield. His successor Winefred, being deposed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishopric was divided into five several dioceses, Lichfield, Worcester, Hereford, Leicester and Sidnacester.†

Offa, one of the most powerful and illustrious monarchs of the Saxon heptarchy, required of Pope Adrian that his dominions

* Ecclesiast. An. Register, for 1809, p. 78, 79.

† Higde, Polychron. v. I. p. 241. Ecclesiast. An. Register, for 1809, p. 40.

nions should be governed by an archiepiscopal power. To this he was induced by feelings of pride and resentment, that his bishops should be subordinate to an authority beyond the limits of his own kingdom. In compliance with the wish of Offa, Lichfield was constituted an independent archbishopric in 786. This city however, only continued to enjoy the distinction it had thus obtained, till the death of Offa, when the archbishop of Canterbury* prevailed upon Leo the then Pope, by a golden bait, to reduce it once more to its ancient rank within the jurisdiction of his see. About the year 1067, the bishopric was carried from hence to Chester on account of the mean condition of the town. From Chester it was removed a few years subsequent to Coventry, where it continued till after a succession of 45 prelates, Walter de Langton was unanimously chosen bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. From this period, nothing remarkable happened in Staffordshire, connected with church history, previous to the reformation; when the cathedral of Lichfield was despoiled of the rich shrine of St. Chad, and the see of Coventry again disjoined from it. These two bishopricks remained separate till the era of the restoration, when they again united in the person of the celebrated Dr. John Hacket, who was elevated to this dignity as a reward for his pious heroism, during the persecution of the established church by the puritanical party. Since that time this diocese has undergone no changes deserving of notice.

Aspect of the Country.—The aspect of Staffordshire varies in different districts: the middle and south portions are generally level, or only interspersed with gentle eminences. To this observation, however, there are a few exceptions, among these the hills of Dudeley and Sedgely, the Quartose and Ragstone hills of Rowley, and the hills of Clent and Barbeacon may be reckoned the most conspicuous. The high grounds of Byshbury and Essington, and some situations near Tettenhall, and Enville, as well as on Cannock-heath, also reach considerable

* Camden says King Kenulph. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 512.

ble elevation. That portion of the county last mentioned was in ancient times wholly covered with oak, but has been for several centuries entirely despoiled of its foliage. Scarcely a tree now remains to enliven the view throughout an extent of 40 square miles, or 2500 acres.

The northern division of Staffordshire is quite of an opposite character to that on the south. Here the surface of the country is for most part bleak and hilly. Only a few of the eminences, however, rise to any remarkable height. The summit of Bunster, near Ilam, was found by Mr. Pitt * in the course of his survey to be 1200 feet above the level of the Thames at Brentford. According to the same author the Weever hills, and some other points, even ascend so high as 1500 feet. The general elevation of this district above the southern part is estimated at from 100 to 200 yards. That portion of it, which is denominated the moorlands, is the commencement of that range of mountains which stretch themselves from hence through the centre of England northwards till they enter Scotland, receiving different appellations in their progress, and becoming more lofty as they approach the north.

As the subject is unquestionably a curious one, we deem it unnecessary to apologize to our readers for transcribing from Mr. Pitt's Survey a view of the particular elevation of different spots in this *interior* county, above the level of the sea:

"Elevation of sundry points of land in this county, perpendicularly above the level of the tide of the Thames at Brentford.

Particular Spots.	*Feet.*
Banks of the Severn at Over Ashley	60
——————Tame at Tamworth	150
——————Trent at its junction with the Dove	100
——————Summit of the Staffordshire Canal	385
——————Summit of the Birmingham Canal	500
——————Summit of the Wirely Canal at Essington-wood new Colliery	560 Summit

* Pitt's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 10.

Particular Spots.	*Feet.*
Summit of Bynbury-hill.....	650
——Barbeacon.....	750
——the highest peak of Rowley hill.....	900
——The grand trunk Canal.....	420
——a hill called Bunster, near Ilam, in the Moorlands.....	1200
——the Weever hills, and some other of the highest points in the Moorlands.....	1500

"Many of the above are by actual observation, and others by estimate only."*

Soil.—This county exhibits as great a variety of soils as any other in England of proportionate extent. Mr. Pitt says the arable soils may in general be divided into, first, the stiff and strong clayey, (argillaceous), secondly the loose and light, sandy, (arenaceous,) thirdly, although the county has no chalk, yet in the limestone district, lime earth (calcareous), fourthly the mixed or compound soil or loam composed of the above with the addition of stones and other matters, *terra compositia*. The strong clayey soil is most prevalent in the hundred of Castleton, and in those portions of the hundred of Offlow which lie north of the Trent, and east of the Tame, together with the southern parishes of Pyrehill and Totsmanstow. The light soil predominates chiefly in the hundred of Offlow, to the south of the Trent, and in the lands adjoining to Pattingham, Womburn, Himley, and Kings Swinford in the hundred of Seisdon. The calcareous district is of small extent, and situated chiefly eastward of a semicircular line, which may be supposed to be drawn from Farley by Kingsale and Ipstones to Warton in the hundred of Totmanstow. The other districts of that hundred, and all the central portions the county or on the south side of the river Trent, are composed of the mixt compound soil. The meadow grounds, which for the most part lie in the vicinity of the canals and rivers, usually partake of the

* Pitt's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 9, 10.

the nature of the arable soils in their neighbourhood, with the addition of the sediment of water, when within reach of the streams. In some particular spots peat earth forms the soil in the meadow ground, reaching different degrees of thickness in different places. This species of earth, consists principally of the decayed roots of aquatic vegetables. Sometimes it contains trunks of trees, of which many curious specimens, have of late years been found near Stonehall in the parish of Shenstone. When properly drained, consolidated, and meliorated, this kind of soil becomes valuable pasture and meadow land.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this county rather inclines to wet. The air is generally good, but in the northern parts extremely sharp, impressing the senses with a greater degree of cold, than in most other counties of England. The annual rains are calculated, supposing them to stagnate without waste, or evaporation, at upwards of 36 inches, an excess of nearly 16 inches above the computed rains in the metropolis. The quantity of snow which falls in the moorlands, during winter, is very great, a circumstance which no doubt contributes much to the piercing coldness of that district.

RIVERS.—Staffordshire is plentifully watered by rivers; but none of them are navigable, at least within its boundaries. Some of them, however, are characterised by very peculiar and interesting features. The Severn in its circuitous course, from Plinlimmon hill in Montgomeryshire, Wales, to the Bristol channel, flows through the parish of Over Arley, situated in the south-west extremity of the hundred of Seisdon. This circumstance, however, does not seem to entitle it to rank among the Staffordshire rivers, though joined by a number of tributary streams, which take their rise in, and flow for a considerable space, within the precincts of the county. The Trent, therefore, which springs from Newpool near Biddulph, on the confines of Cheshire, is generally esteemed the principal river of Staffordshire. With respect to the rivers of England at large, it is undoubtedly the third, whether we regard its size, or the

extent of its course. Its stream is bold and clear, bearing a strong resemblance to the Thames, but exceeding that noble river in rapidity. The Trent, in its course to the sea, waters some of the most fertile and best cultivated districts of England. During its passage through Staffordshire, its banks are covered with rich and luxuriant meadows, between which the water glides along in silver beauty. Flowing past the busy town of Northampton, and the surrounding hills every where crowded with potteries; and adorned by Mr. Wedgewood's celebrated Etruria, it reaches the mansion of Trentham, the seat of the noble family of Gower. Here the efforts of art have greatly increased the natural beauty of the river, by swelling it into a broad and expansive lake. On the one side of this charming expanse, but at a little distance, stands the house, surrounded by a verdant and smiling lawn decked with trees and laid out with the greatest taste. On the other rises a lofty spreading hill covered with oak from its summit to the very brink of the water. Leaving this, the river meets near Oatlanes with some of the numerous canals which abound in every part of the county, and frequently follow a course parallel to itself. It now passes the town of Stone, and flows on through an agreeable valley diversified with a variety of elegant parks and villas. Among these the inclosures which adorn the mansion of Earl Talbot, at Ingestrie, the ornamental buildings and plantation of Shuckbergh, and the wild park of Wolsey bordering on the chase of Cannock, are most remarkable for the beauty and romantic character of their scenery. The little bridge of Wolsey, which leads from the park, across the river, is one of the most sequestered and interesting spots in England. The Trent, continuing its progress from hence, is intersected at different points by the canals, which are carried over it by means of very noble aqueducts. As it approaches Derbyshire, it forms a number of small islands, and upon reaching the confines of that county, sweeps rapidly to the north, and becomes the boundary between it and Staffordshire till its junction with the

the river Dove. After this, crossing Derbyshire, it runs through the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, and at last pours its waters into the Humber, about 40 miles beneath Gainsborough, to which place it is navigable by vessels of considerable tonnage.

The river next in importance to the Trent, in Staffordshire, and which joins it near the town of Burton, is the *Dove*. It takes its rise among the hills in the moorlands, near the points where the three counties of Stafford, Derby, and Chester, meet. The Dove has much of the quality and appearance of those rivers in Wales which flow from a mountainous origin. Generally speaking, its scenery is not less romantic than that of any river in England. From the great declivity of its channel, its waters flow with uncommon rapidity. In some places it dashes precipitately over rugged rocks, shaded with foliage. In others it is distinguished by gentle cascades. Not far from its source it flows through the beautifully sequestered dell of Dove Dale, embosomed among bold projecting precipices, whose lofty tops are covered with trees. Emerging from its hollow bed, under the pyramidical mountain of *Thorpe cloud*, it receives the *Manifold*. This latter river rising near the origin of the Dove, after a very serpentine course of several miles, sinks into the ground to the south of Ecton hill, and rises again at Ham, not far from its junction with the Dove. During its subterraneous transit, this river is joined by the *Hamps*, or *Hanse*, which also flows for a considerable way in the hollow bowels of the earth. Increased by the accession of these rivers, the Dove passes beneath a long picturesque bridge situated in a most romantic spot about a mile above the village of Ashborne, one of the most delightful in England, whether we regard the charms of its situation, or the select society by which it is inhabited. From thence the river meanders along in a winding direction through a narrow valley agreeably diversified by a variety of elegant seats and hamlets. The fertile meadows on each side are covered with a profusion of sheep and cattle, which here feed on the finest pasturage in the county. At one part of this vale the

town of Rochester is seen, and a short distance below it the Charnet formed by the confluence of two moorland streams, near Leek, pours its waters into those of the Dove. Arriving at Uttoxeter, the vale expands greatly on each side of the river. As it approaches Sudbury, however, the banks are again enveloped by the wild wooded hills of Needwood forest and the ancient domain of Lord Vernon. Once more the hills recede and exhibit an open plain, distinguished only by the bold eminence on which the celebrated ruins of Tutbury castle present themselves with venerable pride to the view of the traveller. Meandering round the base of this hill, the river soon after falls into the Trent, being first intersected by the canals of this county between which and Derbyshire it forms the boundary during the whole of its course.

The *Tame* is another river of considerable size flowing into the Trent during its passage through this county. It springs from several sources in the vicinity of Walsall and Coleshill which latter place forms a portion of an isolated district, of Warwickshire; proceeding from hence it takes at first, a direction almost directly east, entering Warwickshire near Aston juxta Birmingham. Here it begins to bend more to the north, and at last flows decidedly in that direction through Tamwor that which place it again enters Staffordshire. The banks of this river are much less fruitful in scenery than the rivers hitherto described. Its junction with the Trent takes place at the point where that river reaches the confines of Derbyshire. The Tame derives its name from the nature of its stream which is exceedingly slow and placid.

The *Blythe* which falls into the Trent near Kings Bromley may also be reckoned among the more considerable rivers of this county. It rises in the neighbourhood of Watley Moor in the northern district. Its line of direction is nearly parallel to the Trent. No scenery worthy of particular notice, except Lord Bagot's seat, and the finely wooded park of Blithefield, is found to decorate its banks. The Sow from Eccleshall, and the

Peak, from the vicinity of Somerford, forming a junction below Stafford, proceed together to Tixall, where they likewise precipitate themselves into the Trent.

The other rivers of Staffordshire, deserving notice in this work, and not pouring their waters into the Trent, are the Stour, and the Dane. The former, which rises in Warwickshire, may be considered by some as properly belonging to that county. The latter has its origin near the source of the Dove; but flowing in an opposite direction, becomes the boundary between this county and Cheshire for upwards of ten miles.

Canals. The deficiency of navigable rivers in Staffordshire, and the disadvantages of an inland situation under such circumstances for the purposes of trade, are amply counterbalanced by the number and extent of its canals. Indeed, no district perhaps in the world is more nobly supplied with this cheap and easy method, of distributing its own productions, and receiving those of others, than the county we are now describing. To detail the numerous benefits arising from canals, even did the limits of our work permit it, would be a mere waste of time and patience, as we presume every individual, who pretends to reason on commercial questions, is already aware of them. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with simply observing in regard to this point, that without the aid of artificial navigation it would be impossible that the interior portions of the country could participate in the advantages arising from our foreign trade, or contribute much for the purposes of exportation.

The *Grand Trunk Canal*, so called in reference to the analogy subsisting between its relative situation, and that of the main artery of the human body, to the lesser branches, was planned and executed, to the period of his death, by the celebrated Mr. Brindley. This great engineer, whose genius alone, unaided by education, raised him to the highest distinction, in a profession for which he was not originally designed had previously been engaged by the duke of Bridgewater in the construction of those canals which have rendered the name

of that nobleman so eminent in the history of this species of navigation. When the corporation of Liverpool, therefore, employed Mr. Taylor of Manchester, and Mr Eyes of Liverpool, to take surveys with the view of determining the practicability of opening a free communication, between the Humber and the Mersey, Mr. Brindley entered upon a similar project under the patronage of the marquis of Stafford and lord Anson. The two plans being laid before the public, both were found to agree in the practicability of the scheme, but differed very materially in the line of direction to be followed, and the manner of putting them into execution. The former gentlemen proposed to terminate the canal in the navigable river Weaver at Winsford bridge, and the latter, in the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston-brook. Mr. Brindley's plan was preferred apparently on reasonable grounds, as it afforded a direct communication with Manchester without the intervention of a single lock.*

By the grand trunk navigation, the three ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, are united. After crossing Cheshire, it enters this county near Lawton. At a short distance from thence is the Harecastle tunnel, where the canal runs under ground for more than a mile. From this place it proceeds by Newcastle, Stone, and Weston, through many other intermediate towns and villages, into the Trent at Wilden, in Derbyshire. In its passage through Staffordshire, this canal generally follows a course parallel to that river, which it intersects at different points. The whole extent of the main trunk is 91 miles. From its greatest elevation at Harecastle the fall of water on the northern side is 326 feet, and on the southern 316. The former part is furnished with 35 locks, and the latter with 40. The common breadth of this canal is 29 feet at the top, and 16 at the bottom, and the usual depth is four feet and a half. In the part from Wilden to Burton, however, and from Middlewich to Preston on the hill, it is 31 feet broad at the top, 18 at the bottom, and five and a half feet in depth.

* Aikin's History of Manchester, p. 117, 118.

The chief branch leading from this canal, strikes off at Haywood, near the confluence of the Sow with the river Trent. In its way to the Severn, which it joins not far from Bewdley, it flows past the towns of Penkridge, and Wolverhampton. The Coventry and Oxford canal leaves the Grand Trunk at Fradley-heath, and proceeds by Whittington, to Fazeley. Near the latter place a cut is made, which runs to Birmingham and the collieries in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury. The Wirley and Essington canal commences at a place called Wirley Bark, and passes through the Oldfield, over Essington-wood, and Snead commons, across the road from Wednesfield to Bloxwich. From hence it goes on the south side of the town, in a direct line to Birchill. It likewise passes through Lanehead, in the neighbourhood of Perry Hall, to Wednesfield, where it joins the Birmingham canal. The branches are one from near Wolverhampton to Stow-heath, another into Ashmore park, which runs off at Poole Hayes, and a third likewise, going into Ashmore park from Lapley Hayes.

The Birmingham canal begins at Birmingham, and proceeds to Wilsden Green and Smethwick, by Blue Gates, West Bromwich, Oldbury, Church Lane, Tipton, and Bilston, through Wolverhampton and thence into the Staffordshire and Worcester canal, being altogether a course of 22 miles. Out of this canal, a cut or branch passes over Ryders Green to the collieries of Wednesbury. Another commences about a mile from the town of Dudley, near the engines which are next Netherton Hall, and runs across Knowle Brook, along Dudley Woodside, through Urchill coppice, and Brierly hill coppice, to Blackdelft. Taking a large circuit round the church of Brierly-hill, it crosses Brittle Lane, and falls into a canal on the left of Brockmore Green, which arises in a large reservoir of water at Pensetts chace. It thence passes almost in a straight line to Wordsley, over the high-road from Stourbridge to Hampton, and across the river Stour, into the Severn and Trent junction canal. At the elbow and confluence of the Stour

 with

with the Smestall, not far from Stourton, another branch goes off to the left, by Woollaston, Holloway and Sots Hole, and thence into the river Stour at the extremity of the town of Stourbridge.

Sir Nigel Gresley's canal extends from the Grand Trunk, at Newcastle-under-line, to the coal-mines in Apedale. The proprietors became bound by the act, granted in 1775, enabling them to form it, to deliver coals at Newcastle-under-line at the price of five shillings per ton, for the period of twenty-one years, and at five and six-pence, for a similar term further. They are empowered to make as many new cuts as may be requisite for the use of the collieries. A constant stock must be kept at their wharf, near the town above mentioned.

At Huddlesford, a branch has been extended from the Coventry canal, by Brown hills over Cannock-heath, to join the Wirley and Essington canal. On the west-side of Cannock-heath, a smaller branch goes to the south by Walsall wood to the lime-works at Hayhead. The whole length of this extensive canal, and its branches, is thirty four miles and a half, having two hundred and sixty-four feet fall from Cannock to Huddlesford. The canal, which connects the Dudley canal with that of Birmingham, is called the Dudley extension canal. It runs off from the Dudley canal near Netherton, and making a bend to the south-west, to avoid the high ground, arrives at Windmill End. Here it takes a south-east direction, passes through Comes Wood, by Hales Owen, at the foot of the Leasowes, rendered so celebrated by the taste and muse of Shenstone. The course of this canal is ten miles and five furlongs, in which short course, there are two tunnels, one at Combes wood, and another at Hales Owen. The latter is nearly two miles in length.

Lakes and Springs. The lakes of this county are neither numerous, nor of much importance. The principal one is that of Aquelate, which measures 1848 yards in length, and 672 in breadth. Ladford Pool is said to comprehend about sixty

acres. The others are of far less extent and consequence. Dr. Plot informs us, that there are several rocky subterraneous passages in different parts, which receive the waters that pour from the hills after violent rains. The same author speaks of a spring in the parish of Caverswall, which issued forth with so full a stream, that it turned a mill, less than a bow-shot from its source. Another which runs plentifully from under a rock to the west of a small rivulet called the Tene, is stated to produce small bones of different sizes, most of them like the bones of Sparrows, and very young chickens.

Salt springs are found in various places. The most important ones are situated in the parish of Weston. The salt produced from them is as white and good as any in England. Here are also a few sulphureous springs. That near Codsall was formerly famous for the cure of leprosies. At present it is used with effect, as a remedy for scabs and the itch. St. Erasmus's well, between Ingestre and Stafford, has similar properties. A gallon of water from this well will yield three hundred grains of sediment, whereof 272 are salt. The water of that at Willoughby is clear as crystal, but renders the sides of the glasses oily, and of a bright yellow-colour. Contrary to most waters, it leaves nothing behind even from the evaporation of several gallons. Its oil is so extremely volatile, that, when distilled, it comes over the helm upon the first heat, and is always in the receiver before a drop of water appears. In Dr. Plot's time this well was in high repute for its medicinal virtues, which that naturalist attributed to its balsamic qualities, and the great subtilty and volatility of its oil of sulphur.

Minerals. The mineral productions of Staffordshire, are numerous and valuable. Upwards of 50,000 acres have been ascertained to contain an almost inexhaustible store of coal near enough the surface of the ground to be easily raised. From the earliest times to the present day, the consumption does not exceed one-tenth of the whole. In the south division of the county,

county, the coal district extends in length from the interior of Cannoc heath to the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, and in breadth from Wolverhampton to Walsall. The same mineral is likewise very abundant towards the north, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and the Potteries, Lane-end, Hollybrush, Cheadle, and Dilhorne. A very singular species called the *Peacock coal*, from the prismatic colours it exhibits, is dug up at Handley-green.* The coal strata now wrought vary from 8 to 10 or even 12 yards in thickness.

Limestone is still more abundant than coal. At Sedgeley and Dudley-castle hills, Rushall and Haywood, but above all on the north-east moorlands, and the banks of the higher parts of the Dove, this mineral exists in such immense profusion, that the greatest consumption or length of time, could scarce apparently lessen the quantity. The lime-works upon Caldon Low, and in the neighbourhood of the Weever hills, are particularly extensive. In some places this stone is of a marble quality, and susceptible of a very fine polish. In others it is chiefly composed of Trelmintholopi, or petrified marine substances of the animal kind, as cardium, millepora, &c. Under several of the limestone-hills, which are perforated by the canal tunnels, the workmen have hollowed out huge caverns, without removing the surface soil. Lime is carried from this county in great quantities to different towns for the purposes of building. It is also used extensively as a manure.

Iron ore is met with plentifully in every portion of the coal district. In the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, Tipton Bilston, and Sedgeley, and also west from Newcastle, it is particularly abundant, and of an excellent kind. The strata of this metal are usually ranged immediately beneath a stratum of coal. Iron works of great extent have of late years been established on the banks of the Birmingham canal, where the iron trade is rapidly increasing. We trust that the capital, spirit of enterprise, and exertions of those engaged in it, will

* Aikin's Manchester, p. 103.

in a short time preclude the necessity of importing any considerable quantity of this valuable and useful article, from foreign countries. But iron stone is not the only metallic ore which prevails in Staffordshire. Both copper and lead ore also exist here in great plenty. A copper-mine is wrought at Mixon, in the neighbourhood of Leek; but the most important one is that of Ecton hill, near Warslow upon the estate of the duke of Devonshire; this hill likewise has a considerable vein of lead, and not far from Staunton moor, is another of the same mineral. In this division of the county, but particularly at Whiston, Oakmoor and near Cheadle, a great number of smelting and brass works are carried on.

The quarries in different districts afford very good free stone for a variety of purposes. Tixall produces an excellent and durable kind for building, which is easily raised in blocks of almost any dimensions. The same species is again found at Wrottesley, Breewood park, Pendeford and several other places. Bilstone freestone is of a peculiarly fine grain, and fit either for mouldings, or grindstones of the finer sort, for which last purpose it is particularly well adapted. The coarser sorts of this stone are very plentiful, in the numerous quarries situated in the vicinity of Sedgeley.*

Alabaster was formerly dug up in considerable quantities, particularly on the banks of the river Dove. At present, however, as we are informed very few of the quarries producing this species of stone are wrought, though it still exists in great plenty. In some places it is sufficiently solid, and firm of texture, to be applied to the paving of churches, the making of tables, chimney-pieces, and grave stones. The coarser kind when heated becomes so extremely soft and brittle, that it can easily be reduced to a powder by threshing. From this powder a sort of mortar was formerly made, with which the floors of houses were formed, it being when dry as hard as stone, and exceedingly durable.

Marble

* Pitt's Agricultural Survey p. 15,—17.

Marble of various kinds is likewise a production of this county. That species, which is denominated rance-marble, is very abundant on Yelpersly Tor and the adjoining hills. It consists of a white and shining grit, streaked with red, and takes so good a polish, that it has frequently been used for chimney pieces and monuments. Grey marble is found in considerable plenty at Stanson; and at Powke hill, not far from Bentley hill, there is a good supply of a jet black colour, but so hard that it is difficult to raise or work it. When burnt, however, it makes very fine emery.

Clays of every description are abundant. At Amblecot is a clay of a dark bluish-colour of which are made the best glass-house pots of any in England. Great quantities are sent to different parts of the kingdom, and glass houses attracted by it have been raised in the neighbourhood; potter's clay of several sorts, is found here, particularly in the vicinity of Newcastle-under line, where the potteries are chiefly carried on. Yellow and red oker are among the earths used for colouring and painting, which are found in Staffordshire. A blue clay at Darlaston near Wednesbury is sold to glovers to make an ash colour. A black chalk is also found in the beds of grey marble in Langley close, and also a fine reddish earth under a rock near Himley hall, which is little inferior to the red chalk of France.

Agriculture and Products. The farms of Staffordshire are of all sizes from twenty acres to five hundred; but within these few years, the number of small ones has very much diminished. The greater proportion of them are held upon leases of twenty-one years. Some, however, for a much shorter period likewise exist. A few in the neighbourhood of gentlemen's seats are rented only from year to year, from an idea entertained by the proprietors that a lease renders the tenant too independent. The justness of this opinion seems to us extremely questionable, whether considered in a political or agricultural light. Rents are usually paid in money. Indeed Mr. Pitt says he never knew or heard of an instance to the contrary.

Something

Something like personal services, however, are still kept up; for it is no uncommon obligation on the tenant to perform one day's team work in the year for his landlord, and to keep him a dog. The average rental of land in this county is rather above 25*s.* per acre, varying in whole farms from 15*s.* to 2*l.* and upwards. A considerable part of the grounds have been exonerated from tithes, by purchase from the tithe holders, but a far greater proportion of them still continue liable to that heavy and nefarious tax upon the efforts and exertions of human industry.

The cultivated lands of this county are nearly all inclosed; not more than 1000 acres still remaining open. The fences in the southern parts are chiefly raised from quicksets, among which the white thorn is most approved. The following is the manner of forming new inclosures; they are first fenced with post and rail, and then a mound or bank of earth is thrown up nearly to the height of the lower rail. Within this bank, and a little above the natural level of the grounds, the quicksets are planted, which must be carefully cleared from weeds, for two or three years. By this means a good fence is soon raised, and of consequence the land greatly improved in value. The size of the inclosures in this county vary from smaller to twenty or thirty acres.

The vegetable products of Staffordshire, by field culture, are chiefly the following:

1. Wheat,	8. Buck-wheat,
2. Rye,	9. Hemp,
3. Barley,	10. Flax,
4. Oats,	11. Turnips,
5. Beans,	12. Potatoes,
6. Pease,	13. Cabbages,
7. Vetches,	14. Rape.

To these we may add clovers, trefoils, and two or three of the real grasses. Turnip cabbage has likewise been tried as an experiment. Sainfoin, lucerne, burnet, and the other artificial grasses.

Carrots

Carrots, and a few garden plants, are only introduced into field cultivation, by gardeners for the markets.

The major part or bulk of the sowing business is done in this county in the old broad-cast way, though drilling has likewise made considerable progress. Of the machines used for this work there are two varieties, either of which delivers several rows at a time, and may be constructed so as to deliver them at any given distance. Seed-time here generally commences in March, and ought to be finished in April; in some places, however, it hangs on through a great part of May. Respecting the system of cropping and round of crops, no general one can be laid down that will apply in all cases, as variations of soil and climate must often render deviations requisite and praise worthy. As something like system, however, is necessary to the proper management of every regular business. Mr. Pitt, in his Agricultural Survey, has given the following courses of crops, as generally practised in this county.

The stiff or strong soils of Staffordshire, under arable cultivation, says this gentleman, are of two sorts; the strong and harsh inclining to clay, and the more mild or friable marl and loam. Upon the former of these it seldom happens that any other grain, but wheat and oats, are grown. The rotation of cropping upon this land is, 1 Fallow, 2 Wheat, 3 Oats, after which it is laid down with clover, trefoil, and ray grass for one, two, or more years. Sometimes on breaking up an older turf, the course is 1 Oats, 2 Fallow, 3 Wheat, 4 Oats, and then grasses as before. On the more mild and friable loamy soil, there is 1 fallow, 2 wheat, 3 beans or pease, and 4 barley or oats, when the land is laid down with clovers, &c. as mentioned above. On this species of soil beans are sown in the beginning, and oats towards the latter end, of March; barley seldom sooner than May; wheat is chiefly sown in October, but some little of it is much earlier and some later. In the neighbourhood of Eccleshall, and also near Stafford castle, there are a few fields in which a vein of incomparable marl is found so near the surface

of

of the ground that the farmers can easily plow through it. Here good crops of wheat are produced by fallow alone, without manure, so that the dung is usually reserved for the next season, by which means two crops, one of beans and another of barley, is afterwards secured; whereas, when it is placed on the wheat fallow, these crops are seldom productive. This circumstance is certainly deserving of attention as a real improvement, and capable of extensive application.

On the light sandy and gravelly soils adapted to turnips, the order of cropping is the same with the Norfolk system, which is 1 turnips, 2 barley, 3 clover, 4 wheat. The chief time for sowing turnips is from old to new Midsummer, but some are sown both earlier and later. The land in preparation for this crop has usually four ploughings, with sufficient harrowings between. The first ploughing takes place before Christmas, the second in March, the third in May, and the fourth at sowing. The manure in ordinary use is dung or lime, or both, or a compost of dung and soil. In the vicinity of large towns the dung of such towns is frequently used. Near Birmingham, in particular, the parings and shavings of bone and hoof dust are also frequently applied with good success. Some farmers observing that this system of the same crop every four years is hard tillage and exhausts the ground, give their fields two years rest under grass, which makes the course 1 turnips, 2 barley, 3 clover, 4 pasture, and 5 wheat. A few totally omit the growth of wheat on light land. Their system is 1 turnips, 2 barley, and seeds pastured for two or more years, and then sometimes oats, on breaking up the turf; or 1 turnips, 2 pease, and 3 barley and seeds as before. As in these courses, the great staple, wheat, is neglected; the following order is not uncommon upon land that is continued some years in pasture: 1 oats, 2 wheat, 3 turnips, 4 barley, and pasture for several years.

The hay harvest in this county is mostly in July. On highly forced lands in the neighbourhood of large towns, the meadow grass is somewhat earlier than the artificial grasses, but upon regular

regular farms the latter generally takes the precedence. Staffordshire cannot be considered as a feeding district, at least not in proportion to Leicester. Many gentlemen, however, as well as farmers, feed a considerable number both of cattle and sheep. Calves and hogs are kept upon most farms. More cattle as well as sheep are reared, than are necessary for the consumption of the county. Great numbers, therefore, are sold to dealers who drive them towards the Metropolis.

The cattle of this county are generally of the long-horned breed, the stock of which has been gradually improving for these several years. The sheep are of various breeds. The Grey-faced, without horns, which are natives of Cannock heath. Sutton Colfield and the adjoining commons, are of a moderate size, with fine wool closely and compactly covering the carcase. Those of Cannock, in particular, bear a strong resemblance to the South Down, and are doubtless originally from the same common stock. The black-faced horned sheep are peculiar to the commons situated on the west of the county, towards Drayton in Shropshire. These have black and long legs, are light in the carcase, but certainly capable of great improvement. A white-faced breed without horns, and having long or combing wool, occupy the eastern parts of the moorlands. Upon the limestone bottom they are strong and heavy, and are thought the most valuable of any on waste land within the county. The breed on the west part of this district, and on the grit and gravel bottom, are a much inferior sort to those on the calcareous ground, and seem to have originated from the ancient moorland breed, continued without attention.* They are of a mixed kind, some having white and some grey or dark faces, with legs usually of the same colour. Besides these breeds a variety of others have been introduced. The old and new Leicester are particularly common on the pasture grounds in different districts. These have been crossed in various shapes

* Aikin's Manchester, p. 102.

shapes so as to produce a great diversity of flocks, possessing peculiar characteristics, and superior or inferior according to the judgement with which they have been managed or bred.*

Kitchen garden stuffs are sufficiently abundant, but fruits fall much short of the consumption of the county. At Tetenhall a peculiar species of pear is raised, which shall be described particularly in our account of that parish.

Timber Plantations, and Woodlands. This county, notwithstanding the vast number of trees which have been cut down within these thirty years, still continues well stocked with wood of every description. The estate of lord Bagot, in the neighbourhood of Abbots Bromley, comprehends several hundred acres of the finest and ripest oaks perhaps in the kingdom. Many of them carry timber to the height of sixty or seventy feet. Some in the park around the mansion house, even contain 400 feet timber each, and are of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Dr. Plot, as full grown in 1686. The succession woods and young plantations here are likewise extremely flourishing. The estate of Chillingworth may be ranked next to this, for the value of its woods, within Staffordshire. The woods at Beaudesert, the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, are scarcely less extensive. This mansion is situated on the north boundary of Cannock forest, and is one of the most superb and magnificent in the vicinity. Large quantities of well grown timber cover the pleasure grounds and property of lord Dudley, at Llimley and its neighbourhood. The estate of Teddesley has very considerable plantations. Mansley wood is a large coppice of very fine oak. Wrottesley contains several woods of ripe well grown timber, and also extensive plantations of a later growth. Fisherwick, Sandwell park, Enville and Hilton, display very fine trees of every kind in great abundance. The bishop's woods, in the vicinity of Eccleshall, are said to contain 1300 acres. Besides these there are a variety of other plantations and valuable clumps of timber scattered throughout this

* Pitt's Survey, p. 182.

this county. For a more particular account of the whole, the reader may consult Mr. Pitt's Agricultural Survey.

Waste and Unimproved Lands. The extent of lands lying in a state of nature in this county is very great. Many thousand acres in different places remain wholly uncultivated, serving merely as pasturage for a few sheep or deer. Considering the increasing state of the country, with respect to population, this is certainly a matter worthy of attention. Mr. Pitt computes the wastes or commons to contain in all, at least 100,000 acres, which, if improved, which could easily be effected, would at a moderate calculation add 1,450,000*l.* to the national capital.

The chief waste districts in the southern parts are, Cannock heath, and Sutton Coldfield, together with Swindon, Wombourn, and Fradley commons. In the north are Morredge, Wetley-moor, Stanton moor, Hollington heath, Cavershall common, and Needwood forest, which last, however, has been lately in great part inclosed and cultivated. Many other unimproved spots of lesser extent exist in every hundred.

Roads, Bridges, &c. The public roads of Staffordshire are in general good, but many of the private ones are abundantly indifferent. With respect to bridges, tunnels, and other works of that kind, they are sufficiently plentiful and in numerous instances do great honour to the county. The more remarkable of them will find a place in the sequel.

Manufactures and Commerce. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent in Staffordshire, particularly in the southern districts. These chiefly consist in hardware articles, nails, glass toys, japanned goods, and potter's ware, with productions in cotton, silk, leather, woollen and linen. The manufacture of glass is most considerable in the vicinity of Stourbridge, where a variety of very lofty and spacious glass-houses have been erected. The potteries are situated rather towards the north division of the county, occupying an extent of ten miles. They have acquired no small degree of celebrity from

from the ingenious inventions of Mr. Wedgewood. Formerly the quantity of goods made at these potteries was prodigious. Of late years, however, their produce has been much diminished in consequence of the continuance of the war.* Wolverhampton and the many populous villages in its neighbourhood, are distinguished for their manufacture of locks, which are esteemed equal to any in England; buckles, steel toys, and particularly watch-chains, are also among the famed productions of this town. The staple manufacture of Walsall, and its vicinity, consists chiefly of shoe buckles, and clasps, to which may be added sadler's ironmongery. Vast quantities of nails are made in many of the country parishes. Women and children are employed in this department, as well as the men. Bilston furnishes a variety of plated, lackered, japanned, and even enamelled goods. The gun trade of Wednesbury is by no means inconsiderable. At Darlaston, and Willenhall, as well as in the country around, tobacco and snuff boxes are finished in various ways. Stafford, and its neighbourhood, displays a number of articles in the cutlery and leather trade. The hat manufacture is also carried on here, and in some other towns in the county on a large scale. Tin and brass are among the common productions in Staffordshire. The cotton manufactures at Rocester, Fazeley. Tamworth, Burton, and Tutbury, are very considerable. So likewise is the silk trade of Leek, and the tape manufactures of Cheadle and Teyn. The woollen manufactory is comparatively trifling, most of the raw wool grown in this county being sold into the clothing and stocking districts. The making of linen is a branch of trade mostly confined to private families for their own use.†

Peculiar Customs. It is not a little remarkable, that the original calendar of the Norwegians and Danes, still obtains in this county under the appellation of the Staffordshire *Clogg*. This almanack is nothing more, as its name imports, than a square

* Pitt's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 236, 237. † Ib. p. 235.

square piece of wood, box, fir, or oak, which containes three months on each of the four edges, and has the number of days in them expressed by notches. The first day is marked by a notch with a patulous stroke inclining from it, and every seventh, by one longer than those intervening. Issuing from the notches are the symbols of several saints to denote their festivals. Over against many of them, on the left hand, appear several marks symbolical of the golden number or cycle of the moon. If this number is under 5 it is denoted by so many points; if five, by a hooked line drawn from the notch representing the ancient sigle of V. When above five, and under ten, the hooked line or V has one or more points appended to it. These points are now continued over it, and a stroke crosses it for ten. At nineteen it is intersected by two strokes. This instrument, however, is not always alike either in form or marks. Olaus Wormius, in his Fasti Danici, exhibits two, one hexagonal, and having an intermixture of Runic characters, and another flat, but divided into six columns, and possessing other peculiarities. A third with two sides in six divisions was found in a castle at Bretagne. Engravings of this calendar, somewhat different from each other, will be found in Dr. Plot's Natural History of the county, and in Gough's Camden.*

MARKET TOWNS AND PARISHES. The following is a list of the Market Towns, with the Parishes severally contained in each Hundred:

MARKET TOWNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

	Market Days.
1. Stafford the county town	Saturday.
2. Lichfield	Friday.
3. Wolverhampton	Wednesday.
4. Walsall	Tuesday
5. Burton on Trent	Thursday.
6. Uttoxeter	Wednesday.

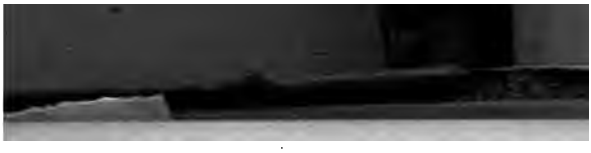
* Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 499.

Market Towns.

7. Newcastle.....Monday.
8. Leek.....Wednesday.
9. Stone.....Tuesday.
10. Cheadle.....Saturday.
11. Eccleshall.....Friday.
12. Rudgeley (small note).....Tuesday.
13. Tamworth.....Saturday.
14. Tutbury (small note).....Tuesday.
15. Abbot's Bromley ditto.....Tuesday.
16. Breedwood (very trifling).....Friday.
17. Penkridge.....Tuesday.
18. Cannock—declined.....
19. Betley—declined.....
20. Wednesbury, (for fowls, butter, &c.).....Saturday.
21. Burslem.....
22. Hanley-green.....
23. Lane-end.....
} In the Potteries, now considerable markets for provisions.....
24. Longnor, (fowls, butter, &c.).....Wednesday.

Parishes in the Hundred of Totmanslow.

1. Alstonefield.
2. Alverton.
3. Bagnal.
4. Blore.
5. Bradley in the Moors.
6. Bramshall.
7. Butterton.
8. Caulton.
9. Caldon.
10. Caverswall.
11. Cheadle.
12. Croxden.
13. Checkley.
14. Chedleton.
15. Dilhoime.
16. Draycots in the Moors.
17. Endon.
18. Elkstone.
19. Ellaston.
20. Flash.
21. Gratwick.
22. Grindon.
23. Horton.
24. Ham.
25. Ipstones.
26. Kingstone.
27. Kingsley.
28. Leek.
29. Longnor.
30. Leigh.
31. Mathfield.



31. Mathfield.
32. Oakover.
33. Onecote.
34. Meerbrook.
35. Rocester.
36. Sheen.
37. Waistow.
38. Wetton.
39. Waterfall.
40. Uttoxeter.

Pyrehill Hundred.

1. Abbot's Bromley.
2. Adbaston.
3. Ashley.
4. Audley.
5. Blithfield.
6. Barlaston.
7. Blurton.
8. Betley.
9. Burslem.
10. Bucknall.
11. Bidulph.
12. Colwich.
13. Colton.
14. Chebsey.
15. Ellenhall.
16. Eccleshall.
17. Broughton.
18. Fradswell.
19. Fulford.
20. Gayton.
21. High Offley.
22. Hanley.
23. Keel.
24. Lane-end.
25. Muckleston.
26. Maer.
27. Madeley.
28. Milwich.
29. Marston.
30. Newcastle.
31. Norton in the Moors.
32. Stoke on Trent.
33. Stafford.
34. Stowe.
35. Sandon.
36. Stone.
37. Seighford.
38. Standon.
39. Swinnerton.
40. Ronton.
41. Tixall.
42. Thursfield.
43. Talk on the Hill.
44. Trentham.
45. Whitmore.
46. Woolstanton.
47. Weston on Trent.

Cuddlestone Hundred.

1. Acton.
2. Baswich.
3. Brewood.
4. Bednall.

5. Blimhill.
6. Bradley Juxta Stafford.
7. Cannock.
8. Coppenhall.
9. Castle Church.
10. Dunston.
11. Forton.
12. Gnoshall.
13. Houghton.
14. Lapley.
15. Norbury.
16. Penkridge.
17. Rudgeley.
18. Sherif Hales.
19. Stretton.
20. Shareshall.
21. Weston under Lizzard.
22. Wheaton Aston.
23. Churcheaton.

Offlow Hundred.

1. Alrewas.
2. Armitage.
3. Aldrige.
4. Burton on Trent.
5. Barton under Needwood.
6. Bloxwich.
7. Barr.
8. Clifton Campville.
9. Drayton Basset.
10. Darlaston.
11. Elford.
12. Farewell.
13. Hanbury.
14. Hamstall Ridware.
15. Harbourne.
16. Hammerwich.
17. Haselour.
18. Harleston.
19. Hints.
20. Handsworth.
21. Longdon.
22. King's Bromley.
23. Lichfield St. Chad's.
24. Lichfield St. Michael's
25. Marchington.
26. Maveston Ridware.
27. Newborough.
28. Norton under Cannock.
29. Pipe Ridware.
30. Pelsall.
31. Rolleston.
32. Rowley Regis.
33. Rushall.
34. Smethwick.
35. Shenstone.
36. Statfold.
37. Tutbury.
38. Tatenhall.
39. Thorpe Constantine.
40. Tamworth.
41. Tipton.
42. Wichnor.
43. Whittington.
44. Wigington.
45. Weeford.

45. Werford
46. Walsall.
47. Wednesfield.
48. Willenhall.
49. Wednesbury.
50. West Bromwich.
51. Yoxall.

SEISDON HUNDRED.

1. Amblecott & Brierly-Hill.
2. Areley Over.
3. Bilston.
4. Broome.
5. Bobbington.
6. Bushbury.
7. Codshall.
8. Clent.
9. Enville.
10. Himley.
11. Kinfare.
12. Kingswinford.
13. Pattingham.
14. Patteshall.
15. Penn.
16. Sedgeley.
17. Tettenhall.
18. Tryshull.
19. Wolverhampton.
20. Wombourne.

		Parishes.
Total.	Tolmanslow Hundred	40
———	Pyrehill Hundred	47
———	Cuddleston Hundred	23
———	Offlow Hundred	51
———	Seisdon Hundred	20
Total Parishes in the County		181

OFFLOW HUNDRED.

BURTON UPON TRENT. This town is situated on the north bank of the river Trent, from which it derives the latter portion of its name. It is a borough and market town, containing, according to the parliamentary returns of 1801, 833 houses, and 4359 inhabitants, of whom 546 were employed in various branches of trade. The market is held on Thursday, and is well supplied with all the requisite articles of human food.

Burton upon Trent is undoubtedly of very great antiquity. At an early period of the Saxon dominion in Britain, it was a town of considerable note. In the annals of that people the

name is written *Byretun*, which is synonymous to *Bureton*, or *Burgton*, a word used by them to denote places of Roman or British origin. Hence it may be inferred that some eminent person of one or other of these nations possessed a *Bury*,* or chief mansion or manor house, in the neighbourhood prior to the period of the Saxon conquest. This opinion, however, rests upon no authority, but that of probable conjecture, there being no records of this town till the time of the celebrated *St. Modwenna*, called also *Modwenna*, *Mowenna*, and *Mudwin*. This lady, who flourished in the ninth century, had long been Abbess of a monastery in Ireland, which having been destroyed, she removed to England in the reign of king Ethelwolf. That monarch, pitying her misfortunes, bestowed upon her lands sufficient for the endowment of two religious houses, in one of which she resided for some years. After this she retired to the island of Andresey, an insulated meadow situated opposite to the present church in Burton. This island was sometimes called *Medwenesteor*, as we are informed by Leland† from her name, as it was Andresey, from a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew which she built upon it.‡ Upon her death she was buried here, and the following epitaph preserved by Camden, inscribed on her tomb:

Ortam Modwennæ dat Hibernia Scotia finem
Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus astra poli
Prima dedit vitam, sed mortem terra secunda
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit
Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Conallea profert
Felix Burtonium virginis ossa tenet.

Ireland

* See Spelman's Glossary under *Buria* or *Burga*; Somner's Saxon Dictionary under *Byri*.

† Lel. Coll. Vol. II. p. 408.

‡ Modwenna is said to have founded a variety of other chapels and monasteries in different parts of England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland. Her piety and influence with the divine power were so famous, that king Ethelfo sent his son Alfred to her to be cured of a disease reckoned incurable, which,

Ireland gave Medwen birth; England a grave.
As Scotland death, and God her soul shall save
The first land life, the second death did give
The third in earth her earthly part receive
Lanfortin takes whom* Connel's country owns
And happy Burton holds the virgin's bones.†

The abbey of Burton was founded and endowed by Wulfric, Ulfric, or Alfric Earl of Mercia, about the year 1002. This nobleman long held the high situation of chief Counsellor of State, to king Ethelred, surnamed the *Unready*. He is characterised, however, by several of our historians as a traitor on many occasions, both to his king and country, and was slain in an engagement with the Danish invaders, in the year 1010. The lands which Wulfric bestowed upon this monastery seem to have been very considerable. The book of Abingdon has the following passage relative to this point. "A servant of king Ethelred named Ulfric Spot, built the abbey at Burton, and gave it all‡ his paternal estate worth 700*l.*, and, that the ratification of this gift might stand, he gave king Ethelred 300 mancs of gold for his confirmation, and to each bishop five mancs, and to Alfric, archbishop of Canterbury, over and above the town of Dumbleton."§

This gift was confirmed accordingly by the king, in the year 1004.‖ The tenor of the confirmation, as usual, was full and free, exempting the abbey and its dependencies from all exactions, duties, and services, except the *trinodas necessitas*, the erection of fortresses and bridges, the reparation of high ways, and the repelling of invasions. In this charter, however, several places

 are

which, happily for her own fame and the benefit of England, she very soon accomplished. Editha, sister to Ethelred, was a nun under her. Holinshed, B. VI. c. ii. p. 142. Gale's Annals, Vol. III. lib. 6. p. 226. Lel. Coll. Vol. II. p. 573.

* Tyrconnel. † Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 497.

‡ Mr. Shaw says, the book of Abingdon may be correct as to the value given, but it was not his whole estate: Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 2.

§ This place had been wrongfully taken from the church of Abingdon, by Wulfric's predecessors. Monasticon, Vol. I. p. 265.

‖ Monasticon, Vol. I. p. 266.

are omitted, which are mentioned in the will of Ulfric. By an abstract of Mr. Shaw's from various parts of Domesday, the value of the possessions of this monastery, at the time of the conquest, appear to have been estimated at 36*l.* 15*s.* of annual rent. A variety of charters were subsequently granted in its favour, by different monarchs, bishops, and others, in which its original privileges were confirmed, and many new ones added. The abbots were empowered to hold a weekly market, and had besides the privileges of collecting toll, and instituting fairs at different periods of the year. Some of them occasionally sat in Parliament, and were extremely beneficial to the abbey. After the dissolution, this monastery was constituted a collegiate church, dedicated to Christ and St. Mary, but continued to enjoy this distinction only for the short space of four years. The seal of the college is one of the most beautiful specimens of that species of sculpture extant in England. It is a representation of our Saviour and his disciples at the last supper, having the arms of Wulfric, the founder of the abbey, at the bottom. The words on the margin are in Latin, and signify "the common seal of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Christ, at Burton upon Trent." An excellent copy of this seal will be found in Shaw's history of Staffordshire, on a plate contributed by the earl of Uxbridge*

The buildings of this abbey appear to have been very extensive and superb. Mr. Erdeswicke, in his Survey of Staffordshire, says that it must have been "a very goodly one for the ruins be very large."† The dimensions of the church were 228 feet in length, and 52 feet and a half in breadth. It was adorned with a handsome tower at both ends. The other buildings were proportionally extensive. The cloisters which lay on the south side of the church measured 100 feet square. The fraytor, or common sitting room, adjoining on the same side was 96 feet in length and 30 in breadth, and the principal dormitory on the east 100 feet by ten. Besides these there were

* Shaw's Staffordshire, p. 6, 7, 8. † Erdeswicke's Survey, p. 22.

VIEW OF MANOR HOUSE.

Burton upon Trent

were a variety of other rooms and halls. Close to the buildings were two large gardens walled about, and containing a great variety of trees. Of this immense structure, only a few remains of any considerable importance can now be traced. Among these are the vestiges of the cloisters visible in the old walls, between the present church and the bowling green. On this wall are a number of Saxon ornaments. Beyond it, near the margin of the river, are some further remains of that part of the monastery, which was appropriated to the abbot for his private residence. It is now the old manor house, but, though still entire, is so much mutilated and altered by modern additions and repairs, as totally to efface the most distant resemblance of what it formerly was. The only remarkable part of it is the perfect outlines of a chapel east window, having the place of the glass and the ramifications filled up with brick and mortar. A portion of the great wall which inclosed the whole buildings and grounds around this monastery can yet likewise be discovered. The small ruins of the porter's lodge on the side next to the town, were of late years converted into a smith's forge.

Burton, we have already said, was a place of consequence in ancient times. Leland* says, it was famous, in his days, for its alabaster works, and this statement is fully confirmed by Camden.† How long these works continued to flourish is unknown, but for more than a century there has been no business of that kind carried on here, though abundance of alabaster is still to be found in the neighbourhood of Needwood forest. This town was nearly burnt to the ground in the year 1255. In the reign of Edward II. it suffered very great damage during a rebellion, incited by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was defeated here, and being subsequently arrested, suffered as a traitor at Pontefract. The unfortunate queen of Scots passed through Burton, when on her way from Chartley to Fotheringay castle.‡ During the contest between the House of Stuart and the Parliament

* Leland. Itin. Vol. VII. p. 56. † Gough's Camden, Vol II. p. 377.
‡ Magna Brit. Vol. V. p. 6. Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 17.

large warehouse now occupies the foundation on which it stood, and intercepts the view of the town.

To the admirer of ancient buildings, this bridge cannot fail of being a very interesting object. Its piers and arches are of various forms, and almost wholly covered with lichens and mosses. These, with the trees growing immediately near it, give to the whole an air of very picturesque beauty. Three of the arches are entirely blocked up, and other five of them are only visited by the water in the time of floods.

In this town a court of requests is held for the recovery of small debts. The lord of the manor has likewise a weekly court of record called jenters' court, where pleas can be maintained to any amount. The inhabitants are exempted from being impannelled on county juries.

The chief production of Burton is its ale, which is well known and deservedly celebrated. Great quantities of it are consumed in all parts of the country, and, previous to the blockade of the continent, it formed a considerable article of exportation. In making this ale it is somewhat singular, that, contrary to the almost uniform practice of other breweries, the brewers here employ hard water in preference to soft. It is found to make a material difference in the strength of the ale. This fact is very ingeniously explained by Dr. Darwin in a letter to Mr. Pilkington, upon the supposition that some of the saccharine acid in the malt combines with the calcareous earth of hard waters, and forms a sort of mineral sugar, which, like true sugar, is convertible into spirits. A curious manufactory of screws for driving into wood has been long established here. Hats and cottons are likewise among the more considerable articles made in this town.

TATENHILL,

Is an extensive parish and village situated about two miles west from Burton on the eastern side of Needwood forest. The vil-

VIEW OF THE CHURCH,

lage is small, and obscurely placed in a narrow valley, between two lofty hills. The superior lords of the chief manor, originally, were the Ferrers, earls of Derby,* from whom it descended to the house of Lancaster. In the reign of Edward III. John of Gaunt made a grant of it to sir Philip de Somerville, for certain curious services† which our limits will not permit us to narrate. From this family it passed by marriage to that of Griffyth, who likewise possessed the adjoining manor of *Briddeshus*, or *Bridderdale*.

The parish church is a large old building, consisting of a lofty nave and chancel, and surmounted by a massive tower. On the floor, in the body of it, are several ancient flat stones with figures cut out upon them, but in so mutilated a state as to render it impossible to ascertain any thing concerning them. The tower is remarkable as the *Centrum Phonocampticum*, or object of an echo, which returns no less than five syllables distinctly, though the distance of the *centrum phonicum*, or speaker's place, does not exceed 70 yards.‡ Another uncommon echo is mentioned by Dr. Plot as having been formerly heard near the parsonage house, which so much depended on the state of the weather that it never answered except in frost.

There are several hamlets in this parish; but that of *Burton under Needwood* alone deserves to be noticed. This place was anciently called simply *Berton*, and seems to have been of some consequence at the time of the Norman conquest. The church, a chapel of ease to Tatenhill, is a neat building of stone founded about the commencement of the sixteenth century, by Dr. John Taylor, a native of this village, and the eldest of three at a birth. The windows of the chancel still display the remains of rich and elegantly finished paintings of the twelve apostles. In the centre one is the figure of the Saviour

* Baron. Vol. I. p. 262.

† See Shaw's Staffordshire, p. 106. Blount's Tenures, 217. Dugdale's Baronage.

‡ Plot's Natural history of Staffordshire, p. 28.

Sutton upon the cross. At the eastern extremity of the village stands the Free-school, a very respectable old fabric erected in 1593, and lately much improved through the exertions of Mr. Sirk.

Some years ago a variety of Roman coins were discovered in the vicinity of the small hamlet of Callingwood. A curious and beautiful model in shittim wood of the holy sepulchre, with the church over it, was formerly deposited in a house possessed by Mr. Jolland. The history of it, as well as the name of the artist, are unknown. It is remarkable that salt is so profusely mixed with the soil of some parts of this parish, that even black cattle change their colour to a whitish dun, after grazing upon it only for a few months. To the west of the principal village lies Sinai park once possessed by the abbots of Burton, and now the property of the earl of Uxbridge. It is a rough hilly piece of ground and derived its name from some supposed resemblance between it and the wilderness of Sinai.

TUTBURY, OR STUTESBURY.

This celebrated place lies about four miles from Burton upon Trent, on the west bank of the river Dove. It was erected into a free borough at an early period by some of the royal personages, who occupied its once magnificent castle. The burgesses and inhabitants then possessed a variety of valuable privileges. Among these were "divers liberties of common of pasture, purvenage, and estovers, in the forest of Needwood," together with freedom from "all toll, tonnage, package, poundage, and other exactions within all their possessions." What is rather remarkable, this town never had the right of sending members to Parliament, though still retaining the name of a borough, and having a population of a thousand persons. The market, which is held on Tuesday, is of small note. Woolcombing constitutes the principal business of the inhabitants.

THE CASTLE, CHURCH & BRIDGE,

A cotton manufactory, established about twenty years ago, also continues to give employment to a considerable number of persons. Tutbury has an excellent free school originally founded and endowed by Richard Wakefield in the year 1730, and rebuilt in 1789. It has likewise a meeting house for dissenters.

The castle, than which there is scarcely one more famous in England, is supposed by some to have been first erected* a considerable time before the Norman conquest. Camden,† however, expressly says "it was built by Henry de Ferrars, a noble Norman, to whom William the first gave fine estates in this county,"‡ and of course at a period subsequent to that event. In the family of Ferrars it remained till the reign of Henry the third, when it was forfeited by Robert de Ferrars, the rebel earl of Derby. Henry the third, the reigning monarch, bestowed it on his second son Edmund, earl of Lancaster. In 1322 it once more reverted to the crown, in consequence of the rebellion of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who fortified it against Edward the second; but, being unable to hold it, was obliged to surrender. Having suffered considerable damage during this contest, and being afterwards allowed to fall into decay, John of Gaunt rebuilt the greater part of it upon the ancient scite in 1350.

This castle, being the principal seat of the dukes of Lancaster, was long distinguished as the scene of much festivity and splendour. The number of minstrels which crowded to it was so great that it was found necessary to have recourse to some expedient for preserving order amongst them, and determining their claims of precedence. Accordingly one of their own number, with the title of King of the minstrels, was appointed with

* Tradition even reports that a part of it was erected by Julius Cæsar, but this we presume to be a mere fable.

† Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 498.

‡ Those who maintain that the castle was built prior to this period, say that it was given along with the estates to Henry de Ferrars.

with this view, and under him several inferior officers to assist in the execution of the laws. To this chief minstrel a charter was granted in the following terms, by John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster.

"John, by the grace of God, King of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster to all them who shall see or hear these our letters greeting. Know ye, we have ordained, constituted, and assigned, to our well beloved the king of the minstrels in the honour of Tutbury, who is, or for the time being shall be, to apprehend and arrest all the minstrels in our said honour and franchise, that refuse to doe the service and minstrelsy as appertain to them to doe from ancient times at Tutbury aforesaid, yearly on the days of the assumption of our lady, giving and granting to the said king of the minstrels, for the time being, full power and commandment, to make them reasonable to justify, and to constrain them to doe their services and minstrelsies in manner as belongeth to them, and as it hath there and of ancient times accustomed. In witness of which thing we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

"Given under our privy seal at our castle of Tutbury the twenty-second day of August, in the fourth year of the raigne of the most sweet king Richard the second." (1381.)

The fines and other punishments, which by virtue of this charter, the king and his officers inflicted upon defaulters, being found in numerous instances to exceed the due bounds of justice, it was deemed expedient to institute a court, to be held before the Steward of the manor, on the morrow after the assumption, for the purpose of hearing all complaints, and determining all controversies, connected with minstrelsy within the honour of Tutbury. On the court day, all the minstrels having assembled at the mansion house of the bailiff of the lordship, they, together with the steward and bailiff, walked in procession from hence to the church in the following order:

Music,

Music,
Minstrels, two and two,
Steward—king of the Minstrels,—bailiff,
Stewards and officers of the late king of the Minstrels, with white wands in their hands,
Inhabitants of the borough and Honor of Tutbury.

Divine service * being finished the procession, continued in the same order from the church to the castle hall. Here the king of the minstrels having seated himself between the Steward and Bailiff, or their deputies, one of his officers gave notice, that all minstrels dwelling within the honour of Tutbury,† and owing suit and service to that court, "must draw near and give their attendance upon pain and peril that might otherwise ensue; and that if any man would be assigned of suit or plea he or they should come in; and they should be heard." The names of the minstrels were now called over from the court roll, and two juries‡ impanelled, who after receiving a charge from the steward on the importance of music, and the duties they had to perform, proceeded to elect their officers for the ensuing year. The king was chosen from the four Stewards then in office, one year out of Staffordshire and the other out of Derbyshire. Of the new stewards, two were elected from each of these counties, three being nominated by the jurors, and one by the person who held the court. After the election the jurors retired to a private room leaving the old king and bailiff and their assistants in the hall "quaffing the rosy bowl and enjoying the sound of contending minstrels." Upon the return of the jurors they presented their new chief officer to the court by the title of king. The old

* It was performed by the vicar of Tutbury, who received one penny from each minstel as a fee invariably due to him upon this solemnity.

† This was a very extensive honour, comprehending the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick.

‡ Twelve of the jurymen were chosen from Staffordshire, and twelve from all the other counties.

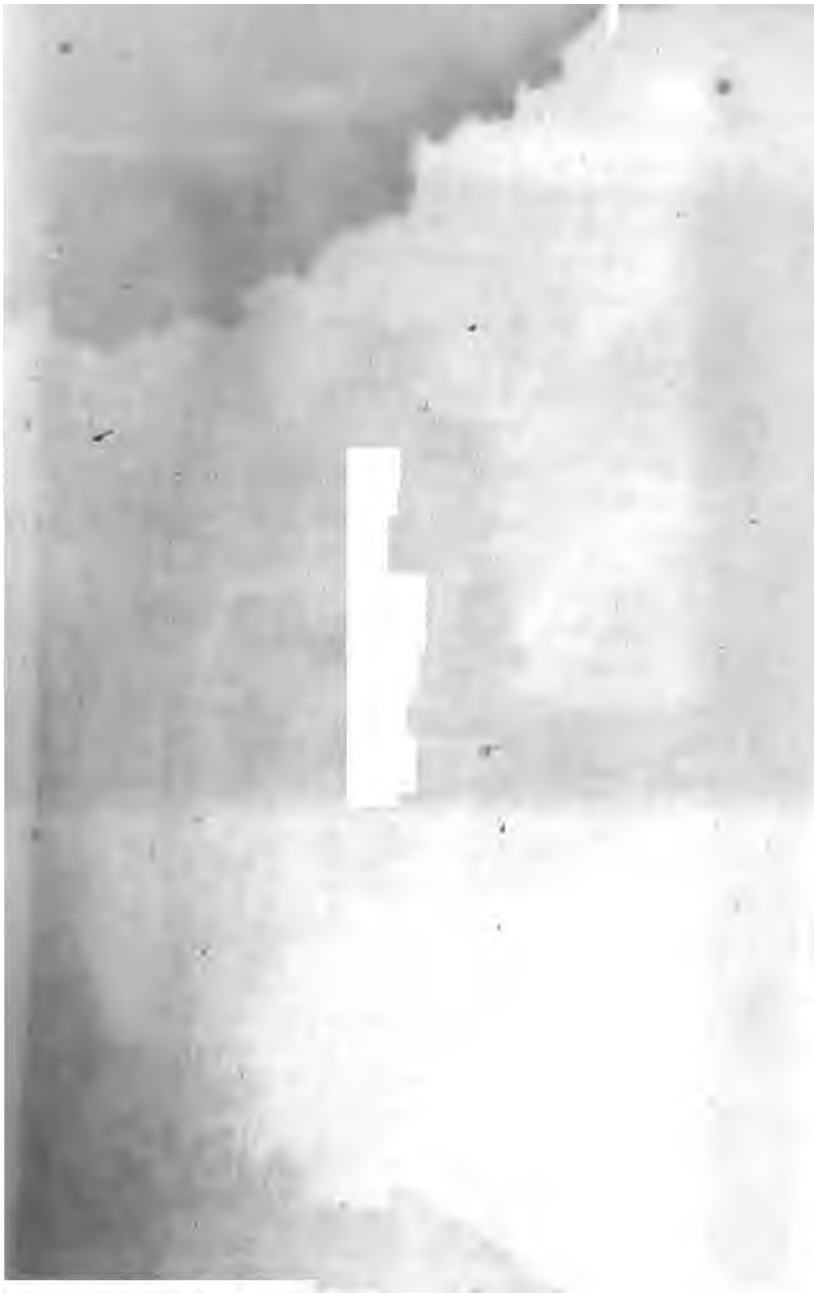
king instantly arose and delivered to him a white wand or staff, *(album baculum)* in token of sovereignty. He next drank to his health in a plentiful libation of wine, wishing him all joy and prosperity in his office. The same form was observed with respect to the stewards.*

The business of the court being concluded, they withdrew to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared for them by the steward of the lordship. In the afternoon the minstrels assembled at the gate of the priory. A bull, having his horns, ears, and tail, cut off, his body besmeared with soap, and his nose blown full of pepper, was then let loose. If the minstrels could take and hold him even so long as to deprive him of the smallest portion of his hair, he was declared their property, provided this was done within the confines of Staffordshire, and before sun set. The bull was next collared and roped, and being brought to the market cross was baited with dogs. After this he was delivered to the minstrels who might dispose of him as they deemed proper.†

According to charter, the minstrels only were entitled to engage in this sport, the multitude being positively restrained under severe penalties from approaching the bull nearer than 40 yards. In after times, however, the latter began to mix in the ceremony with great zeal. This gave birth to much animosity between the inhabitants of the counties of Stafford and Derby. So far, indeed, did each party carry their eagerness for superiority in this contest, that it seldom concluded without a serious rencounter, and much bloodshed. In consequence of these

* Jackson's Historical Description of Tutbury, p. 10, 11.

† An inspeximus by Henry VI. relative to the customs of Tutbury makes mention of this extraordinary one in the following words. "There is an ancient practice belonging to the honor of Tutbury, that the minstrels who come to Matins there, on the feast of the assumption of the blessed virgin, shall have a bull given by the prior of Tutbury, if they can take him on this side the river Dove, which is next Tutbury; or else the prior shall give them X*l*. for the enjoyment of which custom they shall give to the lord, at the said feast yearly XX*d*."



short duration. Cecil, the favourite minister of her more powerful rival, happening to be here at the same time, drew upon himself, by this accident, the temporary suspicions of his royal mistress, to destroy which, it is probable, he became more decidedly the adviser of severe measures. But, be this as it may, it is true that Mary was soon after removed back to her dreary residence at Coventry; and, what added not a little to her misery, was taken from the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury, and committed to the care of Sir Amias Paulet and Sir Drue Drury,* men who seem to have possessed no other qualities to recommend them but their severity and rigour. The wretched queen was now exposed to every species of indignity, which could result from a stern temper accompanied by brutal manners.† The French Ambassador again remonstrated in a vigorous and menacing tone against the affronts thus unjustly heaped upon her; but he was unable to obtain any further alleviation of her miseries, except the permission of returning to Tutbury castle, and some slight relaxation in the rigor of her confinement. Here she remained from March 1585, till towards the close of the following winter, when she was conveyed

* Lodge, in his *Illustrations of British History*, denies that the earl of Shrewsbury was dismissed, maintaining it to be clear from the papers of those days, that he resigned of his own accord, and that Mildmay and Somers immediately succeeded him; and not the gentlemen mentioned in the text.

† This assertion we make on the authority of Dr. Robertson, who, in his History of Scotland, speaking of these gentlemen, says, "Even the short period of her days that remained they rendered uncomfortable by every hardship and indignity it was in their power to inflict. Almost all her servants were dismissed; she was treated no longer with the respect due to a queen: and though the rigour of seventeen years imprisonment, had almost broken her constitution, she was confined to two ruinous chambers scarce habitable even in the midst of summer, by reason of the cold," &c. It is but justice to Sir Amias to add, that, however harsh and stern his conduct towards Mary, might be in point of manners, he not only resolutely refused to be accessary to her assassination, but would on no account permit her servants to be bribed to disclose the secrets of their mistress, or betray her intentions.

ed first to Chartley, and afterwards to Fotheringay castle, the scene of her shameful trial and condemnation.

At the commencement of the civil wars in the reign of Charles the first, this castle was garrisoned and maintained by lord Loughborough, a zealous partizan and supporter of the royal cause. Sir William Brereton, one of the parliamentary commanders, however, laid siege to it, and conducted the attack with such judgement and vigour that his lordship was soon compelled to surrender. The damage sustained by the castle on this occasion was very great. It was not, however, doomed to total destruction, till towards the conclusion of the war, when the Parliament issued an order for that purpose dated in 1646, at which time it was reduced nearly to its present ruinous condition.

James the second paid a visit to this celebrated residence of the house of Lancaster, during his memorable tour through England. Instead of the sighs of a distressed queen, the walls now re-echoed the joyful acclamations of loyalty. They no longer beheld an unhappy, though illustrious prisoner, but a mighty monarch surrounded by all the splendour and magnificence of kingly power.

The few remains of this castle, which still exist, are alone sufficient to declare its former extent and grandeur. It has been built chiefly of hewn free stone, with admixtures of gypsum, and stands on an alabaster hill of considerable elevation, commanding a very fine and varied prospect. The ancient gateway is tolerably entire, and towers and buildings, with hewel staircases, as well as vestiges of divisions of rooms, with fire places, can yet be discovered in different parts of the walls which appear to have been of immense strength and thickness.

The whole was surrounded by a broad and deep ditch over which, Dr. Plott* informs us, there was in his time an extraordinary timber bridge, composed of distinct pieces of wood,

* Plott's Natural History of Staffordshire.

none of them above a yard long, yet unsupported by any arch-work, pillars, or other prop. Sir Simon Degge says it was more than thirty yards in length, but adds that the arches which served to support it, reached to a considerable distance. Both these authors agree in affirming, that "the more weight was upon it, the stronger it was, and may be if well loaded it would not quake so much as he had made it with his weight."*

The PRIORY, founded at the same time with the castle, and by the same illustrious person, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.† The religious of this cell were monks of the Benedictine order. A great extent of landed property, and other sources of revenue, were conferred upon them by king William Rufus, for the benefit of the soule of king William I. and his queen Maud, and for the health of his father's wife Berta, and [illegible] and daughters. Berta afterwards gave them the town of [illegible]ridge, and the manor of Estanfort. Earl Robert de Ferrars, [illegible]descendant to the founder, confirmed to them all their former possessions and rights, and added the tithes of Newborough as his own gift. This person, however, in some measure lowered the dignity of the priory, by granting to the monks of the house of St. Pere super Divam in Normandy, the high privilege of having the prior uniformly nominated from among them. Several other descendants of the family of Ferrars also contributed greatly to augment the possessions of this monastery. Scarcely a vestige of the ancient building now remains, and we know little more either concerning its structure, or interior decorations, except that it was of large extent, and contained a very splendid antique monument to the memory of its original founder. The parish church constitutes a portion of the old priory church. It is a large massive building with a square embattled tower at one end surmounted by four small pinnacles. The principal entrance, situated on the west side, is finely decorated with beautiful specimens of Saxon sculpture.

The

* Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 516. † Ib.

The living is a vicarage in the gift of the duke of Devonshire.

Before concluding our account of Tutbury, it will not perhaps be improper to state a few particulars relative to that remarkable living phenomenon, Mrs. Ann Moore, who has now subsisted for nearly five years without food or drink of any description. This woman, according to her own account, first totally lost the use of her digestive organs from washing the linen, and dressing the wounds, of a person extremely afflicted with scrophulous ulcers. From that period every thing she eat or drank presented to her imagination the taste and smell of the putrid matter which issued from the wounds. Her stomach, which before this was extremely weak, now refused the smallest sustenance. During her whole illness she has never felt the most distant inclination either for food or drink; nor has she for four years had a single passage by stool or urine. She never sleeps so soundly as to forget herself, but remains in a dozing state for a few hours of the night. Her body is totally insensible to the variations of heat and cold which our climate exhibits, feeling precisely in the same condition both in summer and winter. Her extremities feel cold, and apparently lifeless, to the touch of another, and though pressed with considerable force, produce no sensation of pain to her.

In person Mrs. Moore rather exceeds the ordinary size. The regularity and just proportion of her features are signs of former beauty. Her disposition seems to be naturally lively, and her conversation fluent. She preserves her mental faculties in a wonderful degree, but is somewhat tinctured with religious melancholy. By the assistance of glasses she is enabled both to read and sew with great ease. Her voice, which was originally strong is now extremely weak, and for the last twelve months she has been much liable to hysterical fits, and also to occasional paroxysms of fever, accompanied by great pain.*

* This case is one of so extraordinary a nature, and so diametrically in opposition to the usual course of nature, that it is extremely difficult to give it belief.

The parish and village of *Hanbury*, adjoins to Tutbury on the south-west, lying close upon the northern extremity of Needwood forest. The village finely situated on an eminence, commands at once a noble prospect of the fertile meadows of the Dove, and the bleak and dreary mountains of the Moorlands. The etymology of its name is descriptive of its elevated site, *Hean* in Saxon signifying high.

This place is mentioned by various writers at a very early period. The celebrated St. Werburgh, the sister or niece of Ethelred, king of Mercia, was long abbess of a monastery here now entirely demolished, but which no doubt stood a short way to the east of the church, as human bones have been frequently discovered on that spot. This princess, when very young, had been betrothed to her cousin Ceolred, who afterwards mounted the Mercian throne. The marriage, however, was never consummated, the queen, her mother, having instructed her to devote herself to God and virginity. Much difference prevails among historians as to the place of her death and sepulture. William of Malmsbury says, she died and was buried at Chester. Higden* on the other hand, with more probability, asserts that she ended her days in this monastery, and that she, likewise, lay interred here, till upon the invasion of this district by the Danes, the *religieuse* flying to Chester, carried the bones of their saint along with them. The elegant shrine erected to her memory in the cathedral church of Chester is described in our account of that city, to which the reader is referred.†

The church stands on the very edge of the declivity, on which the village is situated. It is an ancient stone building, having a very lofty nave and spacious aisles. At one end rises a plain

belief. From the care taken, however, to prevent imposition, and the respectability and intelligence of those who testify the truth of the above statement, we are compelled to attach to it implicit credit. A particular account of this woman will be found in the Monthly Magazine, Vol. 32. p. 88, 207.

* Higden. Ad. Ann. 675.

† Ante Vol. II. p. 215. Shaw's History of Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 71.

a plain square tower, which, aided by the natural elevation of its base, exhibits a fine appearance from a distance, and affords a very extensive view. The situation of this church and village are well described in the following lines, quoted from the justly admired poem of "Needwood forest:"

"Her stately tower there Hanbury rears
Which proudly looks o'er distant shires
Down the chill slope and darkened glade
Projects afar its length of shade,
Assails the skies with Giant force
And checks the whirlwind in its course;
Or when black clouds involve the pole,
Disarms the thunders, as they roll;
Beneath how nature throws around
Grand inequalities of ground
While down the dells and o'er the steeps
The wavy line of Paphos creeps."*

Several monuments, both ancient and modern, adorn the interior of this fabric, but none of them seem to require particular notice or description.

NEEDWOOD FOREST.

This forest, a most beautiful and interesting spot, extends from the confines of Hanbury to Yoxal about a mile to the north of the river Trent. According to a Survey, made in the year 1765, it consists of 9920 acres of one of the finest soils in the kingdom, which, till very lately, remained wholly unenclosed, and in a state of nature. Here the little warblers of the grove, unnumbered, chant their wild and mellifluent notes. Here also the woodcock, the snipe, the pheasant, and the partridge, abound in profusion, and rear their tender offspring for the sport of the cruel fowler. Numerous deer range in the vallies;

* Needwood Forest, p. 27.

vallies; the hare hides in the thicket, the fox and the badger burrow in the declivity of the deep glen, and the rabbit on the sandy hill; all of them but too often the prey of relentless man, who, notwithstanding his boasted reason and innate sense of moral rectitude, is the only animal in creation, at once the enemy of his own species, and the terror of every other part of animated nature.

Needwood forest anciently formed a portion of the property of the dukes of Lancaster, in whose right it has belonged to the English monarchs for several centuries, subject, however, to certain privileges of common enjoyed by the owners and inhabitants of some of the adjacent villages. It is divided into the four wards of Marchington, Yoxall, Barton, and Tutbury, each ward containing about five miles in compass, exclusive of the Uttoxeterwood, Boughay, &c. The officers of the forest are a lieutenant, and chief ranger, assisted by a deputy, four lieutenants, four keepers, and an axe-bearer. A court is still held every year by the king's steward of the honour of Tutbury, when a jury of twenty-four persons resident within the jurisdiction present and amerce all persons guilty of "encroaching on the forest, or committing offences in vert or venison."*

The natural disposition of this forest presents a great, and beautiful variety of aspect. Gradual eminences and easy vales watered by murmuring rills, with here and there a bolder and more abrupt swell, form its general feature. In the northern parts, particularly within Marchington Woodlands, the eminences are far more numerous and lofty, than in the middle or southern divisions. The forest here exhibits to the eye, a series of deep glens inclosed by steep and rugged precipices, incapable of agricultural improvement, but happily covered with a vast

* There were formerly eight parks, impaled within the ring of the forest, called the parks of Agardesley, Stockley, Barton, Heylyns, Sherrold, Castle-hay, Hanbury, and Rolleston. That of Castle-hay, situated about a mile from the castle, was three miles and a half in compass, and that of Hanbury, two miles and an half. Jackson's account of Tutbury, p. 40.

vast variety of trees, among which the native oak, vigorous and luxuriant, shoots up in great abundance. Mr. Shaw says, that the whole forest does not contain less than 1000 acres of oak timber, a greater quantity, than perhaps any district in England can boast of possessing. The venerable *Swilcar*, a tree of immense size* and majestic appearance, is situated in an open lawn, surrounded by extensive woods, and is supposed to have stood upwards of six hundred years. It is thus addressed, in truly poetical strains, in the poem of "Needwood Forest:"

"Hail, stately Oak, whose wrinkled trunk hath stood
Age after age the sovereign of the wood;
You, who have seen a thousand springs unfold
Their ravel'd buds and dip their flowers in gold;
Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn,
And that bright eye of evening gild the morn.
* * * * *
Yes, stately Oak, thy leaf-wrapp'd head sublime
Ere long must perish in the wrecks of time
Should o'er thy brow the thunders harmless break,
And thy firm roots in vain the whirlwinds shake,
Yet must you fall.—Thy withering glories sunk,
Arm after arm shall leave thy mould'ring trunk."

A white or red marly loam, more or less tenacious, but seldom approaching to the harshness of clay, forms the soil in almost every part of Needwood. About a thousand acres are sufficiently light for turnips, and seven thousand more, are equal to the productions of the finest crops of any species of grain, or to the feeding of cattle of the first rate kind. When brought to a proper state of cultivation and improvement, which can easily be effected, and we trust will shortly take place, this tract

* This noble oak measures 21 feet round the trunk, at the height of five feet. The lower stem is ten feet high clear, the whole height 65, and the extent of the arms 45 feet. It contains 1000 feet of solid timber. Pitt's Survey. Shaw's Staffordshire.

tract of country will be one of the most delightful and fertile districts in Great Britain.*

At the south extremity of Needwood, lies the village of *Yoxal*. This village, which was formerly a market town, is finely watered by the stream of Swarbourne, which serves, during a great part of its course, to divide the different soils in this portion of the county, the one side of its channel being of a deep loam or clayey soil, and the other an ebb soil with a a gravel bottom. The church dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious and elegant structure of stone, having a tower surmounted by handsome pinnacles at the one end. In the interior are a variety of antique and modern monuments. At a short distance from the village, a number of vessels, probably the remains of Roman antiquity, were discovered a few years ago, but most of them unfortunately went to pieces in the act of raising them.† These vessels contained a considerable quantity of ashes, and fragments of human bones, and were composed of a very soft species of coarse brown earth.

The village of *Wichnor*, or *Whichnoure*, is situated east from Yoxal, on an eminence near the north bank of the Trent, at a short distance from the point at which that river becomes the boundary between this county and Derbyshire. It is particularly deserving of notice, because of the singular tenure by which the manor was held by Sir Philip de Somerville, in the reign of Edward III. under the Earl of Lancaster, as lord of the honour of Tutbury. After enumerating two small fees, the charter proceeds

* Mr. Pitt says, that at least 8000 acres of this forest are susceptible of the highest improvement, and estimates their value in this state at 5l. per acre, or 40,000l. per annum; whereas, in their waste condition they are not worth more than 4s. per acre, or 1800l. per annum. Under these circumstances, the cultivation of Needwood, is certainly an object worthy of serious attention, both from the increase it would afford to the national capital, and to the revenues of the proprietors. Pitt's Survey, p. 187.

† One of the few got up entire was deposited in Mr. Green's Museum at Lichfield, and is engraved and described in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 44. p. 358.

proceeds thus: "Nevertheless the said Sir Philip shall fynde meyntienge and susteiyne, one bacon flyke hanging in his halle at *Wichenore*, ready arrayed all tymes of the yere, bott in *Lent* to be given to everyche mane or womane married after the day and yere of their marriage be passed; and to be given to everyche mane or womane married after the dey and yere of their marriage be passed, and to be given to everyche man of religion, archbishop, prior, or other religious; and to everyche preest, after the year and day of their profession finished, or of their dignity reseyved in forme following. Whensoever that any such before named wylle come for to enquire for the baconne in their own person, or by any other for them, they shall come to the bayliff or porter of the Lordship of *Whichenour*, and shall say to them in the manere as ensewethe:

"Bayliffe or porter, I doo you to know that I am come for myself (or, if he come for any other shewing for whome,) one bacon flyke, hanging in the halle of the Lord of *Whichenour*, after the forme thereto longinge.

"After which relation, the bailiffe or porter shal assigne a daye to him, upon promise of his feythe to return, and with him to bring tweyne of his neighbours, and in the meyn time the said bailif shall take with him tweyne of the freeholders of the lordship of *Whichenoure*, and they three shal goe to the mannour of *Rudlowe*, belonging to *Robert Knyghtley*, and there shall somon the foresaid *Knightley*, or his bayliffe, commanding him to be ready at *Whichenour*, the day appointed at pryme of day with his carriage; that is to say, a horse and sadyle, a sakke, and a pryke, for to convey and carry the said bacon and corn a journey out of the county of *Stafford* at his costages; and then the sayd bailiffe shal with the sayd freeholders, somon all the tenants of the said manoir to be ready at the day appointed at *Whichenour*, for to doe and performe the services to the baconne. And at the day assigned all such as owe services to the baconne shall be ready at the gate of the manoir, from the sonne risinge to none, attendyng and awayting for the comyng of him and his felowys chapaletts, and to all those whiche shal be there to doe their

their services deue to the baconne: and they shall lead the said demandant, wythe tromps and tabours and other manner of myastralseye to the halle close where he shal fynde the lord of *Whichenour*, ready to deliver the baconne in this manere."

"He shall enquere of him which demandeth the baconne, if he hath brought tweyne of his neighbours; who must answere, *They be here redy*; and then the steward shall cause these two neighbours to swere yf the said demandant be a weddyt man or have be a man weddyt, and yf syth his marriage one yere and a day be passed, and yf he be a freeman or villeyn: and yf his seid neighbours make othe that he hath for hym all these three points rehersed, then shal the bacon be take downe and brought to the halle dore, and shal there be layed upon one half a quarter of wheatte, and upon one other of rye: and he that demandeth the baconne shall kneel upon his knee, and shall hold his right hande upon a booke, which shal be laid above the baconne and the corne, and shall make oath in this manere:

"Here ye Sir *Philip de Somervyle*, lord of *Whichenour*, mayntayner and giver of this baconne, that I A, syth I wedded B, my wife, and syth I had her in my kepyng and at wylle by a yere and a daye after our marryage, I would not have changed for none other, farer ne fowler, richer ne powrer, ne for none other descended of gretter lynage, slepyng ne waking, at noo tyme, and if the seid B. were sole, and I sole, I wolde take her to be my wife before all the wymen of the world, and of what condytions soevere they be, good or evyle, as helpe me God and his seyntys, and this flesh and all fleshes.

And his neighbours shal make oath that they trust verily he hath said truely. And yf it be founde by his neighbours aforenamed, that he be a freeman, there shall be delyvered to him halfe a quarter of wheatte, and a cheese; and yf he be a villein, he shal have half a quarter of rye, withoutte cheese and then shal *Knyghtley*, the lord of *Rudlowe*, be called for to carry all their things to fore rehersed, and the said corn shall be layd upon one horse, and the baconne apperteyneth shal

cend upon his horse, and shall take the chese before hym, if he have a horse, and yf he have none, the lord of *Whichenour*, shall cause him to have one horse and sadyl, to such tyme as he passed his lordshippe, and so shal they departe the manoyr of *Whichenour*, with the corn and the baconne to fore him, him that hath wonne ytt, with trompets, tabourets, and other manoir of minstralsce, and all the free tenants of *Whichenour*, shall conduct him to be passed the Lordship of *Whichenour*; and then shall they retorne, except hym to whom apperteiyneth to make the carriage and journey withoutt the countye of *Stafford*, at the costys of his lord of *Whichenour*, and yf the seid *Robert Knyghtley*, do not cause the baconne and corne to be conveyed as is rehersed, the lord of *Whichenour*, shal do it to be carryed, and shal distreigne the said *Robert Knyghtley*, for his default for one hundred shillings in his manoir of *Rudlowe*, and shall kepe the distresse so takyn irreplevisable."

No motives, as far as we know, are assigned by antiquaries for the institution of this curious custom, except the mere whim or caprice of the noble Earl, by whom the charter to Sir Philip de Somerville was granted. Whether it was calculated to afford to the inquisitive in such matters any just data upon which to calculate the proportion between the number of the happy and unhappy in the married state, we shall not pretend to determine. It is not, however, certainly much to the honour of matrimony, that since this practice was first established, few have dared to claim the prize, and three couples only have obtained it, one of which, having quarrelled about the mode of preparing the bacon for the table, was adjudged to return it.*

No demandant for the flitch having appeared during several centuries, a wooden one was long ago substituted in its stead, a friendly monitor to the young and free, to be cautious of trusting themselves in the hymeneal noose.

The

* The other two couples were a sea officer and his wife, who had never seen one another from the day of their marriage, till they met at the hall; and a simple pair in the neighbourhood; the husband, a goodnatured sensible man, and the wife luckily *dumb*. Spectator, No. 608.

The church of Wichnour, dedicated to St. Leonard, and formerly a chapel of ease to Tatenhill, is no ways remarkable either for its architecture or interior ornaments; but being seated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view, is an object of some interest to the adjacent country. At a short distance from hence stands the manor house, a neat modern building, surrounded by rich woody scenery. Mr. Pennant supposes it to be placed on the site of the original mansion, which Leland mentions as totally in ruins in his days, the then family residence being situated in the vale immediately adjoining to the Trent, and much liable to the overflowings of that river.* The Roman road from Lichfield to Burton, passes through the eastern portion of this parish, and, owing to the marshy nature of the ground here, has been constructed upon immense piles of wood.† It is carried over the several branches of the Trent, which here forms a variety of islands by a series of handsome stone bridges. The Grand Trunk canal also crosses this river close to the road, upon a range of very noble aqueducts. Many coins of different Roman emperors, have been discovered in this neighbourhood, and vestiges of a Roman camp appear in the inclosures of *Whichenour Lodge.*‡

The parish of *Alrewas* immediately adjoins to Whichenour, on the opposite side of the river, the canal running almost through the centre of the village which is of considerable extent, and situated in the valley of the Trent. The original church of this parish was established at a very early period, being one of the prebends instituted by the bishop of Lichfield, in 822.§ This place appears to have been celebrated in ancient times, for its eel fishery. In the southern division of the parish is a large extent of waste ground, called Fradley and Alrewas common, a great proportion of which is capable of being converted

* Pennant's Journey, p. 129.

† Mr. Shaw tells us, that the piles were distinctly visible to him, in the year 1795, when the flood destroyed the bridges over the Trent, and laid open a portion of the road.

‡ Shaw's Staffordshire, p. 18. § Magna Britannia, Vol. V. p. 128.

verted into excellent pasture grounds.* On one part of the common is a remarkable spring, vulgarly said to be bottomless, which always overflows, and though placed in a low situation, actually permits the plummet to descend 42 feet. Near this well Dr. Plot mentions, that an uncommon species of fungus was found in his time, the interior of which resembled spunge, both in colour and texture, and was covered with a membranous skin. This fungus was very large, being at least four or five inches in diameter, and rose from a short pedicle which extended broader and broader almost to its very brim, in the shape of an inverted cone.†

Higher up the river, and on the same side, lies the village of *King's Bromley*, originally called *Brom-legge*, and deriving its present name from the circumstance of its being the property of the crown, for nearly two centuries after the Norman conquest. It had previously been distinguished as the residence of the Earls of Mercia. Leofric, the husband of the famous Godiva, died here, in the year 1057. Plot mentions a remarkable instance of longevity in the person of Mary Cooper, resident in this parish, who had seen her descendants to the sixth generation, and what is more extraordinary, all of them alive at the same time, so that she could say to her daughter, "Rise daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath got a daughter." Between the village, and the Mersey and Trent canal, in the direction of Fradeley heath, is a large common, containing about 1000 acres of land. The church, dedicated to All Saints, presents to the view a very fine old Gothic building, adorned with large and beautiful windows, and containing several monuments in honour of the Agards and Newtons, proprietors of the manor.

Eastward from this parish, and that of Yoxal, are three small villages named *Hamstal Ridware*, *Pipe Ridware*, and

* It consists of between two and three thousand acres; and there is plenty of marl in the neighbourhood.

† Plot's Staffordshire, p. 60.

Mavesin Ridware. They probably in early times formed one district, under the name now common to each. These three villages lie in an angle between the river Blythe and the Trent. Somewhere in this neighbourhood stood Blithsburgh, a Saxon town of great antiquity, which is supposed to have risen on the ruins of some more important station belonging originally either to the native British, or the Romans, and afterwards successively occupied by the Saxons and Danes. The situation of this strong hold is not precisely ascertained; but there is every reason to believe it was placed on the hill called *Castle-ring*, at the distance of five or six. miles. As the inhabitants of the country, in those troublesome times, generally flocked to the vicinity of military stations for protection, Blithsburgh would flourish, and continue to do so after the settlement of the country; whereas, the fort would be destroyed and soon forgotten.

Hamstal Ridware, the most northerly of the Ridwares, was, at the time of the great survey, in the hundred of Pyrehill. The church, an old spire building, has some painted glass on the windows, and contains several handsome monuments, one of them in honour of John Allestree, A. M. minister of the church of England for 54 years; during which period, he composed 500 sermons, and preached 5000 times. Adjoining to the church, is the manor house, an extensive edifice, formerly fitted up in a style of great splendour and magnificence. Near it stands a neat watch tower, ascended by a staircase, and open at the top, which anciently communicated by a suit of rooms with the other buildings. In this house a curious stone hammer, dug up in the neighbourhood, is preserved, as are likewise a coat of mail, provided for king Charles in the time of the rebellion, and a curious iron cage in which the heads of scolding women were placed, to enforce silence.*

Pipe

* This truly valuable instrument is composed of narrow thin plates opening into two equal parts, having vacancies for the nose and eyes. When fixed on, a flat piece of iron projects into the mouth, and pressing upon the tongue,

Pipe Ridware, is only remarkable for its church, which is a very ancient structure, containing a curious old font, sculptured in an uncommon manner with circles interlaced.

Mavesin Ridware, so called from the family of *Malvoisin*, *Mauvesin*, or *Mavesin*, a branch of the illustrious house of Roswy, in the Isle of France. The old manor house is entirely demolished, with the exception of the gatehouse, in which is an old chamber, said to have been originally an oratory. The ancient church dedicated to St. Nicholas contains several antique monuments. The new church is a plain building. Some of the tombs, in honour of the Mauvesins, were opened at different periods during the last century. The stone coffin in which lay the corpse of Hugo, the founder of the priory of Blithsburgh, was raised in 1785, after it had remained undisturbed, for upwards of six hundred years. In this coffin were all the bones, in a tolerably entire state, but moist, and a quantity of mould, supposed to be the remains of a decayed wooden coffin, by which the body was first enveloped. The tomb of Sir Robert, who slew Sir William Handsacre,* lord of the neighbouring

tongue, preserves silence. There is a ring in the centre, through which a cord was put to lead the culprit to the churchyard, where she was obliged to remain till she promised reformation.

* This melancholy catastrophe was the consequence of the civil contentions which disturbed the kingdom, when Richard the second was deposed, and Henry the fourth took possession of the throne. Sir Robert espoused the cause of the usurper, and Sir William, that of the unfortunate Richard. Each assembled his vassals, and began their march to join the armies, then lying in view of each other near Shrewsbury; but unfortunately meeting, a skirmish ensued, in which Sir William was slain on the spot. Sir Robert proceeded to the royal army, and soon after met his fate, fighting against the gallant Percy. What a dreadful picture does this accident exhibit of the miseries of civil discord! What a tale is the following, of the sudden vicissitude of hatred to love, between contending families! *Margaret*, one of the daughters and co-heiress of Sir Robert Maveston, gave her hand to Sir *William*, son of the knight slain by her father; and with her person and fortune, compensated the injury done by her house to that of *Handsacre!!* Pennant's Journey, p. 118, 119. ex Erdeswick.

neighbouring manor of *Handsacre*, in the reign of Henry the fourth, is a very handsome one in the shape of an altar. His figure armed and helmed, with a great sword on one side, and a dagger on the other, is engraven on the incumbent alabaster slab, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Dns Robertus de Mauvesine, miles. Dns de *Mauvesine Ridware* qui occubuit juxta Salopiam, 1403 stans cum rege, diminicans ex parte sua usque ad mortem, cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

The priory of Benedictine monks, already mentioned, was situated in a sequestered valley, on the southern bank of the river Blythe, and probably on the site of an older cell of Saxon religieuse. It was early united to the monastery at Breewood, and was one of the number of those which were suppressed and seized by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1534, to endow his intended colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. A farm house now occupies the original foundation; but vestiges of the ancient building can still be discovered, and many bodies have been dug up here and in the adjacent grounds.

Armitage village and parish lies immediately south, from Mavesin Ridware. It was formerly called *Hermitage*, from a tradition that a hermit resided in a sequestered spot here between the river and the church, which is situated on a rocky eminence, and forms a most beautiful and picturesque object. The principal entrance to this edifice is curiously built, and adorned in the Saxon style. Some paintings on glass, and tabernacle work, embellish the windows; and the chancel is separated from the nave, by a handsome zig zag arch. At a little distance from the church, is a moated fragment of the rival house of *Handsacre*, a hamlet in this parish, founded by bishop Clinton; and not far from hence was lately discovered the foundation of some very ancient religious edifice. In the pleasure grounds of Mr. Lister, the grand trunk canal passes through a very noble subterraneous cavern, or tunnel.

Longdon,

Longdon, lying south from Armitage, is a village of great length. Hence the common saying in these parts:

> The stoutest beggar that goes by the way,
> Cannot beg thro' *Long* in a summer's day.

It was formerly very much crowded with gentlemen's seats. The manor is of great extent, above thirty other manors, lordships, and villages, owing suit and service to the court leet which is held here every three weeks. The church stands apart from the village, and is dedicated to St. James.

The mansion house of Beaudesert,* the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, constitutes the chief ornament of the parish. It is situated on the declivity of a lofty sloping eminence, sheltered above, by beautiful rising grounds, and wholly enveloped in trees of the finest and most luxuriant growth. The exterior appearance of the house is very magnificent, having been greatly improved, and embellished by the late noble owner. It is built of stone, in the form of a half H; the front entrance being under a neat and light old portico, which leads into a very handsome Gothic hall, 80 feet by 31, with a lofty arched ceiling, and adorned at the west end by a most splendid window, on which are painted the arms of the first Sir William Paget and Preston, whose daughter he married. Proceeding from the house to the summit of the hill, are traces of an extensive encampment, called *Castlehill*, which Mr. Pennant† conceives to have been of British origin, in opposition to Dr. Plot,‡ who considered it as the work of king *Canute*. It is surrounded by a vast rampart and two ditches; and is nearly circular, except on the south side where it is straight, so that it bears a strong resemblance in form to a theatre. The two entrances are opposite to each other, facing east and west; and before the former are several advanced works. This was certainly a spot

* Pennant's Journey, p. 132. † Plot's Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 416.

‡ This place was once the residence of the bishops of Lichfield. Gough's Camden, Vol II. p. 496.

well chosen for an encampment, as it commands a very noble and extensive view, over no less than nine counties in England and Wales.*

Longdon parish produces a great supply of coal. A certain species of this mineral, termed *cannel coal*, is found in considerable abundance; and, on account of the fine polish it takes, is used in making a variety of articles both useful and ornamental.

Leaving Longdon on the road to Lichfield, the traveller passes *Fairwell*, a small village, remarkable only for the antique structure, and picturesque situation, of its church, which was formerly conventual, and belonged to a priory of Benedictine Nuns. In taking down the old nunnery chapel here in 1747 three rows of coarse earthen vessels of various dimensions, and placed on their sides, were discovered about six feet beneath the surface of the ground. The mouths of these vessels were laid towards the church, and covered with a thin coat of plaster.

LICHFIELD.

This city is supposed to owe its origin to the Saxons, and to have risen on the ruins of the Roman *Etocetum* or Wall. Respecting the etymology and signification of its name different opinions are entertained by antiquaries. It is called by Bede, *Licidfeld*; by Ingulphus and Huntingdon *Lichfeld*; *Licethfield* by Simon Dunelm; *Licheſfelde* by Brompton; *Licheſfeld* by Gervase; and *Lychefeld* by Knighton; which Ross of Warwick and some others translate *Campus cadaverum*, i. e. *the field of dead bodies*,† from a tradition that upwards of a thousand Christians

* Shaw's Hist. Vol. I. p. 221.

† The memorial of the church of Lichfield says, it derived its name of Liches from war. Anglia Sacra, Vol. I. p. 459. Mr. Jackson, who says it was anciently called Lichenfield, upon what authority he does not mention,

tians were massacred here in the reign of Diocleaian.* Dr. Stukely, however, justly considering this legend as fabulous, tells us, it certainly derived its name from its marshy situation, the words *lich*, lece, lec, or lace, in Saxon, signifying a bog or morass.†

The condition of this town, prior to the time of its being erected into a bishopric by Oswy, the conqueror of Mercia, about the year 665, is totally unknown. It does not even appear to what causes it owed the distinction, which it then acquired, of being made the seat of the cathedral church of one of the finest, if not the most powerful, of the Saxon kingdoms. That it was not a place of much importance, we may reasonably conclude from the fact, that several centuries posterior to this event, it was only a mean village, and on that account deemed unworthy to retain the honour of forming an episcopal see.‡ Bishop Clinton, however, restored to it its lost dignity. He also environed the town with a ditch, and fortified the castle, furnishing the same with sufficient maintenance for a garrison of soldiers. At this period three large pools of water intersected the town of Lichfield. Bishop Langton built a large bridge over the principal one in the time of Edward the first. In the thirty-third year of this reign, representatives were first sent by this town to Parliament; it was then governed by a Guild and *Guildmaster*, words of Saxon origin, signifying a fraternity, which "unites and flings its effects into a common stock, and is derived from *Gildan, to pay.*"§ Richard the first invested it with the right of purchasing lands to the value of

gives it the same translation with Ross, asserting that *Licken*, in Saxon, signifies a dead body. Dr. Johnson calls *Lichfield*, the "field of the dead," and adds, *Lichgate* signifies the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave. Jackson's Hist. p. 1. Johnson's Eng. Dict.

* There is a spot within the precincts of the city still called *Christian field*, as it is said, in memory of this event. Harwood's Lichfield, p. 2.

† This was actually the situation of Lichfield in ancient times.

‡ Vide ante, p. 787.

§ Pennant's Journey, p. 155, 156. Spelman, 260.

ten pounds; but it was not formed into a regular corporation till the first year of the reign of Edward the sixth,* when it was elevated to the dignity of a city, and incorporated by the style "of bailiffs, burgesses, citizens, and commonalty, of the same." The same prince restored to it the privilege of deputing members to Parliament, which it had not enjoyed from the twenty seventh year of the reign of Edward the third. This charter was confirmed, and many other rights and immunities conferred on the citizens, successively by queen Mary, Elizabeth, James the first, and Charles the second, as marks of the high sense they entertained of their steady loyalty, even in the most troublesome and difficult times.†

The city of Lichfield is now governed by a recorder, high steward, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and coroner. The senior bailiff is elected by the bishop, keeps part of the seal, and is escheator; but his colleague, and all the other magistrates and officers, are chosen by the bailiffs and common council, which is composed of twenty one brethren elected from among the citizens. The recorder and steward, are magistrates for life; and, together with the bailiffs and justices, have power to hold courts of gaol delivery, and to award sentence of death, or other punishments, upon offenders. The city and its suburbs form a distinct county from Staffordshire.‡ Within this district

* Gough's Camden, Vol II. p. 512.

† James the second having procured a surrender of the ancient charters granted the citizens a new one, in which he incorporated them by the style and title of Mayor and Aldermen, but made some arbitrary reservations. In 1688, when the king's affairs began to grow desperate, and he found it necessary to review his arbitrary measures, he published a proclamation for restoring corporations to their ancient privileges. In consequence of this, the new charter, and all proceedings upon it, were rescinded, and the corporation reverted to the charter by K. Charles II. Harwood's Lichfield, p. 349, 351.

‡ The city and county comprise a circuit of about 16 miles, which the sheriffs, with numerous attendants, annually perambulates on the eighth of September, the nativity of the blessed virgin Mary. Harwood's Lich. p. 348. Jackson's Hist. p. 5.

trict the corporation has exclusive jurisdiction. A court of record is held here by the authority of the bailiffs for the recovery of debts, amounting to 40*s.* and upwards. Such pleas as cannot be determined in this court must be tried before the justices next "Coming into the city, and not out of the city, or before any other justices." There are, likewise, courts of gaol delivery, quarter sessions, and Pie Powdre, besides several annual courts, as the Court of Array, the great Portmote court, and the court of the View of Frank-pledge.

Of these courts, the Court of Array is the only one we deem it necessary to notice particularly. It is held on every Whit-Monday in the Guild-hall, from whence it is immediately adjourned to *Greenhill*, an open mount, situated in the parish of St. Michael's. Here a temporary bower of wood is erected for the occasion. The constables of the city, attended by armed men, morrice (or moresque) dancers, &c. escort the sheriff, town-clerk, and bailiffs, to this place, where the style and title of the court are proclaimed by the public cryer. Then are the names of all the householders of the twenty-one wards of the city called over as owing suit and service to the court; and, if they fail to appear, they are subjected to a small fine. The dozeners or petty constables, likewise, attend with emblems of their respective trades, or other devices, and deliver rolls containing the name of every man resident within their respective districts. During the day the High constables, accompanied by dancers and armed men, perambulate the city, the latter firing a volley over each house. The dancers appear in their shirts, having ribbands of different colours tied round their necks, and flung across their shoulders, dancing sarabands, chacons, &c. in imitation of the Moors. The whole concludes with a procession through the principal streets to the market-place, when the town clerk, in name of the bailiffs and citizens, addresses the constables and others, in a complimentary speech, and exhorts them to be loyal to their king, and to

exert

exert themselves on all occasions, to promote the interests of the city.*

Lichfield enjoys a healthful and agreeable situation, being placed in a fine valley, surrounded by hills of a moderate height, and easy ascent, at the distance of 119 miles from London, and nearly in the centre of England. The houses are in general built according to the taste of modern times; and are, for the most part, occupied by gentry, and persons of small independent fortunes. There is here, however, a considerable manufacture of sail cloth, and some others on a smaller scale, which employ a good number of hands. The town is now entirely open, and probably never was walled, at least no appearances of its having been so are to be discovered at the present day. Neither do any vestiges of the ditches formed by bishop Clinton remain, except the foot path, called *Castle ditch*, leading from John Street to the eastern division of the town, may be regarded as a portion of one of them; for which supposition, however, the name is the only foundation. The castle† itself has, likewise, been long entirely demolished; and, though known to have stood near this place, the precise spot is

* The origin of this remarkable court is unknown, having existed long prior to the date of any of the royal charters. Various conjectures, however, have supplied the place of historical record. Some suppose it to be an institution of king Oswy's, in memory of a victory obtained by him over the pagan king Penda, while others conclude that it is founded upon an act passed in the reign of Henry the second, and confirmed by several of his successors, enacting that the high constables of every town should oftentimes view the arms and armour of the men in their franchise or liberty. The latter opinion is certainly more probable than the former.

† Mr. Pennant thinks it probable that it was in this castle king Richard spent his Christmas in 1397, when he consumed 200 tuns of wine, and two thousand oxen; but Stowe says, he kept it in the close. Here, however, it is sufficiently certain, that he was confined, when on his way to London, as a prisoner. From this fortress he attempted to escape, by slipping down from the window of his room into a garden; but being unfortunately observed by a centinel, he was secured and reconducted to his confinement. Stowe's Chronicle, p. 318, 322. Pennant's Journey, p. 157.

is not exactly ascertained. The town is still divided into two portions, the city and the close, by a large sheet of water, which contributes not a little to its beauty. The close is of exempt jurisdiction, and wholly independent both of Lichfield and the county of Stafford, the residentiary dean and canons being sole justices within its precincts. This district, which stands upon much higher ground than the rest of the town, having been fortified, stood several vigorous sieges, during the period of the great rebellion. The first of these happened in March 1643, when Sir Richard Dyott, and some of the principal gentlemen of the county, under the earl of Chesterfield held it for the king, and were attacked by lord Brook and Sir John Gell, generals in the parliamentary army. The former of these last mentioned officers, a zealous puritan, is said to have drawn up his army within half a mile of the town; and, having vowed the destruction of the cathedral, implored the divine assistance in the accomplishment of his intended purpose. He then advanced into the city, and raised a battery in Dam Street over against the east gate of the close. But his lordship, having stationed himself under the porch of a small house immediately adjoining in order to superintend the progress of the attack, was shot through the eye by a gentleman of the Dyott family, who happened to observe him from the top of the battlements of the chief steeple of the cathedral.* The death of their commander, however, did not much discourage the parliamentary forces, who continued the siege with great vigour under the conduct of Sir John Gell, and shortly after induced the garrison to surrender upon the "condition of free quarters to all in general within the close."† The rebels having left a strong body of troops to defend this post, these were in their turn

* The spot on which he fell is now distinguished by a pavement of white pebbles, and a marble tablet with an inscription in memory of the event which, having happened on the anniversary of St. Chad, patron of the cathedral, was attributed by the superstitious among the cavaliers to the influence of that saint, as a punishment for the impious vow, noticed in the text.

† Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 240.

turn besieged the month following by prince Rupert, who marched hither immediately after the reduction of Birmingham. Colonel Russel, the governor, made a brave resistance; but having lost a great number of men in an assault, and being anxious to prevent any unnecessary effusion of human blood, capitulated upon honourable terms, on the 21st of April. From this period the loyalists continued to possess the close, till about twelve months subsequent to the battle of Naseby, when, being satisfied that the king's affairs were desperate, they delivered it up to the Parliament, whose army under Major General Lothian had invested it for a considerable time.

The cathedral church situated in the close is an object of just veneration, and one of the noblest religious fabrics in this country. The period at which this church was originally founded is uncertain; but that event is generally supposed to have taken place about the year 667, during the bishopric of Juraman, the immediate predecessor of St. Chad.* It was rebuilt in 700, by bishop Headda, or Hedda, who dedicated it to that saint, and removed his bones hither from Stowe church, where he had been previously interred. Roger de Clinton, whose beneficence to this city we have already mentioned, demolished this building, and erected a great part of the present magnificent edifice. Walter de Langton, who succeeded to the bishopric, in 1296, built that portion of it, which is called St. Mary's chapel, as well as the cloisters; and, besides, expended 2,000*l.* in raising a shrine to the memory of St. Chad. This splendid monument, and much of the other riches of the cathedral, were seized by Henry the eighth at the time of the dissolution. The buildings themselves, however, continued in good

* Upon this supposition the church built by Oswy in 656 (when he constituted Lichfield an episcopal see,) and dedicated by him to St. Peter and St. Mary, cannot have stood upon this spot: if it did, it is clear the original foundation of the cathedral must have taken place *then*, as the mother church of every bishop's diocese is a cathedral. For our part we are of opinion that the church which Oswy begun was not finished till the time of Juraman.

Engraved by Medigate from a drawing by W. Carter.
for the Beauties of England & Wales 1813

good condition till the period of the sieges above detailed, when they suffered very considerable damage, not only from the fire of the batteries and musquetry, but also from the rapacity of the republican army. The honour of renewing them was reserved for bishop Hacket,* who was appointed to this see immediately after the Restoration. The very morning following his arrival, he set his own servants and horses with teams to remove the rubbish, and lay the first hand to the work he meditated. By money contributed by himself and the dean and chapter, and obtained through his exertions, from the gentlemen of his diocese, he was enabled to restore this noble pile to its former splendour. In 1788 it again underwent a thorough repair by subscription, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wyatt of London.

To describe accurately the present and past condition of this cathedral and the various ornaments, whether monumental or otherwise, with which it is either now, or has been formerly, embellished would occupy a much larger space than the limits of this work will-permit. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a brief notice of the more prominent circumstances by which it is distinguished. The extent of the whole building from east to west † is 411 feet in length, and from north to south

* A noble instance of magnanimity and heroic fortitude is recorded of this prelate, during the persecution of the established church by the Puritans. Notwithstanding the severe penalties enacted to prevent it, he continued to read the liturgy regularly in his church of St. Andrew's Holborn. In consequence of this a serjeant, with a file of men, entered the church and threatened him with instant death if he did not desist. "Soldier," said the intrepid Hacket, "I am doing my duty, do you yours," and with a more audible voice proceeded in the service. The soldier, astonished at his undaunted composure, left the church without doing him the slightest injury.

† Dr. Plot observes a remarkable circumstance relative to this church, which is that it declines 27 degrees from the points of east and west. This error, however, was somewhat amended by bishop Langton, who pointed the walls of our Lady's chapel, which he built, much more to the east; hence it is that the walls of this chapel stand bevil to those of the church, as may be noticed even at a superficial glance. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 362.

south 67 feet in breadth. It is surmounted by three elegant steeples, one in the centre of the edifice and two at the west end. The height of the former is 258 feet, and of the latter 188 feet each. The western front formerly exhibited a most splendid display of finely wrought figures, the subjects of which were derived from scripture history. A great part of these were much defaced during the attacks made on the close at the time of the rebellion; but were either repaired or replaced by bishop Hacket. Time, however, has again considerably injured them; and in 1749 several were removed by order of the dean and chapter to the perpetual deformity of this beautiful structure. On the top of the roof, betwixt the two spires, stands the image of *Charles II*, who had contributed a liberal donation of timber towards the repair of the church. It is the work of Sir *William Wilson*, originally a stone mason at Sutton Colfield, who arrived at knighthood after his marriage with a rich widow; but, according to Mr. Pennant, does very little honour to his genius as a sculptor. This statue is supposed to occupy the situation of a more ancient one of Adam, or Christ, as both sides of the towers were adorned with figures of the old patriarchs. The lower rows of figures were probably intended to represent prophets, prophetesses, and judges, together with the kings of Israel and Judah in various postures. King David is distinguished by his playing upon the harp. The statue of a person in pontifical robes, supposed to be designed for St. Chad, stands exactly over the porch, which is adorned with beautiful sculpture work. Within this porch are placed the four Evangelists, holding the gospels in their hands. Moses and Aaron were situated on the two sides, and in the centre between the great doors is the virgin Mary with the infant Jesus in her arms. These were all formerly richly painted and gilded. A figure of Christ, with his arms extended, appears between two cherubims, on the top of the central pillar. On the outside, the vacant walls between the large and small doors were filled with statues of the twelve apostles.

The

The entrances to this church, both on the south and north sides, are very elegant, particularly the north door which is extremely rich in sculptured mouldings, three of foliage, and three of small figures in oval. In one of the lowest, is represented a bishop in his pontifical robes, baptizing a person kneeling before him with a crosier in his left hand. The former probably is intended to designate St. Chad, and the other Wulphere, the converted pagan king of Mercia, who is said to have murdered his sons because they refused to become apostates to Christianity.* Immediately over the door was the root of Jesse, or the descent of kings; from David to the captivity of the Jews, 14 generations, and from thence to Christ a similar number, and also the descent of priests. The middle pillar supported the image of Christ. Over the south door, also rich in sculpture, appeared the following inscription:

"Hospes, qui ingrederis hanc ecclesiam, cupio te noscere et celebrare munificentiam illustriss. et pient. heroinae dom. Catharinae Leweson de Trentham, hujus aedis cum miserae vastatae patronae lubentissimae et benignissimae."

On the east side of this door are two ancient monumental statues for deans of this church; but to whom they belong is now unknown. The roof of the cathedral was formerly covered with lead; but being much worn and injured, the metal was some years ago taken off, and slates substituted in its stead, the revenues for the purposes of repair being totally inadequate to the expense of renewing it with lead. Indeed, even after the strictest economy, the dean and chapter were obliged to advance considerable sums from their own pockets before they could complete the plan they had adopted.

The interior of this noble edifice fully answers to the splendour and magnificence of its external structure. The body is spacious and lofty, supported by pillars formed by a variety of slender

* Vide ante, p. 60.

ly inclosed and divided, the one part of it being the dean's consistory and the other the vicar's vestry. Against the wall of the former portion appears the monument of that Hercules of literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson. Upon the pedestal is a bust not very remarkable for its resemblance to the great original.

The opposite side of the same recess is distinguished by a bust of the celebrated Garrick, erected by his widow. The inscription closes with the words of his friend Johnson:

"His death eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

Not far from hence near the south door is situated another elegant mural monument, adorned with a celestial crown and other beautiful sculpture. It was erected to commemorate the virtues and afflictions of "Lucy Grove," wife of Dr. William Grove, of Lichfield close," and deserves notice particularly on account of the epitaph, which is little inferior to the celebrated one by Mason:

"Grief, love and gratitude devote this stone
To her whose virtues bless'd a husband's life,
When late in duty's sphere she mildly shone
As friend, as sister, daughter, mother, wife.

In the bright morn of beauty, joy and wealth
Insidious palsy near his victim drew:
Dashed from her youthful hand the cup of health,
And round her limbs his numbing fetters threw.

Year after year her christian firmness strove
To check the rising sigh, the tear repress;
Soothe with soft smiles the fears of anxious love,
And heaven's correcting hand in silence bless.

Thus tried her faith, and thus prepared her heart,
The awful call at length, th' Almighty gave,
She heard—resigned to linger or depart:
Bowed her meek head and sunk into the grave.

The choir, and St. Mary chapel, or Lady choir, were formerly separated from each other by a stone screen of most elegant architecture,

architecture, embattled at the top, and adorned with several rows of Gothic niches exquisitely wrought. Each of them originally contained a small statue, and beneath were thirteen stalls adorned with Gothic tracery. This screen was injudiciously removed during the late alterations, and the two choirs thrown into one, to the great injury of the internal appearance of this noble edifice. The length of the choir being now altogether disproportionate to the rest of the building, the effect of the whole is destroyed. St. Mary's chapel built by bishop Langton displays uncommon beauty and magnificence of structure. In this chapel are nine windows, three on each side and three at the end, narrower, but of a more lofty and splendid appearance than any of the others. The slender east windows are filled with painted glass, a considerable part of which was brought by Sir Brooke Boothby, from the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode in the bishopric of Liege, and the purchase generously transferred by him to the dean and chapter. Of this glass there are 340 pieces, each about 22 inches square. The whole may be valued at upwards of ten thousand pounds, but it did not cost the cathedral more than 1100*l.* including the expense of conveyance and fitting up the windows to receive it. The centre window on the same side exhibits a representation of the resurrection, executed by Mr. Egginton of Handsworth, near Birmingham, from a design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Under here stands an altar of freestone, neatly sculptured in the Gothic or pointed style. This chapel formerly contained the rich shrine already mentioned, as having been raised in honour of St. Chad, and demolished at the period of the dissolution. A very splendid monument to the memory of Lord Paget secretary of state to Henry the eighth afterwards occupied its site, but met with the same fate in the time of the civil wars. This tomb was adorned with columns, of the Corinthian order, having two kneeling figures of a man and woman between the front and back pillars. It was executed in Italy, and esteemed a masterpiece of workmanship. Near

this spot was a remarkable monumental effigy of Ralph Lord Basset, dressed in complete armour, and resting his feet on a boar, his crest. This nobleman died in 1389, and for the yearly keeping of his obit gave 200 marks to the altar of St. Nicholas. Ceolred king of the Mercians was interred in this chapel. The floor of the choir was formerly paved with cannel coal and alabaster; but it has lately been paved, lozengy, with grey and white marble. The elegant stone screen now forms its western inclosure, and serves to support the organ, which is composed of twenty five different stops, and is highly esteemed for the fulness and beauty of its tones. The windows are sculptured in the most elegant manner, and beneath them, on each side of the choir, there stood six statues, richly painted, representing St. Peter, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, St. Philip, St. James, and St. Christopher, with Christ on his shoulder. The statue of Mary Magdalene had one leg bare to denote her legendary wantonness. All of them were too much mutilated to survive the repairs in 1788. Both sides of the choir are adorned with twenty four stalls, and the centre is neatly pewed. The stalls were originally fifty two in number. Bishop Hacket put the names of the donors in golden letters over each of them, with the title of the prebends. On the south side these are terminated by the bishop's throne ornamented with a mitre and the arms of the see; and on the north side by the pulpit. In the wall of the south aisle lies a mutilated statue of Captain Stanley, supported by a handsome Gothic altar tomb. The lower parts of the figure are entirely gone, and the little that remains can scarcely be distinguished. This person was probably Sir Humphry Stanley of Pipe, who died in the reign of Henry the seventh, and was excommunicated in consequence of a squabble he had with the chapter about conveying the water through his lands to the close; but having shewn signs of repentance before his death, was admitted to Christian burial, upon condition that his monument should bear certain marks of disgrace. This is the same gentleman who procured the assassination

tination of Sir William Chetwynd, one of the king's gentleman ushers, during his passage over Tixal heath. Near this figure stood the tomb of Dean Heywood. It supported two effigies of that prelate, the uppermost exhibiting him in his full habit, and the lower one in the emaciated appearance of death. Against the south wall of the aisle, are two figures in grey marble, of bishops, one of them supposed to be that of bishop Langton, and the other that of bishop Pattishul. The latter of these figures is remarkable for having the *stigmata*, or marks of our Saviour's wounds on the hands and feet, a respectful superstition of ancient times. It is now placed on the spot anciently appropriated to the tomb of bishop Scroop, which was destroyed in the civil war. A silver crosier, found in this sepulchre by the soldiers, was sold to the celebrated antiquary Elias Ashmole. At a little distance from hence, beneath a window neatly ornamented with foliage, stands the noble raised tomb of the benevolent and distinguished bishop Hacket. It is inclosed by an iron railing decorated with five gilt mitres. His effigy is recumbent, and habited in complete *pontificalibus*. The head rests on a pillow, beyond which are written these words, from the hundred and thirty second Psalm, "I will not suffer mine eyes to sleep till I have found out a place for the temple of the Lord." At his feet is engraven "Quam speciosa vestigia evangelantium pacem." The motto of the arms of the see "Zelus domus tuae exedit me," appear at the top of the tomb, and on his own coat at the feet: "Inservi Deo et laetare." On the base of the monument is inscribed "Optimo patri, pientissimus filius, Andreas Hacket, miles posuit." The epitaph written on a mural tablet over the tomb, is too long to admit of being quoted. None of the other monuments in this aisle peculiarly claim attention, except a mutilated one of a recumbent figure, the head and neck of which lie on a roll of matting in one niche, and the feet and ancles with some folds of garment, in another, at the distance of five feet. The intermediate space has been lately filled up with a neat marble monument to the

memory of the Rev. J. G. Norbury, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral, and his wife. The monuments in the north aisle are few. One of them in honour of Theophania, daughter of Thomas Coningsby, lord of North Mims in Hertfordshire, and wife of Dr. Smallridge chaplain to king Charles II. is of marble, and finely enriched with foliated sculpture. A neat statue is placed in the centre, with the prayer books or gospels surrounded by cherubs. From this aisle a passage, ornamented with Gothic arched seats, leads to the chapter house, a room of an octangular form, and adorned with arches similar to those in the entrance. The lost pillars are supplied with plaster, and the whole is supported in the centre by a clustered column. Over this room is placed the Library, instituted by dean Heywood, which contains several valuable books and MSS. Among the latter we remarked a valuable ancient copy of the valor of pope Nicholas in the reign of Edward the first; also a curious one called *Textus St. Cedde*, or the Gospels of St. Chad; not because they were written by that saint, but merely on account of their belonging to this church. They are chiefly in plain Saxon characters, and illuminated with a variety of extraordinary drawings. The date of the writing is certainly very ancient, according to some, not less than a thousand years back. Here is likewise a koran intituled thus, "This Alcoran was taken from the Turks at the siege of Buda;" besides a folio illuminated chaucer, fairly written, and some architectural drawings executed in France.

To the north of the lady choir is a small chapel, where the remains of two of the Mercian monarchs were deposited. In St. Peter's chapel, now filled with rubbish, there was a painting on the wall of St. Peter crucified with his head downwards; that of the south transept before the late alterations contained a curious fragment of Gothic sculpture. It consisted of two arches, beneath one of which sat a figure crowned, having one hand on a young prince. Under the other appeared another king with his

his hand resting on his left knee. This was a relic of the ancient church preserved in the rebuilding of it; but being removed in 1788, it became an ornament in the wall of Mr. Greene's stable. The sacristy in which the monks formerly deposited the sacred vessels and other moveables belonging to the church adjoins to the south aisle. Here are the remains of a rich altar piece of Grecian architecture, which formerly terminated the choir, and no less impaired the beauty of the cathedral than the disproportionate length of the choir does at the present day. A number of sepulchral and other remains have been found at different times in this church. The late Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, a few years ago, discovered under the white-wash a curious ancient painting, which, from a mutilated inscription in old court-hand, is supposed to have been placed there by Oliver de Langton, rector of Wyggan, in the year 1450.

The members of this cathedral are a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, all of whom have prebends annexed to their offices. The dean and six residentiary canons constitute the chapter, and hold their court in the chapter-house every alternate Friday to hear and determine "causes of instance." They likewise hold weekly hepdomedary chapters on the same day for the general regulation of the church. In all disputes arising within the close an appeal lies from them to the bishop; but no other person whatever has a right to interfere in their decisions. Both the church and close are governed by local statutes. A collection of them was made in the reign of Henry the eighth, when they were confirmed by Cardinal Wolsey as *Legate de latere* to the Pope. These privileges and immunities were conferred by king Edward the fourth, and afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth and king James the first. The prebends, independent of those attached to the offices already mentioned, are twenty seven in number. That of *Eccleshal* is annexed to the bishopric. There are twelve minor-canons, five of whom are styled priest-vicars, and the other seven, lay-vicars. The former are denomi-

nated from the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and the prebendary, of Offley. The other inferior members are a sacrist and subsacrist, organist, eight choristers, and two ringers. The subchanter, sacrist, vicars, and clerks, seem to have been collegiated ever since the prelacy of Hugh de Pattishul, about the year 1240, when houses and some separate estates were made over to them by the dean and chapter. These possessions were afterwards much increased by the bounty of bishops Langton, Bunghill, Blythe, and others. According to an injunction, bearing date the seventh day of April 1374, they seem to have had a common hall, and also a common seal and mace. Their present seal is the same as that used by them in 1340. In the reign of Edward the first an order was issued by that prince requiring the justices of peace for Staffordshire to attach and execute divers persons that forcibly held their lands from them. A curious original instrument, signed by Edward the fourth, and having his seal appended to it, is still preserved with great care among their records. From the terms of this instrument, granting pardon to the college for all offences committed by them, it is reasonably supposed that they had previously shewn some predilection for the Lancastrian party. There was a mansion at Stow to which the superannuated vicars were privileged to retire, retaining an equal portion of the general revenues. King James I. made a demand upon them for the First Fruits, which was resisted, as appears from a curious paper intituled "Causes and resons whie the Quirysters of the church of Lichfeild should not pay Fyrste Fruits," a copy of which may be found in Mr. Harwood's History of Lichfield.* An ancient custom is still observed by them, at the time of Christmas, of calling upon the inhabitants with a cup, and entreating a contribution either of money or drink. The origin of this custom, which is denominated wassailing, is uncertain.

Besides the cathedral the close contains a variety of buildings, all of which are the property of the church, with the exception

* Harwood Lich. p. 264.

ception of two houses on the south side, adjoining to the pool, which were granted to the city previous to the erection of the bridges or causeways, by bishop Langton, that the inhabitants might have landing places, and access to the cathedral.*

The bishop's palace is situated at the north-east corner. The original foundation of this edifice was of very ancient date, and probably only of inconsiderable extent. Bishop Langton rebuilt it in a most magnificent style, in the reign of Edward the first. The great hall, which was an hundred feet long and fifty six broad, displayed paintings of the coronation, marriages, wars, and funeral, of that illustrious monarch, as well as the exploits of some of his officers, among which were those of Sir Roger de Pulesdone against the Welchmen. Many of the figures "very lively pourtrayed with their banners of arms bravely before them," together with descriptions of the subjects represented, were remaining at the commencement of the seventeenth century.* The other apartments in this palace were of proportionate size and splendour with the hall, and behind the whole lay an extensive court, laid out with walks and grass plots. This noble mansion having been demolished, bishop Wood † was enjoined by archbishop Sancroft to renew it as a fine for wasting some portion of the woods belonging to this see. Accordingly he built the present spacious edifice of stone, which has the arms of the bishopric in the front, with the date 1687. The bishops, however, having fixed their residence for many years at Eccleshall castle, this palace is generally occupied by tenants. It has been long inhabited by the family of the late

* Erdeswick's Survey, p. 101.

† According both to Mr. Pennant and Mr. Jackson, this palace was rebuilt by bishop Hacket who immediately preceded bishop Wood in this see. Their statement, however, is contradicted by Mr. Harwood, and his assertion on this subject appears to us correct. Bishop Hacket did not rebuild the palace, but only repaired a prebendal house, which he intended for the residence of himself and his successors; but no act of Parliament was ever obtained by him to annex it to the see with that view. Pennant's Journey, 130. Harwood Lich. p. 66, 290. Jackson Hist. p. 207.

late celebrated Miss Seward whose ingenious poetical productions are well known to every reader of taste.

West from the palace stands the deanery house, rebuilt in the reign of queen Anne, on the site of the ancient one, which seems to have been of very small dimensions. The prebendal houses are situated in different parts of the close. Those on the south west portion of it, enjoyed by the first, fifth, and sixth residentiaries, were built by bishop Halse, who died in 1490, and are probably among the earliest brick buildings in the kingdom. The vicarage consists of two small quadrangles of low built houses placed in the north west corner. The houses anciently called "The New College" stand within a court east from the last mentioned residentiary houses; and near them is a new house belonging to the Registrar of the diocese, built in 1796 upon the site of the ancient prebendal house, in which the beneficent bishop Hacket lived and died. Attached to this house is a large hall in which is deposited a valuable and extensive museum, collected and established by Mr. Richard Wright, surgeon in this city. The handsome building faced with stone, which distinguishes the west entrance to the close, was erected at the sole expense, and during the life time, of Andrew Newton, Esq. brother to the late Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, for the reception of twenty aged and necessitous widows, or unmarried daughters of clergymen; he has since likewise added a liberal endowment for their support. This structure is supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient tower built by bishop Clinton, in which king Richard the second was imprisoned, as has been already mentioned. This opinion however, seems to be extremely doubtful; because, if it really stood here, it must have been of very trifling extent; whereas both history and tradition assure us it was a noble and magnificent edifice. The house of the choristers, erected in 1509, and much admired for its Gothic elegance, formerly stood on the north side of the close.

Immediately in front of the centre of this building was a gatehouse

gatehouse of freestone, which exhibited a most beautiful specimen of ancient art. The noble gate at the west entrance, after having remained unimpaired during a period of five centuries, notwithstanding the destruction which assailed every edifice around it, was taken down in 1800, in order to widen the road into the close. This gate, the work of bishop Langton, was furnished with portcullis of great strength and majesty, and had a tower over it, finished by his successor bishop Northburgh. Another splendid gate also erected by bishop Langton formed the southern approach, to the close. To the east of this spot there still stands one of the four ancient towers which were placed at its four angles. Under this tower, at the depth of fifteen feet, a subterraneous passage was discovered in 1804, supposed to lead from the cathedral, and to have been excavated at the period of the civil war in the reign of Charles the first. The close is supplied with water from Mapplehays. The ancient stone cross conduit, said to have been of excellent workmanship, has given place to an ordinary pump.

Having said thus much respecting the close and its buildings, it will now be proper to turn our attention again to the city, which is divided into three parishes; St. Mary's, St. Chad's, and St. Michael's.

The parish of St. Mary's occupies the central portion of the town. The church, situated on the south side of the market place, is generally reputed to have been originally founded so early as 855, in the eighteenth year of the reign of king Ethelwolfe. The authority upon which this idea rests, is an inscription, copied from the old steeple; but there seems every reason to believe it has been erroneously transcribed, as Lichfield did not contain more than a few cottages at that remote period. Leland calls this church "a right beautiful piece of work in the very market place." The old building being much decayed was taken down in 1717, and the present edifice erected on the same site. In point of exterior architecture it is sufficiently neat, and the inside is fitted up with oak pews, and adorned

adorned with a spacious gallery, around which many of the benefactions to the parish are recorded. The altar-piece is handsome, and on the north side of it is a place of sepulture of the Dyott family, where stands an antique monument to the memory of Sir Richard Dyott, so celebrated in this county for his attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. In this church the master and brethren of the guild of the blessed Mary had a chantry in which their five priests officiated till the dissolution. The services of the church were then performed by the members of the cathedral.

The *Market House*, a light building of brick, is placed at a little distance from this edifice, upon a spot formerly occupied by a very handsome market cross, erected by dean Denton. It was composed of eight arches, surmounted by carved rails or banisters, on the top of which statues of eight of our Saviour's apostles were fixed, each carrying the emblem of his death, curiously carved to the life, in their several habits.

The market days are on Tuesdays and Fridays, when supplies of every kind of food are amply provided. In Bore Street, adjoining to the south end of Bread Market Street, stands the *Guildhall*, anciently appropriated to the meetings of the religious fraternity of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, and which the corporation now use for public purposes. It is a neat stone edifice adorned with the city arms, an escutcheon with dead bodies slain, and a basso relievo of the cathedral. The front hall is spacious, and behind are several smaller apartments, in which the members transact the business of the city. Underneath is a *gaol* where debtors and felons apprehended within the limits of the county of Lichfield are confined. The *theatre*, also situated in this street, is a small building with a stucco front, erected in 1790, and now the property of a society of Gentlemen. In a garden near it a large pot of half crowns, coined by Charles the first, was discovered about 34 years ago, and at the south-west corner of the street is an *English School*, founded and endowed by Thomas Minors, Esq. in 1670, "to teach thirty poor boys of this

this city to read the psalter and bible in English." West from the school are the gates leading to a pleasant seat, called the Friary, because formerly the site of a conventual church or monastery belonging to the order of Franciscans, Grey Friars, or Friars Minor. It was founded about the year 1239 by bishop Stavenby, but was all burned to the ground, except the church, in 1291, when a dreadful fire destroyed the greater part of the city. After the dissolution, this church was allowed to remain for some time in a state of desolation. In 1545, however, it was totally demolished, and the present mansion erected, which has since been occupied by several of the most respectable gentlemen in the county, and among the rest by the late William Inge, Esq. whose abilities and integrity as a justice of the peace gained him the applause of lord Mansfield, and the confidence of the people. The duke of Cumberland had his head quarters here, when the king's army was stationed at Lichfield in 1745.

On the north side of this building, in a spot supposed to have been the situation of the conventual cemetery, a number of human skeletons were discovered some years ago, and east from it, there still remains a very old mural monument with a cross fleury, surrounded by a curious inscription in ancient characters, of which the following translation appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine :*

"Richard the merchant here extended lies,
Death, like a step-dame, gladly clos'd his eyes;
No more he trades beyond the burning zone,
But happy rests beneath this sacred stone.
His benefactions to the church were great;
Tho' young he hasten'd from this mortal state.
May he, tho' dead in trade, successful prove
St. Michael's merchant in the realms above."

Bridge-street, or as it is now vulgarly called Bird-street, is the principal one in the city, the road from Chester to London passing through it. Next to this street is Beacon or Bacon-street,

* Gent. Mag. 1746.

street, which was long honoured by the residence of the late learned and ingenious Dr. Darwin. It was nearly burnt to the ground during the civil war, but is again well built and populous. In this street is the George Inn, the landlord of which in 1707 is drawn under the character of Boniface in Farquhar's admired comedy of the Beaux Stratagem. *Lady Biddulph*, who then occupied the bishop's palace, was supposed to have been personated in the character of Lady Bountiful. *Cherry* was the daughter of one Harrison, likewise for sometime landlord of the George.

In St. John Street, which runs off from the street last mentioned in a southern direction, stands the *Free Grammar School*, founded by king Edward the sixth. The school room is of large dimensions, and probably coeval with the institution itself. The other parts of the buildings, however, were rebuilt in 1692. At this school some of the greatest men whose names throw a lustre on the literary annals of the last century, received the rudiments of their education. Among the more distinguished of them were Addison, Woolaston, Ashmole, Garrick, and Johnson. Such of them as were natives of the city will be noticed hereafter. Nearly opposite this school is the *Hospital* of St. John, originally a monastery. The period at which it was first founded is unknown; but it was doubtless prior to the commencement of the 12th century, as we find, that in 1130 Roger de Clinton revised and amended a code of statutes said to have been "*anciently*" made for the government of its friars. Having been destroyed, probably by order of Henry the sixth, in the nineteenth year of his reign, when he demolished so many religious structures, it was rebuilt by bishop Smith, and by him endowed as an hospital and chapel, dedicated to St. John, for the support of a master and thirteen poor men. This hospital, though deprived of part of its original property, still possesses a handsome estate, and is in every respect in a flourishing condition. As a building it is very remarkable for the number and curious form of the chimnies, which are placed

in its front. The chapel is built of stone, and has withstood the ravages of time for several centuries, having been the ancient chapel of the priory before its re-erection by bishop Smith. It is neatly paved, and contains a very handsome monument with this inscription underneath an urn:

"*Omne Capra movet Urna nomen.*

The parish of St. Chad, lying on the north-east of Lichfield, occupies a considerable portion of the city and its suburbs. The church is of very ancient erection, being originally founded at a period long prior to the date of the cathedral.* It derived its name from the circumstance of St. Chad having had his cell here before he was appointed to the bishopric as mentioned in an earlier part of this work. The interior of the church is extremely neat, having of late years undergone a thorough repair. In the north aisles is placed a very ancient font. Here also in former times stood the shrine of St. Catharine, whose chantry priest had a stipend from the vicars choral of the cathedral. Some of the monuments display considerable taste in their execution, but are not of sufficient interest to claim particular description. In a small garden, adjoining to the church on the west, is the well, called St. Chad's well, where that saint first held his oratory, and which was anciently frequented by a vast number of pious devotees. Even at this day it is customary for the clergyman, attended by the churchwardens and a great concourse of children, to visit this well on holy Thursday, (Ascension day) when it is adorned with boughs and flowers, and the gospel for the day is read. The water, which is of a milky colour, is supposed to possess considerable medicinal virtues.

In a part of Bacon Street, which is situated in this parish, stands an hospital for fifteen poor women, commonly called *Dr. Milley's Hospital*, because rebuilt and endowed by him in 1504, on

* Some say it was founded by the Romans towards the end of the second century.

on the site of an older original edifice erected by bishop Heyworth for the same benevolent purpose. Each of the women occupy separate apartments, and receives 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly, besides 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* every quarter. *Christian Field*, already so often mentioned, is situated near Stickbrook in this parish, but at a little distance from the city.

On the eastern part of the city, and comprehending some part of it within its limits, lies the parish of St. Michael's. The church, which is situated on the mount called Greenhill, is particulary remarkable for the extent of its cemetery, which contains no less than seven acres of ground. It is an old fabric with a lofty spire probably erected in the reign of Henry the seventh. Numerous monuments, both ancient and modern, ornamented this edifice; but the limits prescribed to this work will not admit of their being particularly described, seeing they do not possess any peculiar interest. This church has neither tithes nor glebe attached to it. The living is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of the vicar of St. Mary's.

Among the many distinguished characters born at Lichfield was ELIAS ASHMOLE, or ASMOLE. This gentleman's birth took place on the 23d of May 1617. Having shewn a genius for music, his friends had him instructed in it, and admitted as a chorister of the cathedral. While yet very young he removed to London, and became a resident in the family of his maternal uncle James Paget, Esq. puisne baron of the exchequer, to whose friendship he was greatly indebted for his future elevation. In 1638 he became a solicitor in chancery, and some years subsequent, an attorney in the court of Common Pleas; but soon after, the city of London being in a very disturbed state, he retired to Cheshire. In 1644 he entered himself of Brazen Nose College Oxford, where he prosecuted his philosophical studies with great assiduity and success. On the 9th of May 1645, he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the ordnance in the garrison of that city, from whence he removed to Worcester, where he was commissioner, receiver, and registrar of the

excise, as also captain in lord Ashley's regiment, and comptroller of the ordnance. Upon the surrender of Worcester, he withdrew once more to Cheshire; but remained in that county only a few months, and then returned to London. He now became acquainted with Sir Jonas Moore, Mr. Lilly, and Mr Booker, at that time regarded as the first astrologers in Europe, who received him into their fraternity, and elected him steward of their annual feast. After two years' residence in the metropolis he retired to the village of Englefield in Berkshire, where he first was introduced to lady Mainwaring, whom he married in November 1649. In consequence of this event he settled in London, and had the felicity of seeing his house frequented by most of the learned and ingenious men of his day. In 1650 he published two treatises relative to the philosopher's stone, one of which was written by Dr. Arthur Dee, and the other by an unknown author; and two years after, appeared his "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum," being a collection of such productions of the English chemists as then remained unpublished. This work he intended to have carried on through several volumes; but turning his attention particularly to antiquities and records he dropped this design. Having always shewn himself a zealous loyalist, he was in great favour with Charles the second, to whom he was introduced after the Restoration, and who bestowed on him the office of Windsor-herald, and a few days afterwards appointed him to give a description of his medals, which he did greatly to the king's satisfaction. In the year 1661 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and in February following constituted secretary of Surinam in the West Indies. The university of Oxford created him Doctor of Physic by diploma in July 1669. About this time he visited his native city, and was splendidly entertained by the corporation to whom, as well as to the choristers of the cathedral, he had made some valuable presents. In May 1672 his great work on the noble order of the Garter, for which he had been making collections during many years, was presented to his

Majesty, who approved of it so highly, upon perusal, that he granted him a privy seal for 400*l.* out of the custom of paper. Indeed, it must be allowed that it has the merit of great research and solid reasoning. In January 1679 he was so unfortunate as to lose his noble library together with a vast collection of coins, seals, charters, and other antiquities, by a fire which consumed his chambers in the temple. His manuscripts and his valuable gold medals were happily preserved, having been removed some time before to his house at Lambeth. These with many other curiosities he presented to the University of Oxford; and at his death, which took place in 1692, he further bequeathed to the same learned body the whole of his library and manuscripts. This collection, much to the honour of the university, has ever since been carefully preserved under the name of the "Ashmolean Museum."*

George Smallridge, an English prelate and very elegant writer, was born here in 1666. He was educated at Westminster school, and while very young distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. In 1682 he became a student in Christ church college Oxford, where he in due time took the several degrees in arts and divinity. At the age of 21 he made his *debut*, as an author, by publishing a work intituled "Animadversions on a Piece upon Church Government." In 1689 appeared a Latin poem, "Auctio Davisiana Oxonii habita per Gul. Cooper et Edw. Millington Bibliopolas Londinenses." Shortly after this period he went into orders, and having passed through several inferior stations in the church, kissed hands as bishop of Bristol in 1714. Upon the accession of the house of Brunswick to the throne, he was lord Almoner to the king, but lost that situation for refusing, in conjunction with bishop Atterbury, to sign the declaration of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops near London, against the rebellion in 1715. From his correspondence with the celebrated Whiston he became so suspected of Arianism, as to render it necessary for him to address a letter to the bishop of Winchester, vindicating himself from

* Biographia Britannica. Gen. Biog. Dict.

from the charge. His other publications, besides those already mentioned, were some volumes of sermons, many of which are written in a pure and chaste style. This prelate died on the 17th day of September 1719.*

Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, was born in 1703, and received the early part of his education at the Free School. When thirteen years of age he removed to Westminster, and became a king's scholar the year following. In 1723 he was elected to Trinity college Cambridge, where having taken the several degrees in arts, he was chosen fellow, and went into orders, soon after which event he set out for London, and was appointed curate at St. George's, Hanover Square. After passing through some inferior gradations, Mr. Newton arrived at the dignity of rector of St. Mary le Bow, by the interest of the earl of Bath, in whose family he was first chaplain. This happened in 1744; and, a few months subsequent, he took his degree of doctor of divinity. During the period of the rebellion he greatly distinguished himself by the spirited loyalty of his sermons; and on that account had many threatening letters sent to him, which, by the advice of lord Bath, he transmitted to the Secretary of state. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer at St. George's, Hanover Square, where he preached a sermon on the death of Frederick prince of Wales, so highly acceptable to the princess dowager that she named him her chaplain. About three years after he was made chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and precentor of York, and in 1761 was elevated by his majesty to the bishopric of Bristol, to which was annexed a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, exchanged for the deanery in 1768. His lordship was twice married, and died in 1782 in the 79th year of his age. He was a man of considerable learning, and great piety. His principal work, intituled "Dissertations on the Prophecies," is thought to possess great merit and ability by the orthodox churchmen.

But the most eminent character and greatest writer to which

* Gen. Biog. Dict.

Lichfield has given birth was Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was born on the seventh of September 1709. His father, who was a bookseller by trade, perceiving strong marks of genius in his son at a very early period, gave him every opportunity he could afford of improving his mind. After passing some time at the free school in this city, he went for a year to the school of Mr. Wentworth at Stourbridge in Worcestershire. He entered as a commoner at Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1728, being then, according to the learned Dr. Adams, the best qualified young man that he ever remembered to have seen admitted. During his stay at the university he composed a Latin version of Pope's Messiah, of which the poet is reported to have said that the author would leave it a question for posterity which poem had been the original. Unfortunately the low state of his finances obliged him to quit Oxford before he was enabled to complete his studies, upon which he returned to Lichfield. Shortly after this event he lost his father, and found, on the division of his effects, that his own share amounted to only twenty pounds. When thus destitute of support, the place of usher to a school at Bosworth was offered to him; but, upon trial, he found it impossible to retain the situation owing to the tyrannical conduct of his patron, and consequently removed to Birmingham, where he commenced his career of authorship by publishing a translation of "Lobo." In 1734 he issued proposals for the works of Politian; but, not meeting with encouragement, the plan was abandoned. Somewhat more than a year from this period he married Mrs. Porter, a widow of Birmingham, who possessed a fortune of 800*l.* with which he fitted up a house for a school at Edial in the neighbourhood of his native city. The want of encouragement was again fatal to his views, he having only obtained three scholars, one of whom was the celebrated David Garrick. Giving up this pursuit, he formed the intention of setting off to London, and was accompanied on his journey by his afterwards distinguished pupil. His first literary connection here was with Mr. Cave,

the

the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, who employed him to furnish succinct reports of the Parliamentary debates. The tragedy of Irene, which he had been engaged in composing for several years, was now offered to Mr. Fleetwood the manager of Drury Lane theatre; but, probably for want of some proper recommendation, was rejected. At this time Johnson became intimate with the unfortunate Savage, whose life he afterwards wrote. He likewise about the same period published his poem of "London," which gained him considerable celebrity, and passed through a second edition in the course of a week.

Notwithstanding this success, for which he was in some measure indebted to the approbation of Pope, he does not seem to have found his pecuniary circumstances likely to be improved by pursuing the career of authorship; for not many months after this period he made every effort in his power to obtain the mastership of a free school in Leicestershire. The want of a degree in arts occasioned his failure in this object, though he was warmly recommended by lord Gower. His application for admission at Doctors Commons was rejected also because he had not a degree in civil law. Thus baffled in all his projects of obtaining some fixed profession, he was compelled to continue the hazardous and laborious one, in which he had already engaged. Accordingly in 1739 he published his "Marmor Norfolciense," an anonymous attack upon the ministry and the house of Hanover. From this period till the year 1744, when his life of Savage was reprinted, he appears to have confined his attention solely to the furnishing of memoirs of eminent men for the Gentleman's Magazine; at least, if he wrote any other works, none of them ever came before the public. In 1747 he began his edition of Shakespeare, and about the same time published the plan of his Dictionary. Two years subsequent, his tragedy of Irene, so often presented in vain, was brought forward by his friend Garrick; but the decision of the public was so far from being favourable that our

sole heiress of Sir John Arderne, with Thomas, second son of Sir John Stanley of Lathom, carried it into that family. By a succession of females, it passed in like manner to the Stantons; from the Stantons to the Smiths; from the Smiths to the Huddlestons; and from the Huddlestons to the Bowes, in which last family it remained for several generations; when it devolved on the honourable Craven Howard, by marriage with Mary daughter of George Bowes, Esq. ancestor to the late earl of Suffolk, upon whose death it fell to his sister, the honorable Frances Howard.

The church dedicated to St. Peter is a fine old building in the pointed style of architecture. The windows contain some fine paintings on glass, but in a very damaged state. A few ancient monuments deserve attention. In the north wall appears a painted figure, with curled hair, habited in a gown which reaches to the knee, and having buskins on his legs, a sword, and a ring on his thumb. Near it is an alabaster tomb of an *Arderne* and his wife. The male figure wears a conic helmet, mail round his neck, chin, and shoulders, and a collar of S.S. The lady has on a rich pearl bonnet, a cloak and gown: the hand is clasped in that of her husband. The figure of *Sir William Smith* in full armour, with a collar S. S. and beardless, lies upon a raised tomb between figures of his two wives Isabel* and Anne, the former of whom wears a coronet on her head. *Sir John Stanley* is placed under an arch, in armour, his head resting on a helm. Beside him are an eagle and child, the cognizance of the Stanleys. Under another arch near this appears the recumbent figure of a child (the eldest son of Sir John Stanley) dressed in a long robe, and having curled hair. One hand points to his ear, and the other holds a ball, which appears, from the inscription upon it, to have been the immediate instrument of his death—"Ubi dolor ibi digitus."†

At

* Isabel was daughter of John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, brother to the great earl of Warwick; Anne was daughter to William Stanton, and conveyed to him this manor.

† Pennant's Journey, 160, 161.

At Elford park farm, which is situated about two miles from the village, is a barrow called Elford-low, and opposite to it, at the distance of a mile, another of smaller extent. Both of them are evidently sepulchral, and were probably the burying places of the slain, in some battle on or near this spot, during the Saxon heptarchy. These lows are denominated by the common people Robin Hood's shooting butts from a belief, prevalent among them, that he sometimes practised here, and was able to throw an arrow from the one to the other. Several human skeletons, a piece of a bayonet, a wooden bowl or noggin, and some other warlike utensils, were discovered in a field here about the middle of the last century. Concerning the bones it is impossible to offer even a plausible conjecture; but the remaining articles, in all probability, belonged to some soldiers at the time of the great rebellion in 1645.*

Clifton Campville, a village placed at the most eastern angle of the county, derived the latter part of its name from the Camvilles, a family who were in possession of the manor from 1200 to 1315. It is chiefly remarkable on account of its church, which is dedicated to St. Andrews, and is surmounted by one of the finest spires to be seen on any parish church in the kingdom. The interior has two chancels, which are separated by a handsome screen. Some of the windows contain several very neat paintings on glass, one of them a representation of St. Mark. The south chancel is distinguished by a very noble alabaster monument in honour of Sir John Vernon, and his lady, both of whom died in 1545. On the top are their effigies in a recumbent posture; the knight dressed in a long bonnet and gown, and his lady in a square hood, with a purse, knife, and beads, by her side.

Thorpe Constantine, situated about two miles to the south of Clifton, deserves notice, only on account of the diminutive size of its church, and as being the family residence of the late William

* Shaw's Hist. Staff. Vol. I. p. 381.

William Inge, Esq. already mentioned as greatly distinguished for his public spirit and integrity as a justice of the peace.

TAMWORTH.

This town is finely situated at the confluence of the river Tame and the Anker. The former runs through the town, dividing it nearly into equal parts, one of which is in Warwickshire, and the other in the county we are now describing. In the Saxon language, the name of this place was Tamanweorthe, which signifies, the island of the river Tame. It was likewise called *Tameneordige*, and *Tamaworthine*, both of them terms of similar import.

Tamworth seems to have been a town of considerable note, at a very early period. In the time of the Mercians it was a royal village, and the favourite residence of their monarchs. The celebrated Offa dates a charter to the monks of Worcester, from his palace here, in 781. Several of his successors in the next century date other charters from the same place.*

At this period a vast ditch 45 feet in breadth protected the town and royal demesne on the north, west, and east; the rivers serving as a defence on the south side. Of this ditch some few vestiges can still be traced, and at two angles which it forms are two mounts, probably raised as the foundations of small towers. Many bones of men and horses, and ancient warlike instruments, have been discovered here at different times during the last fifty or sixty years.

Upon the invasion of this kingdom by the Danes as mentioned in the general history, Tamworth† was totally destroyed. Ethelfleda, however, the celebrated daughter of the illustrious Alfred, rebuilt it in the year 913, after she had, by her prudence and valour, succeeded in freeing her brother's dominions

* Pennant, 164. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. 495—504.

† Vide Ante, p. 720—722.

minions from the grasp of the piratical invaders. This lady likewise erected a tower on a part of the artificial mount which forms the site of the present castle; and here she generally resided till the period of her death in 920. About two years posterior to this event, Tamworth witnessed the submission of all the Mercian tribes, together with the princes of Wales, to the sovereign power of her brother Edward.

Concerning the history of Tamworth from this period till the era of the Conquest, nothing of importance is recorded. St. Edith, or Editha, whom we have several times mentioned* before, is said to have founded a small monastery here; but the truth of this statement is extremely doubtful. After the accession of the Norman conqueror to the English throne, this town continued for some time a royal demesne, but was at last let at a certain rent to the lords of the castle. In the third year of the reign of queen Elizabeth it was constituted a corporation, and two years after first sent representatives to Parliament. The right of voting is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the members are returned jointly by the sheriffs of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, from the circumstance already noticed of the town being situated partly in both these counties. Two bailiffs, a recorder, and twenty-four capital burgesses, form the corporation. One of the bailiffs is chosen from each county. They have the power of holding a three weeks' court of record, and acting as justices of the peace within the borough. They have likewise a court leet once a year, a gaol, and a common seal. The market is held on a Saturday every week, and is plentifully supplied with provisions of all kinds.

The town of Tamworth is large and well built, and its situation uncommonly fine. This latter circumstance, joined to the advantages it enjoyed as a place of defence in ancient times, was probably the cause of its being distinguished by the residence of the Mercian monarchs. It is on all sides surrounded by rich

* She was the daughter of king Edgar and abbess of Polesworth nunnery.
* Vide Ante. p. 755.

rich and luxuriant meadows, through which the Tame and Anker glide along in the most picturesque manner. The two bridges, which are thrown across these rivers, add not a little to the general beauty of the scenery, which is viewed to the greatest advantage from the castle. This edifice was the seat of its lords till the commencement of the last century. The first of these was Robert Marmion, Lord of Fontnoy in Normandy, and a celebrated chieftain in the army of William the Conqueror: whose descendants enjoyed it till the year 1291, when it passed by marriage to William Mortein, and from him to the Previle's. The same title in little more than a century carried it into the family of Ferrers, and from them also, at a later period, to the Comptons. The Marquis of Townshend is its present possessor in right of Lady Charlotte Compton, Baroness de Ferrers, only daughter of James Earl of Northampton. To a modern eye this castle, considered of itself, appears dull and heavy: but the elevation of its site throws around it an air of considerable grandeur. Exteriorly it is still kept in tolerable repair, though the interior is much injured. The apartments are for the most part extremely inconvenient and irregular. Indeed the dining room and drawing room are the only exceptions to this remark, each of which is ornamented with large projecting windows. Around the first are painted a great variety of coats of arms of the Ferrers family and its alliances; and in the other is a very splendid chimney-piece richly sculptured according to the old taste, and having beneath it the motto "*Only one.*"

In the hall there was formerly an old rude delineation upon the wall, of the last battle between Sir John Launcelot of the Lake, a knight of king Arthur's round table, and another knight named Sir Turquin. The figures were drawn of gigantic dimensions, and appeared tilting together in the manner described in the romance; resting their spears, and pushing their horses at full speed against each other.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Editha, is supposed to occupy the site of the nunnery, the existence of which we have

already stated to be extremely doubtful. At what precise period it was founded cannot be ascertained; but Leland thinks it must have been the work of one of the Marmions, very shortly after the Norman Conquest. Some person of the same family, and probably the founder, constituted it a collegiate church, and placed here a dean and six prebendaries, each of whom had his substitute or vicar. This church is very spacious; and, from the various styles of building it exhibits, would seem to have undergone very material alterations and repairs at different periods. It is surmounted by a massive tower, the double staircase of which is much celebrated by Dr. Plot, the floor of the one being the roof of the other. Each staircase has an entrance and exit peculiar to itself. Near the chancel are two great round arches with zigzag mouldings, which shew the era of their erection to have been at least prior to the reign of Henry the third. St. Editha is said to have had an image here which was destroyed at the time of the dissolution. The seven incumbents, however, enjoyed pensions so late as the year 1553. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the college and all its prebendaries were granted to Edward Downing, and Peter Ashton. Several lay prebendaries still remain attached to this church, but there is no dean.—Indeed for many years the living was regarded only as a curacy; but, towards the close of the last century, a decision of the House of Lords declared it to be a vicarage. A number of antique and modern monuments adorn the different divisions of this church. The most distinguished are those in honour of the Freviles and Ferrers, upon which are placed their figures, and those of their wives. Among those of later date one particularly deserves to be noticed, on account of the elegance of its style and execution. It was erected towards the close of the seventeenth century, to the memory of John Ferrers, Esq. and his son Humphry, who died two years before his father at the age of twenty-five. This monument is of marble, and the figures as large as life, appears in a half-kneeling posture, and habited after the Roman costume.

The

The *Hospital* in this town was founded and endowed by Mr. Guy the rich bookseller, to whom the borough of Southwark is indebted for the noble institution which still bears his name. It is situated on the same spot where formerly stood an hospital dedicated to St. James, and built by Philip Marmion, in the 15th year of the reign of Edward the first.*

The *Grammar School*, founded by Queen Elizabeth, is yet an excellent and flourishing institution.

Tamworth being a town of considerable size, carries on a variety of manufactures. The chief of these formerly was the manufacture of superfine narrow woollen cloths; but this trade, though still considerable, has much decreased. The printing of calicos, and the tanneries on the other hand, are branches of business which have greatly advanced. The ale breweries are now likewise great sources of wealth to the inhabitants. According to the parliamentary returns of 1801 the population of the Staffordshire portion of this town consisted of 1123 persons, of whom 642 are returned as employed in different trades and manufactures.

There are here several meeting houses for Dissenters.

Drayton Basset, a village situated about two miles south from Tamworth, was a place of some distinction in ancient times. The latter part of its name is derived from the illustrious family of the Bassets, who were for some time lords of the manor. It afterwards became the property of the Earls of Leicester and Essex, who frequently made the old mansion house their place of residence.

The church is a very handsome modern edifice, erected in imitation of the Gothic style of architecture. A variety of tombs and coats of arms of the Bassets ornament the interior.

Hints, lying to the west of Drayton, is a small village beautifully situated on the side of a considerable eminence, which commands an extensive and luxuriant prospect. From its Saxon

* Gough's Camden, Vol. II. 504. Pennant's Journey, p. 171. Tanner's Notitia.

† For a further account of Tamworth, see our account of Worcestershire.

Saxon name *Hendon*, signifying "Old Town," it would appear to occupy the site of some very ancient station.

Not far from the church is a very large tumulus, which is placed on the south side of the Roman road called the Watling Street. As it has not yet been opened the contents of it remain unknown; but it is supposed by Plot* to be of Roman construction. On the common here was found, in 1792, a large pig of lead, having the following inscription upon it in bas relief.

IMP. VESP. VII. T. V. COS.

The church, a modern structure, exhibits a very fine specimen of Grecian architecture on a small scale. Its situation is lofty, and highly picturesque. In the interior are several monuments to the memory of the Floyers and Lawleys, two families of some note in the neighbourhood. The former church, which was very ancient, contained in the chancel a noble raised tomb in honour of one of the Bassets.

At *Canwell*, a hamlet situated at the south corner of this parish, but deemed extra-parochial, there was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in 1142 by Geva Ridell, daughter of Hugh Earl of Chester, and dedicated to St. Mary, St. Giles, and All Saints. It was one of the monasteries seized by Wolsey. The building, as Plot informs us, was a very curious old fabric of Gothic origin. It was destroyed somewhat more than half a century ago, by a tenant of the farm on which it stands, who is said to have got as much lead from the coffins he found in it, as paid the expenses of his alterations. Stables belonging to the superb mansion house of the Lawley's now occupy its site.

Weeford, adjoining to Hints on the north-west, is a low lying village and parish, situated on the south side of the Watling street, and distinguished as containing the large barrow which gives name to the hundred. Concerning the origin of this monument of antiquity, different opinions prevail among historians and antiquaries. Some regard it as the sepulchre of the celebrated

* Plot. Stafford. p. 408.

buried Offa; but for this idea there seems to be no other evidence than the supposed etymology of its name. Dr. Plot, however, says it is most probably Saxon, and though not the burying place of the Mercian monarch,* certainly contains the bones of some mighty chieftain, who had perhaps fallen in some engagement near this place. Weeford has been the scene of much civil strife. A Purefoy was here slain by Sir Henry Willoughby during the contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster; and Sir Henry himself was shortly after desperately wounded almost on the same spot, in a rencounter with Lord L'Isle.

"The church is a small ancient building no ways remarkable. The living is a prebend in Litchfield cathedral. Not far from it stands the mansion house of the Swinsens, a very noble edifice erected by Mr. Wyatt, father to the present celebrated architect, and said to have first brought him and his family into professional repute.

"*Shenston*, which lies to the south-west of Weeford, is a very neat pleasant village, situated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded on all sides by an expansive vale. Almost every house has a small garden in front. The church, dedicated to St. John, stands nearly in the centre of the town. It is a very ancient structure in the form of a cross, but much altered from its original condition by successive repairs. The body is supported by a variety of strong pillars. This church consists of a north aisle and three chancels only, one of which is more modern than the other, and neatly fitted up in the Venetian taste, is now used for divine service.

In this parish is situated the splendid mansion house of *Little Aston*. An extensive lawn stretches itself around, finely shaded with trees, and embellished by a noble lake. Over the latter is thrown a very handsome bridge, and opposite to it stands an elegant stone conservatory, which adds considerably to the general beauty of the scenery. Immediately adjoining the hamlet of Overstonall on a small hill, appears an ancient fortification

* Offa was buried at Bedford, Mat. Paris. Math. West. p. 791.

fortification which is called *Castle-old-ford*, or *Castle Old Fort*. It is encompassed with a double ditch, and is 160 paces diameter between the entrances, which seem to have fronted south-east and north-west. By whom this fortification was originally erected remains extremely doubtful; for though it resembles British works of the same kind, several spearheads of iron have been found in it, which tend to the supposition that it is of later date. A barbed arrow head of flint has likewise been discovered here.*

The village of *Wall* lies about two miles to the south of Lichfield. This village, and Chesterfield, situated a quarter of a mile still more to the south, are now generally allowed to occupy the site of the Roman station Etocetum. Salmon, indeed, is the only author who adopts a different opinion, placing it at Barr Beacon, in the parish of Aldridge. Many vestiges of this ancient city can yet be discovered. Coins of Otho, Nero, and Domitian, are frequently dug up. Dr. Plot† tells us, he saw two Roman pavements of lime and rubble, and of pebble and gravel, both laid on Roman bricks, also the pedestal of a pillar and other antiquities of the same kind. In a field called the Butts, says Stukely,‡ "I saw great ruins of walls equidistant twelve feet, and twelve high like square cellars. I saw there bits of pavement, Irish slate, and Roman bricks. The walls are a yard thick of strong mortar, rubble, stone, &c." These remains can still be distinctly perceived by the attentive eye of the antiquary. Some ruins in Butts close are generally pointed out as the foundation of a Roman temple; a little below which the author last mentioned affirms he discovered the crown of a subterranean arch. Between the Watling Street which passes here in a direction almost due east and west, and another road leading to Lichfield, appear the vestiges of the castle. The ground upon which it stood is the highest in this neighbourhood, having

* Plot. Stafford, 396. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. 506. Shaw's History, Vol. I. p. 12. Vol. II. p. 53.

† Plot. Staff. p. 401. ‡ Stukeley. It. Vol. II. p. 21.

not improbably been somewhat raised by the vast pile of ruins which lie beneath its surface. The walls of this castle were founded on the solid rock. South from it runs the Rigning way, called by the inhabitants *Hickling Street*. By the side of a road running northward from hence to Pipe Hill, are some very considerable remains of the walls which inclosed the town, and from the existence of which in later times the village derived its name. There is a gate mentioned by Stukely as crossing the Watling-street at the castle end; but no vestiges of it can now be traced. The same learned antiquary likewise notices a Roman wall, which was shewn to him in a cellar then belonging to "William Milner, at the Swan." On the south side of Watling-street in the fields, called *Chesterfield Crofts*, a great variety of flower-pots and other curious antiquities have been frequently discovered. This spot was well adapted for a Roman station being situated nearly in the centre of England, and having open communication by excellent roads to its most distant boundaries.

Between this village and Pipehill, which lies about three quarters of a mile to the north, there was lately discovered an extensive Roman military barricade, justly to be regarded as one of the most interesting remains of the labours of that wonderful people, which for many years has been laid open to us in this island by antiquarian research. It was composed of entire trunks of oak trees standing on end close to each other. The timber above ground has long been completely decayed. Those which Mr. Shaw examined, he tells us, were perfectly black at the bottom, but bore evident marks of the operation of the axe. This barricade was divided into a number of distinct pieces, each about 12 feet long, and ten or twelve inches diameter. Every piece contained a cavity three feet down its middle for the purpose of observation, or with a view to the discharge of missile weapons. The extent throughout which this work has been traced is somewhere about 500 yards, in an angular line, strengthened by flanking bastions, at which points the pieces most

most entire have been generally placed. A wooden mallet, found when digging here, was unfortunately afterwards destroyed by fire.

Norton under Cannock lies at a considerable distance to the west of the wall near the boundary between this hundred and that of Cuddlestone. It derived its peculiar appellation "Under Cannock" from its proximity to the ancient town of that name. The Watling-street passes about half a mile to the south of this village. At the time of the Conquest, the manor belonged to the bishop of Chester. Henry the third bestowed it upon Robert de Aston, whose descendants enjoyed it for some time, when it was distributed among a variety of families of inferior note. The church is a neat Gothic edifice surmounted by a small tower. An ancient font, which appears coeval with the tower, being formed out of and constituting part of its base, is placed at the entrance to the belfry. In this font are three bells. None of the monuments require to be particularly noticed.

The manor house of Little Wirley, a hamlet in this parish, affords a curious example of the architectural style of an ancient family residence. Its situation and embellishments are in perfect harmony with the picturesque appearance of the building itself. In the hall appears several pieces of antique armour, and some old-fashioned wooden chevrons, on which are depicted the arms of Fouke.

Aldridge, is an extensive village, situated near the northern extremity of Sutton Colfield, at the distance of a mile and a half from the confines of Warwickshire. The church, a stone structure with a tower at one end, is dedicated to St. Mary. The interior consists of a chancel and a north and south aisle, the former being separated from the body by four arches in the pointed style of architecture. On the south side of the church is an arch probably designed for the reception of the founder's monument. Here is likewise the tomb of Robert Stapleton, whose effigy bears a shield ornamented with the figure of a dog. His sword hangs across the body in front. The living is a rec-

tory. Till lately it was customary for the incumbent to give a dinner every Christmas day to each individual, young and old, resident in the parish. The origin of this curious practice is now wholly unknown. Within these few years it has been discontinued, the clergyman paying 6*d.* to every householder to regale his family at home.

The agreeable village of Great Barr lies within the limits of this parish, being placed on the declivity of the lofty *Barr-beacon*, which stretches itself out to a great extent, and seems like a vast barrier to the country beyond it. The derivation of the name of this place is somewhat uncertain, being regarded by a few as coming from the word *Bare*, which signifies a wild uncultivated field, and by others from the term *Barak*, to eat sacrifice or purify.*

The family of the Scots have long been in possession of this manor. Their family seat here is one of the finest and most delightful mansions in this part of the country. It stands in a beautiful vale, surrounded by a noble lawn, and ornamented with trees in great variety and abundance. A charming sheet of water winds along in front. The hills behind, covered with foliage, are every where intersected by numerous walks sheltered from the scorching sunbeams by the umbrageous shade above. At different points as you ascend the hill are placed rustic seats, each commanding enchanting but dissimilar views of the scenery below. One of them exhibits a truly Shenstonian prospect, the eye being directed down through the wild copse upon the lake in the vale, whose extremity is concealed behind the richest scenes of aged oaks and verdant hills. Descending from these in a different direction towards the house, you first pass the kitchen garden, and shortly after enter the flower garden, which is laid out with the most refined taste. At a little distance from the latter garden stands a beautiful urn, to the memory of Miss Mary Dolman, cousin to the celebrated

* Shaw's Hist. Stafford. Vol. II. p. 102. Stukeley's Itin.

hunted Shenstone. The following elegant epitaph from the pen of the poet is engraved on the pedestal:

"Ah Maria" puellarum elegantissima,
Ah Flore, venustate abrepta: Vale,
"Huc quanto minus est
Cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse.

This urn, is composed of statuary marble, and fluted with a medallion of Miss Dolman in the centre, and bears above the Shenstonian epitaph, the following words:

"Consobrinæ suæ Mariæ Dolman"
"Hanc Urnam"
"posuerunt,"
"I. & M."
"S."

Leaving the urn, a gradually rising walk now presents itself, and leads to more elevated ground, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. Approaching the house, we behold a very noble cascade, pouring its noisy waters into the large and richly wooded lake which adorns the valley. Crossing the head of this lake, and proceeding along the range of hills which stretch themselves from hence, we reach Highwood and Barrbeacon. The latter of these summits claims particular attention. In the time of the Druids, we have already mentioned it to have been the point from which these priests gave notice to the people of their quarterly sacrifices. It afterwards, in the time of the Saxons, became a beacon to alarm the country during the invasions of the Danes, who likewise probably used it for a similar purpose themselves.*

The chapel of Great Barr, founded by Mrs. Bromwich, is remarkable for the beauty and elegance of its architecture. At one end it is adorned by a very handsome spire, and the interior is fitted up in the most refined modern taste. On the east win-

* Shaw's Hist. Stafford, Vol. I. 105.

dow is exhibited a painting on glass, not inferior in style and execution to many of the most approved productions of this art in more remote times. It is the work of Mr. Eginton, who has not only happily borrowed from the Rev. William Peter's Spirit of a Child, but has actually succeeded in improving the original design, chiefly by his having introduced some highly finished clouds, which finely relieve the splendid effect of the supernatural light. The graceful and highly flowing hair, together with the delicately beautiful and interesting faces of the two figures, are exquisitely delineated and softened by a gradation of tints, and a simplicity of colouring, of which the ancient painters were wholly ignorant.

In this neighbourhood is situated the extensive waste of Sutton Colfield, which hill lately was only valuable as a sheep-walk or rabbit warren. The portion of it comprehended in Staffordshire is calculated to contain about 6,500 acres. A small division of this common is now inclosed, and in a state of cultivation. The remainder is much occupied during summer as a place of encampment for troops, and of course still continues in the same unimproved condition as formerly. For a further account of this extensive waste, the reader is referred to the description of Warwickshire, in which county a very considerable part of it is situated.

Adjoining to Aldridge, on the south west, lies the village and parish of *Rushall*. The manor has in later times been possessed by the family of Leigh, one of whom is distinguished as the author of *Critica Sacra*. The ancient mansionhouse is now in ruins. It was formerly "built about with a wall and a gatehouse of stone all embattled castlewise."* During the contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster, and likewise in the era of the civil war between the Parliament and the family of Stuart, this seat was strongly fortified and defended by a numerous garrison. At present, its ruins display in external appearance a very curious specimen of the ancient embattled mansions,

* Leland's Itin.

mansions, which our ancestors were obliged to build for their defence at a time when the science of government was little understood, and the laws were inadequate for their security and protection. The whole area of this fortified residence comprises about the extent of an acre. The walls, which are composed of rough limestone, are very strong, and, according to Erdeswick, were surrounded by a deep moat, no vestiges of which can now be discovered. Mr. Shaw informs us, that he saw several marks of fire places in different parts of these walls, but he justly supposes that the principal apartments must have been placed near the centre of the area, where still stands a detached edifice, sometimes occupied as an occasional residence by the proprietor of the manor.

The church of Rushal, dedicated to St. Michael, appears to have been formerly only a chapel of ease to Walsall. On the south side of the chancel, there still remains the aperture of a confessionary, and a vase for holy water. Otherways this edifice presents nothing worthy of remark, being no more than a mutilated remnant of an old building in the pointed style of architecture, with a plain tower rising at one end. In the cemetery stands a curious old cross; and the whole being finely shaded with foliage renders it rather an agreeable and picturesque object.

This parish produces vast quantities of limestone greatly celebrated for its superior quality, taking a polish almost equal to marble. Ironstone of different kinds is likewise a famed production of this neighbourhood. Both these valuable materials are readily conveyed to various districts of the country by means of the Wirley and Essington canal, which passes here, and is connected with a multiplicity of others.

WALSALL.

This ancient market town and borough is situated immediately to the south of Rushall. It stands on a pleasant eminence,

* Erdeswick's Survey, p. 147. Shaw's Hist. Staff. Vol. II. p. 66.

at the distance of nine miles from the city of Lichfield. This town is a place of great antiquity, and is regarded as the second market town in the county. Being a town corporate, the government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, twenty-four aldermen or capital burgesses, a town clerk, two serjeants at mace, and a beadle. A court of quarter sessions is regularly held at stated periods, in which the Mayor and Mayor elect preside as justices of the peace for the borough, and the foreign of Bloxwich, and award judgement in cases of petit larceny, and offences of a similar nature. Though a corporation, however, this town does not send any representatives to Parliament.

Walsall, previous to the commencement of the present war, was a very thriving and flourishing town, consisting principally of twelve large and regular streets. Of late years, however, its industry, in common with that of the different towns engaged in the same species of trade, has suffered considerable depression; but we trust it is soon destined again to revive. The manufacture chiefly carried on here is the making of buckles, shapes, snaffles, bridle bits, spurs, stirrups, and in general all sorts of hardware articles employed in saddlery.

According to the parliamentary returns of 1801 the number of inhabitants in the borough and foreign amounted to 5274 males and 5125 females; in all 10,399 persons. Of these 5415 were returned as employed in various departments of trade. The market, which is held on Tuesday every week, is well supplied with all kinds of provisions. A very remarkable practice, mentioned by Dr. Plot,* is said still to prevail here. On the eve of Epiphany, a dole of one penny is regularly distributed to every person residing either in the borough, or in the villages belonging to it, without regard to whether they are fixed residenters or not. This gift was bestowed, as is generally believed, by an inhabitant of the name of Moseley, who happening to hear a child cry for bread on this day, was so affected, that he vowed such an occurrence should never take place again;

* Plot's Staffordshire, p. 314.

again; and as a mean of preventing it, immediately made over his manor of Bascot to the corporation, with the view of maintaining the dole. Some affirm, however, that it originated in an endowment, which he bestowed on this church and the abbey of Hales Owen, in order to have prayers said for his own soul and that of his wife; and that after the dissolution of religious houses, this endowment, or at least a part of it, was converted to the maintenance of this yearly benevolence.

The manor, which is of large extent, was the property of the great earl of Warwick, surnamed "Make king," during the reign of the unfortunate Henry the sixth. It was afterwards in the possession of the celebrated duke of Northumberland, who lost his head in the attempt to establish his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Grey, on the throne of England, from which she was eventually driven by the cruel and bigotted Mary.

The church dedicated to St. Matthew, or All Saints, formerly belonged to the abbey of Hales Owen, having been conferred on that monkish establishment by Sir William Rufus at a very early period. It is an edifice of great antiquity, in the form of a cross, but does not exhibit any traces of Saxon architecture. At the south west angle rises a strong, plain, and rather elegant tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. The interior is lofty and spacious, and presents a somewhat singular appearance. Each side of the chancel has seven stalls in a very intire state, the seats of which are ornamented with a great variety of grotesque figures carved in *basso relievo*. Under this part of the church is a remarkable arch-way of massy Gothic workmanship, forming a common passage, through the eastern division of the church yard. In the windows were formerly some neat paintings on glass; but they are now almost completely effaced. The window of St. Catharine's chapel, however, still exhibits the mutilated figure of that saint; and St. Clement's chapel has several niches in its walls, which were no doubt intended for statues, though none now occupy them.

Besides

Besides the church, there are in this town several places of public worship, appropriated to Dissenters of different denominations. Here is an excellent free grammar school founded either by Queen Elizabeth, or her successor. At Bloxwich, a hamlet in this parish celebrated for its saddlery work, is a small chapel of ease.

Beacot Hall occupies the site of the ancient baronial mansion of the Hillarys, and Mountforts. This seat and the surrounding inclosures are finely decked with luxuriant foliage; and, from their general elevation above the level of the adjoining country, display a very extensive and interesting view. It is inclosed by a moat filled with water, which is crossed by a very picturesque bridge. The iron gates, formerly standing close to the house, are now placed at a considerable distance from it, by which means the approach has been greatly improved.

Handsworth is an agreeable village situated at the south-east extremity of this hundred, at the distance of about two miles from the town of Birmingham in Warwickshire. The parish is of considerable extent; and the most distinguishing object it contains is Hamstead house, a noble old building, lying immediately opposite to Perry Hall. The grounds winding along the banks of the Tame are pleasing and romantic, being covered with a profusion of stately trees. A lime placed on a rocky eminence is particularly remarkable for its uncommon size. At three feet from the surface of the ground it measures twenty three feet girt. Its height is seventy feet, and the shade which it throws extends one hundred and eighty.

The church dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic structure of brown stone, surmounted by a tower which rises near the centre. It contains a few neat monuments, and has a variety of coats of arms painted on the windows. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Tamworth.

In this neighbourhood stands *Soho*, justly esteemed the first manufactory of its kind in Europe, whether we regard the value

value of its productions, or the extent and grandeur of the buildings in which it is carried on. These are situated at the foot of a considerable eminence, on a piece of ground, (formerly a marsh, but now converted into fertile soil,) and consist of four squares with connecting ranges or rather streets of warehouses, sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of a thousand workmen. To the south are situated a number of agreeable gardens which give an air of uncommon cheerfulness to this splendid seat of art and industry, and affords ample proof of the taste and skill of the original projector.

At the commencement of this great manufactory, its productions were only such as were usually made by the artists in this part of the country, viz. buttons, buckles, watch-chains, trinkets, and articles of a similar description. In a short time, however, the manufacture of plated wares on an large scale was likewise introduced; and, at last when these substantial and useful branches had been fully established, the proprietors began to bring forward works of elegance and grandeur, in stone bronze and Or Moulin. These consisted of all kinds of vases, candelabra, clock-cases, watch-stands, ice-pails, and many other particulars equally valuable. No sooner was this novel manufacture fairly begun than it received the sanction and encouragement of his Majesty and of the principal nobility, while on the other hand no exertion or ingenuity was wanting to render it worthy of such distinguished patronage. Thus supported, the propietors were soon enabled to bring their productions to the highest state of perfection, so that not only was the importation of such articles from France materially reduced, but a new and valuable branch of commerce was thereby created to many of the most polite cities in Europe. Some foreign sovereigns were even pleased to confer upon them distinguished marks of their approbation and munificence.

The brilliant success of this last species of manufacture more lately induced the proprietors to embark in another of no less novelty, and of much greater importance. This was the manufacturing

flattering wrought plate, to facilitate which they, after a considerable struggle, succeeded in obtaining the establishment of an office of assay in Birmingham, for regulating the purity of the metal. Since the completion of this object, wrought plate has been a prominent article among the many rich productions of this great establishment, to the extension of which beyond all probable limits the improvements in the construction of the steam engine have contributed in a very considerable degree.

The house of Soho, which is placed at a short distance from the manufactory, is an elegant mansion surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds. In one of the more advanced groves stands an urn to the memory of Dr. W. Small, whose name has been perpetuated by the muse of Darwin.

The residence of Mr. Francis Egginton, whom we have so often had occasion to eulogize for the elegant style and execution of his paintings on glass, is likewise situated in this parish.

West Bromwich lies to the west of Handsworth, and is chiefly remarkable as containing *Sandwell park*, the seat of earl Dartmouth. This mansion is situated in a romantic valley, and is built on the site of a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen.* Some portion of the original foundation is still visible to the antiquarian eye, behind the house and among the offices, where a stone coffin was dug up a few years ago. The present edifice is constructed of brick stuccoed white, and forms a square, the corners of which rise considerably higher than the rest of the building. The interior contains many valuable paintings, and in front extends a charming lawn laid out with the highest degree of taste and judgement.

The church, an ancient building surmounted by a tower, has of late years been repaired, and much enlarged interiorly, the side aisles being thrown into the body, so as to present one entire space. Neither its architectural features, nor its monuments, claim the smallest attention.

This

* Tan-Not.

This village is remarkable as the birth place of Walter Parsons, porter to king James the first, who appears to have been no less distinguished for his extraordinary strength, than for the equanimity of his temper. His stature was somewhat above the common size, but not in any extraordinary degree; yet such was the force of his arm, that he could, without material exertion, take up two of the tallest yeomen of the guard, and carry them where he pleased in spite of their most rigorous attempts to free themselves from his iron grasp.

Wednesbury, which adjoins to Bromwich, on the north-west, and stands at a short distance from the source of the river Tame, is a considerable market town of great antiquity. In the time of the Mercians this place was distinguished by a noble castle fortified by Adelfleda, who was for some time governess of this extensive kingdom. No part of this work of antiquity now remains, except a few traces of its foundation. After the Conquest, it became a portion of the royal demesnes. Henry the second, however, bestowed it on the family of the Heronvilles in exchange for the town of Cobsfield, in Yorkshire, so that it is now a parcel of the honour of Woodstock. From them it passed after various successions into the family of the Beaumonts.

This town is distinguished for its numerous and valuable manufactures, the principal of which are guns, coach harness, iron axle trees, saws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, stirrups, nails, hinges, woodscrews, and cast iron works of every description. Enamel paintings in the finest style of execution are likewise among its more prominent productions. For their proficiency in these different branches the inhabitants are principally indebted to the abundance and excellence of the coal wrought in their immediate neighbourhood. This coal is beyond all doubt the best in the kingdom for the smith's forge, on account of the intense heat which it produces. It extends in separate veins from three to fourteen feet in thickness, and affords to its various proprietors an almost princely revenue.

Here is also found that peculiar species of iron ore denominated blond metal, used chiefly in the manufacture of nails, horse-shoes, hammers, axes, and other heavy tools of a similar description. Some spots, likewise, abound with a sort of reddish earth employed in painting, or glazing vessels of different kinds. This earth is known by the appellation of Hip.

The church is an elegant building in the pointed style of architecture, and adorns the summit of the hill, on which the castle already mentioned was situated. At one end rises a handsome tower, supporting a lofty spire of unusual beauty. The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. These last are separated from the nave by a range of very neat arches, which rest upon octagonal pillars. One arch being intersected by another pillar, produces a singular and awkward effect. In the chancel are several prebendal stalls, ornamented with most exquisite carved work. Here are a variety of monuments in honour of the ancestors of the families of lord Dudley and lord Harcourt. Against the north wall appears a very ancient tomb on which are placed two female figures standing under Gothic niches, each having her right hand resting on a plain shield. On the floor are cut out the figures of a knight and his lady, the one habited in full armour, and the other in the dress of the times. Several more are visible on the stones, but are so much obliterated as to be incapable of description. Within the rails is an alabaster monument to the memory of Mr. Parkes, whose effigy, and that of his wife, lie recumbent on the top. A monument adjoining the south wall represents a man and woman kneeling, having beneath them the figures of six children. Around the church yard is a large graff in which the vestiges of the ancient fort may be distinctly traced. The prospect from hence is among the most extensive in the county.

The market day here is on Wednesday when supplies of all kinds of provision are plentiful. According to the parliamentary returns of 1801 the number of inhabitants here was found to be

4160

4160 persons, viz. 2071 males and 2089 females, of whom 1393 were returned as employed in different branches of trade, and 243 in agriculture. One of the collateral branches of the Birmingham canal, entering this parish, affords to the inhabitants the most perfect facility of commercial communication. A furious riot against the Methodists took place here in 1743; the windows of their houses were broken to atoms, and even their personal safety became much endangered by the violence of the Anti-methodistic enthusiasts.

Darlaston lies immediately to the south of Wednesbury. The church, which is a brick edifice of an oblong shape, was erected by Thomas Pye, a celebrated author of the sixteenth century. There are here two meeting houses for Dissenters, one appropriated to the Methodists, who are numerous, and the other to a small body of Independents.

Bentley Hall, an ancient manor properly belonging to Wolverhampton, though situated in this hundred on the immediate confines of Darlaston, is remarkable as having been the property of Col. Lane, who, together with his sister, so much distinguished themselves in concealing, and effecting the escape of, king Charles the second after his defeat at the decisive battle of Worcester.*

Wednesfield lying about two miles north-east from Wolverhampton, on the western boundary of the hundred, is remarkable

* The history of this Monarch's escape is too well known to require to be detailed in a work of this kind. That he should have resided so long in this county, known to a great number of individuals, and that not one of them should have proved false to the trust reposed in them, notwithstanding the high rewards offered for his apprehension, is a circumstance that reflects the highest honour on its inhabitants at large. To them is due the glory of setting the example to their more northern countrymen of the faithful and noble character which they evinced, in preserving the unfortunate prince Charles, after the dispersion of his army at Culloden. Miss Lanes was equally bold and judicious as the celebrated Flora Macdonald; and it is somewhat remarkable, that the plan of escape was in both instances nearly similar.

Shaw's Hist. Staff. Vol. I. 75. Vol. II. 95.

ably as the scene of an engagement between Edward the elder and the Danes in which the latter were overthrown with immense slaughter. This battle is generally said to have taken place in 911; but upon this point there is considerable variation among historians.*

The number and extent of the lows or tumuli, to be seen here, are decisive monuments of this important victory. Willenhall, a village adjoining and situated within this hundred, though attached to the parish of Wolverhampton, deserves attention as the birth place of Dr. Wilkes,† to whose researches and collections the historian of the county is particularly indebted for much valuable information and critical disquisition.

DUDLEY CASTLE.

This noble work of antiquity is situated on the summit of a limestone hill at the distance of three miles to the south of Wednesbury. It is said to have been founded by Dodo, or Dudo, a distinguished Saxon chief about the year 760, from whom it likewise derived its name. After the Norman conquest it appears to have been bestowed upon William Fitz-Ausculph, who possessed no fewer than 25 manors in this county. During the contentions for the crown between king Stephen and the empress Maud this castle was fortified and maintained on the part of the latter by Gervase Pagnel, whose son having joined in rebellion against Henry the second, it was dismantled by the orders of that Monarch. This second Pagnel, dying without issue male, this *Honour* past by marriage to John de Somery. In the seventeenth

* Vide ante, p. 721.

† Dr. Wilkes was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, and rector of Pitchford, in Shropshire. He collected materials for a history of that county, and is spoken of by Browne Willies, (Mit. Abb. Vol. II. p. 189) but to the antiquities of his native county, his attention was chiefly directed.

Note by Boswell in his Life of Johnson, Vol. I. p. 123.

teenth year of Henry the third it was seized for the king's use on account of Roger de Somery neglecting or refusing to appear in order to have the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.* It was, however, soon after returned, and we find that about thirty years subsequent to this, the same Somery obtained a license to fortify it again. Issue male also failing in his family, it became the property of John Sutton who married Margaret, one of the heirs general in the reign of Edward the second. The Suttons were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and in consequence of their owning this castle one of them was called to the peerage by the title of lord Dudley. In the reign of Henry the eighth it was purchased by John Dudley duke of Northumberland, who lost it by rebellion in the reign of queen Mary. This nobleman is said to have made great repairs and additions to the buildings. After his death the queen bestowed it on Sir Edward Sutton son and heir of the lord Dudley, who had sold it to the duke. Anne, great granddaughter of this gentleman, carried it by marriage to Humble Ward, who was created baron ward of Birmingham in Warwickshire on the third of March, 1643. During the civil wars which now began to distract England, this castle was twice besieged; first in 1644, when after holding out for three weeks, it was relieved by a corps of the king's forces, from Worcester; and again in 1646, at which time it was surrendered to Sir William Brereton, commander of the Parliamentary troops by Col. Levison, governor for the king. Some affirm that this noble family still continued to reside here for a considerable period after the Restoration; but at length they deemed it expedient to abandon it, probably on account of the ruinous condition to which it had been reduced by the siege. Tradition says it has since served as a retreat to a set of coiners who, having set fire to the buildings, were thereby discovered, and compelled to seek some other refuge, in which to carry on their iniquitous profession. The title of viscount Dudley was renewed in

* Maddox. Hist. Exchequer.

1763, in the person of lord Ward, by the title of viscount Dudley, and ward of Dudley.

From the lofty site of this castle the view from its ruins is noble and extensive, comprehending five counties of England and a great part of Wales. The sides of the hill on which it stands displays a beautiful and varied covering of trees. The mansion itself consists of a number of buildings surrounding a court, and encompassed by an exterior wall flanked with towers. Of these buildings the keep appears evidently to be the most ancient part. Next to it, in point of age, is the chapel in which there are two very noble Gothic windows. The great gateway, with the apartment over it, may have been erected about the same time. This entrance is very strong; and under the chapel is a vault called the prison, though most probably built for a cellar. None of the other buildings seem to be older than the time of Henry the eighth. In the kitchen, which is situated on the eastern division, are two chimney pieces of monstrous size, the fire places in one of them measuring no less than four yards and a half in width. In the great hall, there was formerly an oak table one yard in breadth, and twenty five in length, which now forms the table in the hall of a neighbouring gentleman; but part of it has been cut off since its removal. The greater portion of the castle is a complete ruin, but some portion of it has been repaired within these few years.

SEISDON HUNDRED.

King's Swinford lies to the south-west of Dudley, near the boundary between this county and Worcestershire. It derived the regal part of its name from having been in the possession of the Conqueror at the time of the great Survey.

The church here is an ancient fabric surmounted by a mas- tower, and possessing no claims to admiration for the beauty

beauty of its architecture. Over the south door, however, which is the principal entrance, there appear some remains of sculpture executed in a rude style. The monuments are numerous; but of these we shall only particularize one, not on account of its elegance, or the grandeur of the person who reposes beneath, but because it commemorates virtues of an humble stamp which unfortunately seldom meet with those marks of respect, which are so justly their due. This monument is nothing more than a plain stone, erected by Joseph Scott, Esq. and his wife in memory of Elizabeth Harrison, who had been thirty years in their service, and had all along conducted herself with such integrity, and evident anxiety for her master's interest, as drew from him the following poetical effusion, which forms her epitaph:

"While flattering praises from oblivion save
The rich, and splendour decorates the grave,
Let this plain stone, O Harrison, proclaim
Thy humble fortune and thy honest fame.
In work unwearied, labour knew no end,
In all things faithful, every where a friend;
Herself forgot, she toiled with generous zeal,
And knew no interest but her master's weal,
Midst the rude storms that shook his ev'ning day,
No wealth could bribe her, and no power dismay.
Her patron's love she dwelt on e'en in death,
And dying blest them with her latest breath.

She departed this life June 19,
1797. Aged 50 years.

Farewell thou best of servants, may the tear
That sorrow trickled o'er thy parting bier,
Prove to thy happy shade our fond regard,
And all thy virtues find their full reward.*"

* We cannot help thinking that much practical good might result from a judicious erection of monuments like the present. Servants are far from being devoid of solicitude for distinction; and such a tribute to the memory of

In the middle of this village, stands the ancient manor house of Bradley Hall, a very curious half timbered mansion, which was for some time used as a Catholic chapel.

Prestwood is a fine modern seat, placed on the site of one more ancient, built by Sir John Littleton, of which the gateway still remains, forming a very picturesque appendage to the present residence. The surrounding pleasure grounds exhibit a most delightful variety of hill and dale, wood and water, effected chiefly by the hand of nature. The Roman road passes in this vicinity, which abounds with extensive mines of coal, lying upon a stratum of clay, esteemed the best in England for making glass-house pots, from the great intensity of heat it is able to endure. This circumstance has already attracted hither several capitalists, in the glass trade, whose elegant villas tend greatly to the improvement and beauty of the neighbouring country. On Brierly hill, immediately adjoining, stands a small chapel built by subscription, on account of the distance from hence to the mother church. The first clergyman here was the Rev. Thomas Moss, author of the elegant little poem, called the "The Beggar."*

On Ashwood heath, in this parish, appear the remains of a Roman encampment, or fortification. It is of considerable extent, but surrounded by a single ditch, which shews it to have been only a temporary post. This camp is usually denominated by the people Wolverhampton church yard, from a tradition; current among them, that the cemetery of that parish was actually translated to this spot many years ago. The tumuli or barrows on Barrow-hill, which now seem to be entirely formed of solid rock, are supposed by Dr. Plot, to have been brought into that condition by the action of subterranean heat.

At

of one, who has attained the praise it conveys, can never be viewed by a fellow servant, without impressing him or her with a strong anxiety to deserve a similar eulogium.

* Shaw's Hist. Staff. Vol. II. 237, 238.

At *Rowley Regis* which is situated on a lofty peninsulated tract, which stretches into Worcestershire, between the parishes of Bradley and Dudley, there was found, some years ago, a pot of a globular form, which contained 1200 Roman silver coins, of 140 different sorts. Some of them bore fine impressions of the Roman emperors, Galba and Otho. The church here is particularly remarkable for the deformity and barbarous taste of its construction.

Clent, a village situated in a detached portion of this hundred, surrounded by Worcestershire, and a part of Shropshire, claims notice as being the place near which Cenelm, king of Mercia, was murdered by the orders of his elder sister Quendrida, about the year 820. The unnatural conduct of this princess is finely described by Shenstone, in the following lines:*

"Born near the seat for Kenelm's fate renowned,
I take my plaintive reed, and range the grove,
And raise my lay, and bid the rocks resound
The savage force of empire and of love.

First by the centre of our various wild,
Where spreading oaks embower a Gothic fane,
Kenrida's arts a brother's youth beguiled,
There nature urged her tenderest pleas in vain.

Soft o'er his birth, and o'er his infant hours,
Th' ambitious maid could every care employ,
Then with assiduous fondness cropp'd the flowers,
To deck the cradle of the princely boy.

But soon the bosom's pleasing calm is flown,
Love fires the breast, the sultry passions rise;
A favour'd lover seeks the Mercian throne,
And views her Kenelm with a rival's eyes.

See garnished for the chace, the fraudful maid,
To these lone hills direct her devious way,
The youth all prone, the sister's guide obey'd;
Ill fated youth! himself the destined prey.†

* XXIII Elegy.

† Quendrida did not reap the benefit she expected from her barbarity, the Mercians having placed her uncle Ceulph on the throne. Rap. Hist. England, Vol. I. p. 55. Lel. Collect. Vol. I. p. 212.

The parish church here is a very ancient fabric, surmounted by an elegant Gothic tower, richly ornamented with niches and pinnacles. On the outer wall is sculptured the rude figure of a child. Two of its fingers are raised in the form of a benediction, and over its head is a crown. Above the door, within the porch, stands also the figure of a man, greatly mutilated, in the act of giving benediction. The arch here displays a neat specimen of the Saxon style of architecture. This church appears to have originally belonged to the church of Worcester.*

Over Arley. This village is situated near the north bank of the river Severn, which passes for a few miles through an angle of this county.* It would appear to have been at one time a much more considerable place than it is now. Leland calls it "a good uplandish town." A Roman vicinal road, which probably led from *Brennogenium*, (Worcester) to *Uriconium*, (Wroxeter) passes the eastern portion of the parishes, and now forms part of the post road from Worcester to Shrewsbury. In Arley Wood are the remains of a Roman camp, which is an exact square. On one side there is a treble ditch; but on the other sides it is only double. Mr. Shaw supposes this entrenchment to have been the work of Ostorus, who, it is well known, fortified many spots in this part of the county, during his wars with the Silures and Ordivices.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient building, first erected during the reign of Henry the first, or of Stephen; but probably afterwards renewed in the time of Edward I. The nave is divided from the chancel, by a continued range of pillars. Some old paintings still decorate the windows, and there is likewise a modern one by Mr. Egginton. In an arch placed between two of the pillars, appears the monumental effigy of a knight in complete armour, cross legged, and having a lion *couchant* at his feet. This church was some years ago, thoroughly repaired by Lord Valentia; who ornamented

† Lel. Itin. Vol. VI. 76.

mented the singing gallery with various coats of arms. The pulpit desk, also the gift of his lordship, is adorned with hangings of peculiar richness and elegance.

Kinver, is a very pleasant village, situated on the west bank of the river Stour. It was formerly a market town of considerable importance; and, though the market is now discontinued, there is still a market house or townhall, in which is deposited some old armour. Here is likewise a free grammar school well endowed, but the name of the founder is unknown.

To the south of the hill on which this village is situated, between the Warren House and Sandy town, is a small plain covered with sand, where are the remains of an ancient camp of an oblong form, 300 yards in length, and 200 in breadth. Tradition says, it was the work of the Danes. Mr. Shaw, however, is rather inclined to regard it as having been constructed by Wulfere, one of the kings of Mercia, on account of its position with respect to the adjoining country. Just below the camp, appears a tumulus or barrow, surrounded by a narrow ditch, and in every way similar to that described by Dr. Stukely on Salisbury plain, which that author supposed to be Celtic.* Near it, is also a large stone of a square figure, and tapering towards the top, about two yards in height, and four in circumference, having two notches on the summit. This stone is called *Baston* of *Boltstone*.

The church is an ancient building, dedicated to St. Peter. From the form of an arch over the principal window, bishop Littleton was induced to conclude it to have been erected even prior to the Norman conquest. Here are some paintings on glass, and a few monuments deserving of notice. At the top of the middle aisle, stands a fine tomb of speckled marble; and thereon, on plates of brass, is the figure of a knight in complete armour, having his hands raised as in prayer, together with the portraitures of his two wives, both dressed according to the fashion of their age. Beneath the knight's feet are the figures of seven

* Shaw's Hist. Stafford.

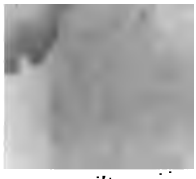
boys, and at the feet of the woman ten girls. From the inscription this monument appears to have been received in honour of Sir Edward Grey, who lived in the reign of Henry the eighth. In a portion of the chancel, which is railed in, stands a mutilated alabaster monument of very ancient date, but to whose memory it was erected is uncertain.*

Stourton castle is situated in this parish, on the west bank of the river Stour. At an early period it was the property of the Hamptons. Leland says, "Sturseley, or Sturton Castle without fayle, is in Staffordshir. And I hard that there was a Lord Storton, a baron of this Storton."† It was fortified for the king at the commencement of the civil wars, but surrendered to the Parliament in 1644.

The celebrated Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a cardinal, was born in this castle in the year 1500. His descent was illustrious, being a younger son of Richard Pole, Lord Montague, Cousin German to king Henry the seventh. His mother was Margaret, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the fourth. The early part of this prelate's education was conducted by a private tutor, from whose charge he was removed at the proper age, to Magdalen College Oxford. Having finished his studies here, he went into orders, and soon after proceeded abroad, to attend the foreign universities. During which time, he was allowed a very handsome pension from Henry the eighth, who likewise conferred upon him several benefices *in commendam*. In the year 1525, he returned to England, and was received by the king with distinguished marks of favour. His court influence, however, was but of short duration; for having vigorously opposed the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, he became so obnoxious to Henry, that he was compelled to seek shelter in Italy, where he wrote his celebrated piece intituled "*De Unitate Ecclesiastica.*" This work exasperated the English monarch so highly, that he not only

* Erdeswicke supposes it to have been designed for John Hampton, (or one of his ancestors) who was lord of Stourton in the time of Edward the fourth.

† Lel. Vol. VII. p. 86.



ENVILLE HALL,
Staffordshire.

only deprived him of all his preferments, but even caused an act of attainder to be passed against him. He did not, however, sustain very material loss by this harsh conduct of his kinsman; for the court of Rome immediately preferred him to several benefices in Italy, and raised him to the dignity of a cardinal. Upon the death of pope Paul the third, he was twice elected to the vacant throne, but declined the honour, because one election was too hasty, and the other made in the night time. This truly commendable delicacy so much disobliged his friends, that they no longer afforded him their support, and of consequence the bishop of Paletrina obtained the papal see.

Immediately after the bigotted Mary had ascended the throne of England, the attainder against the cardinal was repealed, and he returned with distinguished honour to his native country. His first act, upon his arrival, was to absolve the kingdom from the papal interdict, under which it laboured on account of the apostasy of Henry the eighth. He was now advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury; but enjoyed this dignified station only a few months, having died on the seventeenth of November 1558, the same day on which the queen herself expired.*

Enville, lying to the north of Kinver, is principally distinguished by the noble mansion of the earl of Stamford. The house, though the greater portion of it is of modern erection, still retains much of the air of antiquity. It consists of a centre, and two wings, the former receding considerably, and having an octangular tower at each end. The windows in this part of the edifice are formed by Gothic arches in the pointed style, and round the top runs an embattlement, which completely prevents the roof from being seen. The wings which stretch themselves out from the towers appear as modern erections; and behind are several later additions which, with the brick offices, are judiciously concealed from the view, so that the whole possesses an agreeable and uniform appearance.

In

* Gen. Biog. Dict.

In front of this mansion extends a beautiful sloping lawn, which rises boldly on the left, and is adorned by a charming lake, skirted with foliage, and a few ornamental buildings. From the side of the water a path lies through a neat shrubbery, and leads to a fine cascade, formed by the celebrated Shenstone, who indeed originally designed the whole of this delightful scenery.

At a little distance below the cascade, is a rural bridge, composed of only one plank, which crosses the stream, and is truly a very fine and picturesque object. Near this spot stands a small chapel, dedicated to Shenstone; and having its windows embellished with various paintings on glass. This circumstance, together with the thick and gloomy umbrage in which it is enveloped, impresses the mind with a sentiment of peculiar solemnity. From hence the path extends through the wood, till at last it arrives at an open level, from which there is a view up a gently ascending lawn, on whose summit is erected, with singular advantage, a handsome rotunda, overshadowed by a bold and lofty wood. The path now entering a part of this wood leads to a verdant alley, opening into a sheep walk, from a rising point of which, under a lofty yew, there are some of the richest and most enchanting prospects imaginable. At the extremity of the walk, stands the shepherd's lodge, a neat white Gothic edifice, shaded by a few trees, and partly used as an observatory by the noble owner.

The church of Enville, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building, the east window of which is adorned with several shields and coats of arms; also with portraitures of St. John the baptist, St. George and the dragon, and the blessed Virgin, with a young Christ. The chancel contains an ancient alabaster monument, with figures of a man and woman, the former in armour, and the latter in the dress of her age, with a small dog collared at her feet. The inscription bears the name of Thomas Grey, and his wife Anne, who died in 1559. Adjoining to this tomb, under an arch of handsome zig-zag, is another

ther very ancient one, supporting a figure in priest's robes, the mantle reaching to his heels. It has neither arms nor inscription. The lid of a stone coffin with a cross, and the words ROGERUS DE MORF, inscribed upon it, was dug up in 1762,* from beneath the west end of the church, whence it is supposed that the Morfe extended to this place. A similar stone much defaced, with a fleur-de-lis and a cross, likewise lies in the entrance of the porch.

On the same side of the county with Enville, but at a considerable distance to the north, is situated the parish and village of *Pattingham*. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, having at one end a tower of a pyramidical form, surmounted by small pinnacles. In the interior are several antique and modern monuments. The church yard contains an old cross, perfectly entire. Here was found in 1700 a very valuable gold torques four feet in length, twisted towards the centre, and so uncommonly elastic, that it could be bent round the arm, waist, or neck; and easily extends itself again to its own shape.† The weight of this beautiful ornament, was three pounds two ounces; and, independent of its curiosity, was estimated to be worth one hundred and fifty two pounds. A piece of gold in the shape of a pig of lead, round on the top, and flat beneath, was likewise discovered in an adjoining field, by a boy at plough, in the year 1780.

Sedgeley, situated in the centre of this hundred, is a place of very considerable trade in iron work of different kinds. Indeed it is believed that there is not less than two thousand men and boys employed in the manufactories in this village and its immediate neighbourhood. The parish produced great abundance

* A small village here still retains the name of Morfe town. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 502.

† It was wreathed by two hooks at each end, resembling the bow or handle of a kettle; and in this respect, says Camden, "it corresponds with the gold instruments found in Ireland." Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 500.

dance of a fat shining species of coal, which burns with a bright shining flame, and leaves a residuum of white ashes.

Near *Seasdon*, or *Seisdon*, the village which gives name to the hundred, situated on the borders of Shropshire, is an ancient fortification called Abbots or Apeswood castle, which Dr. Plot regards as a British work. The situation of this entrenchment is very lofty, and commands an extensive view, particularly to the westward in the direction of Wales. The entrenchment itself is apparently small, but the whole steep ridge of the bending bank, betwixt it and Clasphill, placed at the distance of a mile, having hollows cut in the ground, over which the possessors are thought to have set their tents, the two hills at each end may probably have been the principal flanking bastions of a large camp. The lows on Womborn Heath may not unlikely have belonged to this fortification, or perhaps are burying places of some Roman of rank slain in attempts to dislodge the Britons from this strong position, so admirably calculated by nature as well as by art for a vigorous resistance.

Pattishul adjoins to Pattingham on the north, both parishes forming a sort of promontory which projects a considerable way into Shropshire. The manor here was long in the possession of the family of Astley, from whom it was purchased by Lord Pigot. The present mansion-house of this noble lord is a very magnificent and spacious building, adorned in front by a delightful serpentine expanse of water.

The church here, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very elegant modern building in the Grecian style, with a handsome turret at one end. The principal entrance is beneath a portico, supported by four handsome pillars. An armed figure forms the ornament of one corner of this front. In the interior, which is fitted up with great taste, are a few very noble monuments. One of them supports the recumbent figures of Sir John Astley and his lady, and is inscribed thus:

"Sir John Astley, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter."

The

The date, if it ever was affixed, is now completely erased; but it is conjectured by Mr. Shaw, that this gentleman lived in the reign of Henry the seventh or eighth. The other tomb is to the memory of Sir Richard Astley, who is represented in *basso relievo* at the head of a squadron of horse. On each side of Sir Richard, are the arms of a knight, and other warlike accoutrements. The figures of his two wives are placed on pedestals at each end of the monument, which is adorned above with some elegant carved work and other embellishments.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

This town, though not a borough, is by far the most extensive and populous in Staffordshire. It is a place of great antiquity; but nothing is recorded concerning its history till the year 996, when we are informed, that the pious Wulfruna, relict of Aldhelm, Duke of Northampton, built and endowed a monastery here. Previous to this period its name was simply Hampton; but it now began to be distinguished by the appellation of *Wulfrune's Hampton*, since modified or corrupted into the term Wolverhampton.

Wulfruna, having completed her foundation, placed in it a dean and several prebends, or Secular canons, with other suitable officers. These last, however, it seems, did not long continue to promote the object for which they were instituted; but, in defiance of every precept, moral and divine, became so vicious in their lives that their dean Petrus Blesensis, after trying all possible means to reclaim them in vain, was compelled to surrender his deanery into the hands of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 1200,* humbly beseeching him that Cistertians might be substituted in their stead. This change, however, from some cause or other, now unknown, did not take place; but the deanery, with the collation of the prebends, was

united

* Petrus Blesensis Epistolar. Lib. Ep. 152, Ad Innocent. III.

united by Edward the fourth to that of Windsor. In this state did it continue till the dissolution, after which it was refounded by queen Mary, whose acts were confirmed by king James the first. This monarch appointed the celebrated Marcus Antonius de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, to the conjunct deanries, which are now in the same condition as then, but the colleges are distinct.

Wolverhampton is a well built and healthy town, notwithstanding its proximity to numerous coal mines, a circumstance which, no doubt, is in great measure owing to its lofty situation. The trade which it carries on in locks, keys, and such like articles, is truly astonishing. Nothing indeed can exceed the ingenuity and skill of its locksmiths, their productions surpassing both in beauty and usefulness, all articles of the same kind made in any other district of England.*

This town, however, notwithstanding its extensive manufacture, does not increase in houses so rapidly as some other towns in the interior. The evident cause to be assigned in explanation of this fact is, that the land here is almost wholly church land, which is not a tenure sufficient to encourage people to lay out their money in erecting buildings. No

* Plot, adverting to this subject, says, But the greatest excellency of the blacksmith's profession, that he could hear of in this country, lay in their making locks for doors, wherein the artisans of Wolverhampton seem to be preferred to all others, they making them in suits, six, eight, or more, in a suite according as they are bespoke, in such a manner that the keys shall neither of them open each others lock, yet one master-key shall open them all. Hence these locks being placed upon separate doors, and the inferior keys kept by distinct servants, though neither of them can come at each others charge, yet the master can come at them all. Moreover, the master, by turning his key in any of the servants' locks but once extraordinary can prevent the servants themselves from coming at their charge. Neither shall the servant spoil his key or the lock in making the attempt. Nay, they can so construct locks, that a master or mistress can tell how often it has been opened or shut, even during a whole year together. These locks they make either in brass or iron boxes so curiously polished, and the keys are so finely wrought, as not to be exceeded. Plot's Hist. Stafford. p. 375—376.

No parish perhaps in South Britain is of greater extent than this, it being little short of thirty miles in circumference, and containing seventeen very considerable villages and townships. The population of the town alone, according to the parliamentary returns of 1801, was estimated at 12,565 persons, viz. 6,207 males, and 6,358 females. Of this number, 3,356 were returned as employed in the various branches of trade and manufactures. The lighting, paving, and cleaning, is conducted under the authority of an act of Parliament. The principal market day is Wednesday; but an inferior one is likewise held on Saturday.* Two canals, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Grand trunk, and the Birmingham canal, pass in this immediate vicinity, and form a junction about a mile to the north.

The collegiate church, now dedicated to St. Peter, is very agreeably situated on elevated ground towards the eastern side of the town. It is a stone building, consisting of a lofty nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The latter is most incongruously fitted up in the modern taste. A very fine Gothic tower, embattled at the top and richly ornamented, rises from the centre. Five pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars support the nave. The pulpit, which is composed of stone, is an object of great interest and curiosity. It is placed against one of the south pillars, and is adorned with very beautiful sculptured niche work. A flight of steps forms the basement of this pulpit, at the foot of which is fixed the figure of a large lion, executed in a very superior style. To the south of the tower in Mr. Leveson's chancel, formerly called the "Lady Chapel," stands an alabaster monument, to the memory of John Leveson and his wife, who died in 1575. The figure of the man is in armour. The great chancel contains a fine full length statue of brass, in honour of the celebrated Admiral Sir Richard Leveson, who commanded under Sir Francis Drake, against the

* The market was granted by Henry the third. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 500.

the Spanish Armada. The noble tomb of Colonel John Lane, already mentioned as having distinguished himself by his attachment to Charles the second, stands in a small chancel usually called Mr. Lane's chancel. Here is likewise a curious stone font of an octagonal shape, and evidently of great antiquity. On the shafts, in bass relief, are the figures of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Peter. The first bears a palm branch and shield, the second holds a club, and the third has his hands raised in the act of supplication. The other parts of this font are beautifully embellished with crosses, sprigs, tulips, roses, and a multiplicity of other flowers.*

In the churchyard, fronting the south porch, stands a round column twenty feet in height, and displaying a vast profusion of rude sculpture work, arranged in separate compartments. On the side towards the north west, near the base, and under the spandrils of a sort of arch, appear the figures of a bird and beast looking back at each other. Above these is a band of Saxon leaves, which divides them from several other figures like dragons, with forefeet and long tails, in lozenges. A second band similar to the first separates these from a compartment of figures of beasts and griffins. To them succeeds a third band, and above it are various grotesque carvings. The whole is surmounted by a regular plain capital, which might have at one time supported a cross; but this is uncertain, as is likewise the question, whether it is of Danish or Saxon construction.†

The precise site of the monastery founded here, by Wulfruna, is not

* The living of this church is only a curacy, with four chapels in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windsor. The dean is lord borough of this town, and of the villages of Todsall, Hatherton, and Petshal, with Ludley, in Worcestershire. There are nine leets within the jurisdiction; and the dean has all manner of privileges belonging to the view of frank-pledge, goods, deodands, escheats, marriage of wards and clerks of the markets. Each of the portionaries have a several leet. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 495, 500. Plot's Natural History.

† Shaw's Hist. Stafford. Vol. II. p. 161.

not perfectly ascertained. Towards the south west corner of this cemetery may be still seen a very large room or vault, about 30 feet square, supported by strong massy groins which meet in the centre of the roof. This work is entire and unmutilated, and seems to have been the basement story of an edifice of considerable magnitude. The wall is three yards thick, and on both sides of the doorway are some slight vestiges of sculptured cornice stones.

The other church, dedicated to St. John, was erected by subscription, an act of Parliament having been obtained for this purpose in the year 1755. A deficiency of funds, however, prevented it from being completed till the year 1776. It is built of stone, and is pewed and painted according to the taste of modern times. These are the only churches belonging to the establishment in this populous town; and, as we are informed, there are not more than three chapels besides, in the whole parish, though it contains a population of thirty thousand persons. This certainly shews some manifest deficiency of zeal, for the interest of religion in those whose duty it is to pay attention to such matters. Here is a plain stimulus, if the expression may be allowed, for the encouragement of schism, and secession from the established church. It is in a manner compelling the inhabitants either to abjure the Christian faith, or to become dissenters, a change which is soon produced by habits of attending dissenting places of worship, where the comments on the Gospel may be often erroneous, but are always delivered with energy and fervour, not with the sleepy listlessness of a schoolboy dunce. In conformity with this observation it is a fact, that almost every sect, relatively speaking, is more numerous here than in any other district of England; conjointly comprising at least two fifths of the entire population of the parish. Here are of course a number of dissenting chapels.

The Free-school is a handsome brick building, founded and endowed by Sir Stephen Jennings, a native of this town, and

Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1668. Besides this school, there are two charity ones for fifty boys and forty girls. An hospital for a priest and six old women was erected here under the sanction of the royal licence about the year 1394, by Clement Lusen, and William Waterfall. The *Workhouse* is an inconvenient structure, with small windows, low rooms, and dark staircases.

Some curious customs are mentioned by Mr. Shaw and several other writers, as having prevailed here even so late as the commencement of the last century. Among these was the practice of *processioning*. On the Monday and Tuesday of rogation week the Sacrist, resident prebendaries, and the members of the choir assembled, at morning prayers with the charity children, each of whom carried a long pole decked with a profusion of different kinds of flowers. Prayers being finished, the whole assembly marched through the streets with great solemnity, the clergy, singing men, and boys, arrayed in their sacred robes, bringing up the rear. The origin of this ceremony is referred to very high antiquity, and would appear to have been a continuation of the Roman offerings of the *Primitiæ*, adapted to our purer worship by the early Christians. Another custom was that of certain officers patrolling through the fair dressed in antique armour, and preceded by a band of musicians, playing the *Fair tune*.

In the skirts of the town are ranged, at determinate distances, a number of large trees, which serve to mark the limits between the township and the parish. These are denominated by the inhabitants Gospel trees, from the practice of reading the Gospel under them, when the clergy were wont to perambulate the boundaries. Every part of this vicinity is covered with gardens, and when the eye is directed to any considerable distance, the country presents a scene sufficiently indicative of its agricultural prosperity.

The village of *Bilston* lying to the east of Wolverhampton, and comprehended within the boundaries of that parish, though

a distinct township as to all parochial purposes, is one of the most extensive villages in this country. It contains upwards of 1000 houses, and stands upon rising ground at a short distance from the north bank of the Birmingham canal. The great London road to Holyhead passes through it at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one miles from the metropolis, with which it keeps up a constant and active communication. Its manufactures consist chiefly of japanned and enamelled goods and buckle-chapes, which are wrought in great perfection. Furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges, and stilling mills worked by steam, are frequent in this neighbourhood, which abounds with vast mines of coal, iron stone, quarry stone, and clay. Here is also found a particular species of sand, much used in the casting of metals.

The chapel of Bilston is a neat modern structure fitted up in a very elegant style. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the exempt jurisdiction of the dean of Wolverhampton; but the right of nomination and presentation is vested in the inhabitants at large. Here are besides two places of worship for Dissenters, and a very excellent charity school.

At Bradley, a hamlet immediately adjoining to this village, there is a very extraordinary phenomenon. A fire in the earth has now continued burning for upwards of forty years, defeating every attempt which has been made to extinguish it. This fire has already reduced nearly six acres of land to a mere calx. It arises from a burning stratum of coal, about four feet thick, and eight or ten yards deep, to which the air has free access, in consequence of the main coal having been dug out from under it. The calx affords a very excellent material for the repair of roads; and the workmen, in collecting it, frequently find large beds of alum, of an excellent quality. What is likewise curious, the surface is sometimes covered with sulphur for many yards, in such quantities as to be easily gathered.

Tatenhill is a small village, picturesquely placed on the declivity of a steep eminence, and lying at the distance of two

miles north from Wolverhampton. Etymologically considered its name is a corruption of Theotenhall, i. e. the hall of nations or of pagans.* A severe battle was fought in this neighbourhood, between the Danes and Edward the elder, at the commencement of the tenth century.† Leland calls "Tetenhaul a village and a college about a myle from Wulnerhampton."‡

The college was founded previous to the Norman conquest, and had a dean and five prebends, till the period of its dissolution by Henry the eighth. This building, as Mr. Shaw informs us, stood at the east end of the present church, which is not improbably itself a part of the original foundation. At present the church is a royal chapel dedicated to St. Michael, and enjoys all the privileges of such peculiars. The inscription on the seal is "Sigillum Commune Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Tetenhall." The eastern window of this building is a very curious ancient one, containing a painting on glass, which represents the archangel trampling on a dragon. The font is of an octangular shape, and beautifully ornamented with Gothic sculpture work.

Wrottesley, a village in this parish, is distinguished by some very extensive remains of antiquity, concerning which various ideas have been adopted by different antiquaries, and even at different times by the same enquirer. From the appearance of these remains, there seems to be little doubt, but that they are the ruins of an ancient city, and not simply a fortified station, or encampment. Of this the parallel partitions within the outwall, like streets running different ways, are regarded by Dr. Plot, as sufficient evidence. This author first‖ conceives them to be the vestiges of a British town, but upon reconsideration inclines to think them, "the true remains of the old Theotenhall

* Gough's Camden, Vol. II. 495. Plot's Hist. Stafford, p. 394, 895, 415.

† Henry of Huntingdon describes this battle as so terrible and bloody, that a just idea of it could scarcely be conveyed by the most exquisite pen. Hen. Hunt. Hist. Lib. V. cap. 5. Vide ante, p. 721.

‡ Leland's Itin. Vol. VII. p. 36. ‖ Plott's Staffordshire, p. 393.

hall of the Danes,"* which he supposes was finally raised by Edward the elder, after his signal victory already mentioned.†. Mr. Salmon, in his Survey of England, opposed these sentiments, and maintains that this is the *Uriconium* of the Romans; and it must be confessed that the square stones, large hinges, and apparent regularity of the streets, give no small degree of weight to this opinion;‡ which appears to have met with the approbation of the learned Gough, in his additions to Camden.§ These gentlemen, however, do not deny that it might be occupied by the British, Saxons, and Danes, successively after the departure of the illustrious conquerors of the ancient world. Dr. Plot mentions some enormous stones as having been dug up here, one of which made an 100 loads, and another, after suffering a diminution of 10 loads, still required 36 oxen to draw it.

The surface of this parish is generally level; and, together with the country immediately around it, is adorned with many handsome seats and hamlets. There is here a peculiar species of pear, which Mr. Pitt says, is not to be found at any considerable distance elsewhere. The tree on which it grows is large, and for the most part uncommonly prolific. This fruit is of excellent flavour, and bakes and boils well; but will not admit of being kept above the period of a month. In consequence of these circumstances, and its making but an indifferent perry, it frequently happens that in plentiful seasons, large quantities are given to the hogs, the price brought by them in the market being scarcely adequate to defray the expense of picking and carrying in.‖

* Plott's Staffordshire, p. 415.

† Mr. Salmon says that the present name of this place may not improbably be derived from the Saxon term *Wrotan*, signifying to root or turn up as swine do, and the word *ley*, denoting a field. Wrotan ley then would signify the field in which the ruined city stood. Salmon's Survey, Vol. II. p. 523.

‡ That the Romans had some action hereabout seems, indeed, extremely probable, from the existence of a Roman work at Morton, east of it.

§ Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 500. ‖ Pitt's Survey Staff. p. 120.

North east from Wolverhampton lies *Bushbury* or *Byshbury*, near the northern extremity of this hundred. The situation of the village is pleasant, though much sequestered, being sheltered by a lofty hill;* covered with a profusion of ancient yews. Its ancient appellation Biscopesburie would seem to point it out, as having been the residence, or chief seat, of some of the Mercian bishops.

The manor of Byshbury was long the property of the Goughs, ancestors to the celebrated antiquary of that name. In the hall is still kept the chair in which Charles the second sat, when here, among other places, during the period of his concealment in this county. There are, likewise, in this house several spoons of solid gold, discovered under the soil, which had probably belonged to the Byshbury family; but they bore no crest, or other mark whereby to ascertain the fact. A skeleton in complete armour was found about the same time when cleansing a pit in an adjoining field. From the dress, Mr. Shaw supposes the deceased to have been a cuirassier in king Charles's service.

The church, dedicated to the assumption of the blessed Mary, formerly belonged to the priory of St. Thomas's juxta Stafford. It is an ancient stone edifice, in the pointed style of architecture, surmounted by a massy embattled tower. The nave is spacious, and rests upon two handsome arches. The chancel, more modern than the rest of the building, is of excellent workmanship, particularly the roof which is constructed of oak, and is supported by flying buttresses curiously carved with the arms of Byshbury and Grosvenor. Several paintings on glass serve to ornament the windows of this division of the church. One of these represents a man in sacerdotal robes, kneeling to a lady carrying a babe. The monument of Hugh Byshbury, who is said to have built the chancel, is situated here. It was opened about 50 years ago, and found to contain a stone coffin with

* According to tradition the great London road to Chester passed over this hill, upon which are to be seen the vestiges of several moats.

with a skeleton tolerably entire, and a chalice now used for the communion service. Nothing else in this church seems to require notice except the tomb of Thomas Whitgrave, Esq. celebrated for the protection he afforded to the monarch last mentioned.

Near this village, appears a very considerable tumulus which Dr. Plot supposes to have been of Roman construction, seemingly upon no other ground but that the brass head of the bolt of a catapulta was dug up in a small wood here called "the Burchen Lesow." That the opinion of this author may be correct we will not deny; but we cannot refrain from reprobating the absurd practice of concluding every work to be Roman, near which a coin of that nation, or other trivial remnant of antiquity, has been discovered.

Codsall, situated in the north-west corner of this hundred, deserves to be noticed on account of the beauty of its church, which consists of a chancel and north aisle, separated by very fine pointed arches. The roof is of wood, carved in a most curious and elegant manner. Some handsome zigzag work ornaments the porch, and in the chancel stands a noble altar monument erected in honour of Walter Wrottesley, whose figure lies in a recumbent posture on the top. His head rests on his helmet, and at his feet is a gauntlet.

A sulphureous well in this parish springs up in a very uncommon manner through the old stump of a tree. So strongly is the water impregnated, that it leaves a yellow appearance on every part of the surface over which it flows. Anciently this well was famed for the cure of leprosy; and it still retains celebrity as a specific for the itch.

CUDDLESTON HUNDRED.

BREWOOD is a market town, situated about a mile and a half to the south of the Watling-street, and at the distance of nine

miles from Stafford. A small priory of Cistertian or Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here in the reign of Richard the first, and continued to flourish till the general dissolution, when its revenue was valued at 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

This town is neatly built, and delightfully placed on one of the branches of the river Penk. According to the population returns of 1801, it contained 2,867 inhabitants, of whom 1,405 were males, and 1,462 females. The market is held on Friday every week. The Free school is an excellent institution. Processioning was prevalent here as well as at Wolverhampton during the last century, on which occasions it was customary for the inhabitants to adorn their wells with boughs and flowers.*

Several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at this place in 1678, which were preceded by a loud rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder. The bishop of the diocese is said to have had a seat here before the Conquest.

Sharehill lies at nearly an equal distance between the Worcestershire, and the Wireley and Essington canals. On the south and north sides of this village are two encampments supposed, from their square form and proximity to the Watling-street, to be of Roman construction. The area of the largest measures somewhat more than a rood in extent. In the church here, which, with the exception of the tower, is of modern erection, are several curious antique monuments, preserved at the demolition of the ancient edifice. At Hilton, which is situated south from this place, there was formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by Henry de Audeley, in the year 1223, which was valued at the time of the dissolution at 89*l.*

* This custom of adorning wells is a relict of popish times. When that religion prevailed, this ceremony was instituted to distinguish such wells as were celebrated for the cure of particular diseases, and generally took place on the saints' days, when the people diverted themselves with music and dancing, and had cakes and ale.

89*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* per annum. No vestiges of this fabric can now be discovered.

The service enjoined to be performed by the lord of the neighbouring manor of Essington to the lord of Hilton is so peculiar, that it seems to deserve particular notice. By his charter the former was bound to bring a goose to the hall here, every New-year's day, and drive it at least three times round the fire while Jack of Hilton was blowing the fire.* This part of the ceremony being finished, then the lord of the manor of Essington, or his bailiff, carried it to the table, and received a dish from the lord of Hilton, for his own mess. This service was actually performed for upwards of one hundred and forty years; but nothing has been heard of it since, nor is the origin of the custom known.

Crossing the Watling Street in a north east direction from hence, the traveller arrives at *Cannock*, an ancient village situated on the southern boundary of the extensive waste, from whence it derives its name. This waste stretches from hence to the south bank of the river Trent, comprehending according to Mr. Pitt, about 40 square miles, or 25000 acres.† A great proportion of the land here consists of a good light soil, well adapted for turnip or barley culture; but towards the east and south parts it is extremely gravelly, and covered for a large extent with heath.

Different opinions are entertained by antiquaries concerning the etymology of the term Cannock, some deriving it from the Cangi, and others from Canute, the first Danish king of England.‡ But, whatever may be the derivation of its name, it was doubtless a celebrated forest during the period of the Mercians, being the favourite

* This Jack of Hilton is a little hollow image of brass, which leans upon its left knee, and has its right hand placed on its breast. In its mouth is a little hole just sufficient to admit the head of a large pin; and water is poured into it by a hole in its back, which is afterwards stopped up. This image being set on a strong fire, the air evaporates through a pole at the mouth with a continued blast, which blows the fire very strongly.

† Pitt's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 144. ‡ Vide ante, p. 718.

favourite chace of their monarchs. It was then and for many succeeding centuries covered with a profusion of majestic oaks. Several centuries, however, have past away since it was wholly stripped of its foliage, and converted into a bleak and dreary waste. This sad change is well described by Drayton in his Polyolbion, but much more beautifully by Mr. Masters, in his *Iter Boreale of* 1675. So elegant, indeed, is the composition of the latter, that we deem it unnecessary to apologise to our readers for introducing it here, as every individual, who possesses the smallest taste for refined poetical description, must afford to it his meed of praise:

"Hinc mihi mox ingens ericetum complet ocellos,
Silva olim passim Nymphis habitata ferisque,
Condensæ quercus, domibus res nata struendis;
Ornandoque foco, et validæ spes unica classis.
Nunc umbris immissa dies, namque æquore vasto,
Ante, retro, dextrâ, lævâ, quo lumina cunque,
Verteris usquam humili consurgit vertice planta,
Purpureoque erice tellurem vestit amictu,
Dum floret suaves et naribus adflat odores
Hæc ferimus saltem amissæ solatia sylvæ."*

Cannock

* The Rev. Richard Williams of Fron, Flintshire, has given the following beautiful translation of this poetical effusion:

"A vast, a naked plain confines the view,
Where trees unnumbered in past ages grew;
The green retreat of wood Nymphs; once the boast,
The pride, the guardians, of their native coast.
Alas! how changed, each venerable oak
Long since has yielded to the woodman's stroke;
Where'er the cheerless prospect meets the eye,
No shrub, no plant, except the heath, is nigh.
The solitary heath alone is there,
And wafts its sweetness in the desert air,
So sweet its scent, so sweet its purple hue,
We half forget that here a forest grew.

Pennant's Journey, p. 134.

Cannock is abundantly supplied with coal, and likewise with a particular species of iron ore called Cannock stone, which oxygenates so rapidly as to be incapable of much useful application.

At Radmore, within the boundaries of this waste, there formerly stood an abbey for the Cistertian order of monks. These religious were originally formed into a society about the year 1140; but at that period their retreat was only a hermitage. The empress Matilda and king Stephen, however, having conferred upon them a considerable extent of lands situated in the neighbourhood, they founded a monastery. This was at first merely a priory, but was shortly after constituted an abbey at the instigation of the empress. It soon, however, lost the distinction it had acquired by the removal of the monks to Stonely in Warwickshire, a measure which was the result of the inconveniences of this situation. Some large single stones fixed here have frequently been the subjects of antiquarian investigation. The design of their erection, notwithstanding, still remains undetermined.

PENKRIDGE.

This market-town lies at the distance of several miles to the northwest of Cannock, and one mile to the south of Stafford. It derives its name, as is generally supposed, from the river Penk, which flows past it, as does likewise the Staffordshire and Worcestershire grand trunk canal.

Penkridge is undoubtedly a place of very great antiquity. According to some, it is the *Pennocrucium* of the Romans, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. On this point, however, there is considerable diversity of opinion amongst antiquaries. Camden regarded it as having been that Roman station; but Plot,* Stukeley, and Horsley, transfer the latter to Stretton, a village situated

* Plot's Nat. Hist. Stafford, p. 401. Horsely 19. Salmon will not have Pennocrucium to be in this neighbourhood at all, maintaining it to have been situated at Oldbury in Warwickshire. Survey of England, Vol. II.

patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. The manor was anciently the property of a family, who either gave their name to the town, or derived it from hence. In the reign of Edward the third, we find some of this family sheriffs of the county; and one a knight of the shire about the same time. How long they continued to possess is somewhat uncertain; but, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, Erdeswick mentions it as the property of the bishop of Lichfield, from whom it was alienated to the king by bishop Sampson in 1547.*

Several handsome seats adorn the neighbourhood of this town. Among the more remarkable of these, are Hagley Hall, formerly belonging to the Westons, and now the residence of Lord Curzon, and Wolseley hall, the seat of Sir William Wolseley. This last, which is in the hundred of Pyrehill, shall be more particularly noticed hereafter. The Grand Trunk canal is carried over the Trent on a noble aqueduct, within a short distance from hence. Two miles to the north of it upon Cannock Chace, is a celebrated cold bath, which springs from beneath a hill. Several iron forges, corn mills, and colour mills, are placed on a small brook which flows through the centre of the town.

Church-Eaton, is a small but neat village, pleasantly situated at the distance of four miles and a half to the west of Penkridge. The church is a handsome edifice, in the Saxon stile of architecture. Its tower is extremely low, and supports a spire of modern erection, the contrast of which has not a little injured the appearance of the whole fabric. The south side of this church likewise appears to be modern from the square form of the windows.

The stone at Little On in this parish, mentioned by Plot as having impressions upon it resembling the feet of oxen, was in existence within these twelve years, but has since been removed.

Gnoshall. This village lies to the north of Church Eaton, on the banks

* Pennant's Journey, p. 129.

banks of the Rowley water, which flows into the Trent. The chief object worthy of attention here is the church, which was formerly a college for secular canons valued at 47l. 6s. 8d.* It is of large dimensions, consisting of a nave and two aisles, a chancel and two aisles, together with a tower which rises in the centre, and a cross aisle. Exteriorly, with the exception of the west end, which has five lancet windows and three perpendicular buttresses, it appears to be of the latest style of English architecture. The tower to the height of the roof is in the Saxon style, the western arch being adorned with flat receding chevron mouldings. The staircase and passage to the belfrey are of the same era. In the latter are three very small circular columns, supported by short thick pillars, the capitals of which are variously ornamented. The columns in the nave are octagonal, and the arches pointed. The font is a circular stone, two feet six inches high and two feet wide, with a large hollow at the top. Here is a well executed altar tomb supporting a recumbent figure in chain mail. It has no inscription.

The minister, together with the churchwardens of this parish, annually choose a jury consisting of twelve men at least, who join not only with them and the sidemen in making the presentments to the official, as it is a peculiar, but are empannelled, and deliver a verdict on all ecclesiastical matters, concerning which any dispute may arise among them during the following year.

PYREHILL HUNDRED.

Abbot's Bromley is situated in the centre of a sort of circular recess formed by the hundreds of Totmanslow and Offlow, at the distance of six miles to the west of Tutbury. The river Blythe runs between it and the Trent. This place was originally called simply Bromley, the term Abbot's being afterwards added from the circumstance of an abbey having been founded

* Tanner's Notitia, p. 495.

formed in its neighbourhood. It was at a later period likewise denominated Pagets Bromley, from the noble family of that name, on whom the abbey was bestowed at the time of the general dissolution.

This town was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and possessed a variety of valuable privileges which are now wholly neglected. It consists principally of one extensive street, the houses in which are for the most part built of brick, and present an appearance of considerable neatness. The townhall, where the court-leet and court-baron of the lord of the manor are held, stands nearly in the middle. A free school, founded here in the year 1603, by Mr. Richard Clarke, is still a flourishing institution; and besides it there is an almshouse, well endowed by Mr. Lambert Bagot, for six poor old women. The church is a large building, the tower of which is surmounted by a lofty steeple containing a chime of excellent bells. Very little trade is carried on in this place; but it has a good market held on Tuesday. The population of the whole parish, according to the Parliamentary returns of 1801, was estimated at 808 inhabitants, of whom 397 were males, and 411 females, mostly employed in agriculture.

A remarkable custom, called the *Hobbyhorse Dance*, is mentioned by Dr. Plot, as having existed in this town within the memory of many persons alive at the period when he wrote. It was a sort of amusement which the inhabitants celebrated at Christmas, on New-year's Day, and Twelfth-day. On these occasions a person danced through the principal street, carrying between his legs the figure of a horse composed of thin boards. In his hands he bore a bow and arrow, which last entered a hole in the bow; and stopping on a shoulder in it, made a sort of snapping noise as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the music. Five or six other individuals danced along with this person, each carrying on his shoulder six rein deers' heads, three of them painted white, and three red, with the arms of the chief families, who had at different times been proprietors

of the manor painted on the palms of them. "To this hobby-horse dance, there also belonged a pot which was kept by turnes by four or five of the chief of the town, whom we call *Rerues*, who provided cakes and ale to put into this pot. All the people who had any kindness for the good interest of the institution of the sport, giving pence a piece for themselves and families, and so foreigners too, that came to see it; with which money the charge of the cakes and ale being defrayed, they not only repaired their church but kept their poor too; which charges are not now perhaps so cheerfully born."

This practice seems to have existed at other places besides Abbot's Bromley; for we find hobbyhorse money frequently mentioned in the old parish books, both of Stafford and Seighford. It continued in force till the era of the civil wars between the Parliament and the House of Stewart, at which time Sir Simon Degge informs us, that he saw it often practised. The same author adds, in another part of his work, "that they had something of the same kind, to get money for the repair of the church of Stafford, every common council then collecting money from his friends, and whosoever brought in the greatest sum to the hobbyhorse was considered as the man of best credit, so that they strove who should most improve his interest: and, as he remembered, it was accounted for at Christmas."*

At the distance of two miles from this town stands *Blithfield*, the seat of the Bagots. It is an ancient building in the form of a court. The park which lies at some distance from the house is covered with a profusion of large oaks, and displays some very beautiful and picturesque scenery. This mansion contains a splendid collection of paintings, many of which are executed in the first style, and by the ablest masters.

Lord Treasurer Burleigh, is represented with a white beard, bonnet and collar of the garter, the George, and a white wand. This nobleman was one of the most distinguished statesmen England ever produced, and the great favourite of queen Eliza-

* Paroch. Antiq. Stafford MS. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 514.

beth, who had the sagacity to discover his talents, and to employ him in the highest offices of the state. Honesty, temperance, moderation, industry, and justice, were prominent features in his character. His magnificence was attended with hospitality, and his various deeds of alms amounted to no less a sum than five hundred pounds per annum. "His life," says Mr. Pennant, "was as excellent as his death was calm and serene. He died in the fulness of years and glory, envied, as his greatest enemy declared, only because his sun went down with so much lustre."

Henry earl of Huntingdon, a cotemporary of his Lordship, is painted in the same style as in his picture. He likewise appears with the collar of the garter, his beard forked; the date "1588, aet. 52." But though the paintings resemble each other, the characters of the persons they exhibit were very different; lord Huntingdon was no less dissipated than Burleigh was considerate and prudent.

Sir Walter Aston of Tixal is painted on board. He is dressed in black, and wears short hair and whiskers. The seams of his coat are laced with gold, and a triple gold chain hangs loosely upon his breast. This gentleman was ambassador to Spain during the negotiations about the Spanish match, in the reign of James the first, and was favourable to the designs of the young prince and his favourite Buckingham. He is said to have possessed great prudence as well as firmness in his political conduct; but he was ambitious of parade and dignity, and hence dissipated a considerable fortune during his residence at the court of Madrid. Charles the first, soon after his accession to the throne, raised him to the rank of a Scotch peer, by the title of lord Forfar.

The picture of *Walter earl of Essex*, father to Robert the unfortunate favourite of Elizabeth, represents him at half length in full armour, highly ornamented. This nobleman appears to have been a man of singular courage and sagacity, having distinguished himself greatly during his government in

in Ireland. The ministry, however, neglected to support him; and, in consequence, he returned to England to prefer his grievances to the Queen herself. He was artfully received, and soon after sent back with promises of better usage. These promises, however, were tardy of performance, so that his Lordship, fully sensible of the intricate situation in which he was placed, was seized with melancholy, which terminated in a flux, and put a period to his existence. Some indeed asserted, that he was poisoned at the instigation of Dudley earl of Leicester, who was enamoured of his wife; but this accusation seems to be unjust, though the rapid and indecent marriage of that Nobleman with his Countess afforded a very strong ground of suspicion.

The various portraits of the *Bagots* claim attention, on account of the steady loyalty of that family in the reign of Charles the first. Colonel Richard Bagot sometime governor of Lichfield, who was slain at the fatal battle of Naseby, is exhibited in a buff coat, and wears his hair long.

The portrait of *Mrs. Salisbury of Bachymbed* is a most curious antique drawing. Her costume is a vast high sugar loafed hat and kerchief bordered with ermine. Two of her grandchildren appear near her, the one Sir Edward Bagot, and the other Elizabeth afterwards countess of Uxbridge, both of them children of her daughter Jane, who married Sir Walter Bagot, and conveyed the Welsh estate into that family.

The portrait of *Mary, countess of Aylesford*, is admirable both for style and execution. She is represented at an advanced period of life in a sitting posture, and dressed in a pale brown satin gown, white hood, and handkerchief, with an apron and short ruffles, exhibiting a reproachful comparison, to the unsuitable and fantastic modes of the present age.

Mary, daughter to *Hervey Bagot, Esq.* of Pipehall, is another individual whose portrait deserves to be noticed. She was twice married, first to Charles Berkley earl of Falmouth, and afterwards to Charles earl of Dorset. This lady is of a dark

complexion, and was distinguished as the brown beauty of the gay court of Charles the second. Grammont, speaking of her, says, "She was the only one who had the appearance of beauty and wisdom among the maids of honour to the duchess of York."

Here is also a head of the celebrated actor and dramatic poet *Moliere*. This great character, whose works reflect so much honour on the country which gave him birth, affords one among the numerous examples of prejudice and bigotry, so conspicuous in the history even of modern times. Having died in his profession, he was denied Christian burial by Harlai de Chauvalon, archbishop of Paris. Lewis the fourteenth, however, after much intercession, prevailed so far as to get him buried in the church; but the curate refused giving countenance to the act, and it was with some difficulty the populace would suffer his body to pass to the place of interment. How different were the sentiments which dictated this conduct from those which animated the breasts of the French people, at the close of the last century, when every one breathed war and hatred against all the maxims of religion.*

The church of Blithfield dedicated to St. Leonard is an ancient piece of architecture, having its interior adorned with a number of fine sculptured monuments of the fifteenth century. Some of these tombs support effigies of the persons they are designed to commemorate. In others the figures are simply engraven on the stone or on brasses. The monument of Sir Edward Bagot is mural. From the inscription on it he appears to have been a strong assertor of episcopacy in the church, and hereditary monarchy in the state, which probably was the occasion of his tomb being placed over the altar. Several other monuments in honour of the Bagots appear here. There is likewise one of an Aston of Broughton, and another expressed by a little skeleton

* A full catalogue of this collection will be found in the appendix to the last edition of Mr. Pennant's Journey.

ter of a Broughton about three months old. These monuments are not in any shape particularly remarkable.

Colwich. This village is most beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Trent, at the distance of two miles from the town of Rudgeley. Nothing can be more delightful than the scenery which this part of the county exhibits. The river here flows through a vale of the richest verdure, adorned with a variety of elegant villas. To use the words of Mr. Pennant: "It is perfectly prodigal in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye."

The church is an ancient building, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a number of monuments in honour of the families of Anson and Wolseley. The burying place of the former is made *à l'antique*, in the shape of a catacomb. One to Sir William Wolseley, has an inscription in commemoration of his unlucky and singular fate. He was drowned in his chariot, owing to the accidental bursting of a mill dam, on the 8th of July 1728, in the neighbourhood of Longdon. The accident was the result of a thunder storm. His four horses were lost; but, strange to tell, the coachman escaped, having been carried by the torrent into an orchard, where he remained fast till the flood abated.

STAFFORD.

This place, which, as the name imports, is the county town, is situated on the north bank of the river Sow, at the distance of three miles from its junction with the Trent. The derivation of its name as well as its origin, are matters of great dubiety and difference among antiquaries. Camden tells us the spot or island, where it now stands, was originally called Betheney, and was for many years the retreat of Berthelin, a distinguished hermit in ancient times.* At this period of course it may

 be

* "Berthelin," says Dr. Plot, "was the son of a king of this country and scholar to St. Guthlac, with whom he tarried till his death. After which, though

be presumed, no inhabited town existed here; nor is it known in what reign, or even age, its foundation occurred. Merlin the British prophet, who flourished about the year 480, writes that two kings should "*dubium praelium committere propter Lemam* in VADO BACULI," which last two words have been translated "at Stafford." This translation, however, seems at best but conjecture; and the foresight of the prophet will not probably be considered, by the judicious enquirer, as in any shape worthy of attention. The first mention then of this town which can be relied on is in the year 913, when the Saxon chronicles* inform us that Ethelfleda countess of Mercia, and the celebrated sister of Edward the elder, built a castle here.

What was the condition of Stafford at that time cannot now be determined; but it would appear to have been a thriving place, as we find it shortly after considered as the chief town of the district. Of the mighty castle which Ethelfleda built no vestiges now remain; so that the precise site on which it stood is extremely uncertain. Dr. Plot† supposes it to have been situated within the entrenchments at Billington, at some distance to the south of Stafford, and appears to found his conjecture from the lands there being still a remaining part of the demesne lands of this barony.‡ Mr. Pennant, however, maintains

though now unknown to his father, he begged this island of him, where he led a hermit's life for divers years, till disturbed by some one who envied his happiness, when he removed into some desert mountainous places where he ended his life." Plot's Hist. Stafford. p. 409.

* Saxon Chron. 104. † Plot. Stafford. p. 410.

‡ We speak thus, following Mr. Pennant, who has been pleased to assign this opinion to Dr. Plot. The perusal of the latter gentleman's remarks on the subject of the castles here does not we confess, however, impress us with the same idea. It seems to us, that Dr. Plot does not mean that the castle built by Ethelfleda stood within the entrenchments at Billington, but some *other ancient one*, which Mr. Erdeswicke supposes to have occupied the site of that built in later times by Ranulf, the first Earl of Stafford; or, at least, to have stood near it. The words of Dr. Plot, after noticing many of the great

tains these works to be a British post, which might be afterwards occupied by the Saxons; but he gives no opinion on their connection with the castle. Edward the elder is likewise said by Camden* to have built a tower here on the north bank of the river about a year after the erection of that which was first founded. This tower Mr. Pennant† conjectures to have stood on the mount called by Speed Castle-hill, and now distinguished by the appellation of *Bully-hill*. A church which stands near it is named Castle-church, perhaps from being raised on the site of one more ancient, which might have been attached to the castle.‡

From this time nothing remarkable is mentioned concerning Stafford or its castles, till the era of the Norman conquest, when it appears from Domesday, § "that the king had in this town eighteen burgesses in demesne, and twenty mansions of the honour of the Earls. It paid for all customs 9*l.* *blows dene-*

great actions of Ethelfleda are; "She also built a castle at the town of Stafford, on the south side of the river Sow (Bishopton lies to the south of that river) whereof I could not hear any footsteps remaining, save upon the hill above the town, at near a mile's distance, the prospects whereof are both here mentioned, being built long after by Ranulf de Blundeville, the first earl of Stafford, though Mr. Erdeswick tells us he had a certain deed dated anno *castrum juxta Stafford*, long before the days of the said Earl Ranulf, whence he concludes he did but rectify the castle, and not new build it, which perhaps may be true: but for my part I conjecture, that the first Stafford castle mentioned in that deed might rather stand where the entrenchments at Bilington, which perhaps may be only the remains of this castle, and not of the battle between King Randolf and Duke Wada, as was thought above, &c."

Plot's History, p. 416.

* Gough's Camden. Vol. II. p. 496. † Pennant's Journey, p. 104—5.

‡ Sir Simon Degge, (says Mr. Gough in his additions to Camden) in his M. S. notes on Dr. Plot's history, affirms there was a castle within the town, near the Broad Eye, and in his time a bank called the Castle Bank. This (adds Mr. Gough) may be the same notice as Speed's Map now called *Bully hill*. Gough's Camden. Vol. II. p. 410.

§ Fol. 246.

riorum in money."* The same ancient record likewise informs us that the king built a castle here, the custody of which was given to Robert de Tonei, younger son of Roger, standard-bearer of Normandy, one of the chiefs who followed the fortunes of William. This Robert de Tonei, in consequence, took the name of Stafford, which continued through his illustrious descendants for many centuries. The castle, so built by the Conqueror, does not seem to have stood long; but by whom, and on what account it was demolished is unknown. It has been already observed, that Mr. Erdeswick says, it was restored by Ralph de Stafford a distinguished warrior in the reign of Edward the third. That it was restored and continued to flourish till the seventeenth century is undoubted; but the truth of Mr. Erdeswick's assertion, that its renewal was the work of Ralph, the first earl of Stafford, certainly requires some confirmation. During the contentions between the unfortunate house of Stewart and the Parliament, this castle was one of those which was garrisoned for the support of the royal cause. After the commencement of open war, however, it did not hold out long, being taken by the parliamentary forces under Sir William Brereton, in 1644, and soon after demolished.

The following curious letter relative to a previous demonstration made by the general above mentioned to induce Lady Stafford to surrender the castle is copied from Mr. Shaw's history of the county.

"May it please your Excellency.

"In my last I gave your excellence an account of the taking of Stafford, by a very small force, wherein the Lord was pleased to worke, and bring to pass that which was as much beyond our power as above our hopes and expectations, to whom I desire

* Who the Earls were that are mentioned in this passage does not appear; nor can we conjecture, unless it might be the Earls of Mercia. If any earls of Stafford existed previous to the Norman conquest, their history is totally lost. No earls of the Norman dynasty were created till the reign of Edward the third.

desire the whole glory and honour may be attributed. Since that time we have done our utmost endeavours to fortify the towne, and make good the breaches. Upon Thursday we went to the castle, faced it, and demanded the same. The ould Lady Stafford had betaken herself to the castle, removed her family, and some say all her goods. Wee made as large our forces as possible, to induce my Ladye to admitte some of our men to secure the castle, and gave her assurance of all protection (wee were able to give) for her person, goods, servants, and tenants. Wee acquainted her with the miseries which would inevitabley fall upon her house and estate, and did most earnestly beseech her to bee so just to herself, and to those that were to succeed her, as not to be persuaded by wicked and obstinate councell, and to bringe unavoidable destruction upon herselfe, and to do great injury to those that should succeed.

"Wee spent much time in this treatie, but it was vain and fruitlesse. Wee conceive her heart was hardened by the pernicious councell of some priest, jesuites, or other incendiaries about her, who delight in nothing but fire and sword. And seeing nothing is more apparent than that they thirst after blood, I doubt not but the righteous Lord will measure out unto them a bloody portion to drinke, and will establish peace and quietnesse untoe his people in due time.

"These fair propositions being rejected, the forces returned, and before I came to the town I saw some of the poor outhouses sett on fyer, to try whether these would worke theire spirites to any relentinge but all in vaine, for from the castle they shot some of our men and horses, which did much enrage and provoke the rest to a fierce revenge and to practice those extremities, which consumed before the next ordinance, almost all the dwelling houses and out houses to the ground.

"Since that time we heare there are several considerable persons in this block up castle which we resolve to observe and

and attend as much as possible untill we can recover the same, and disperse them."*

Though, as already mentioned, the origin of Stafford is uncertain, there seems every reason to suppose it was a town of some importance before the Norman conquest. In Domesday-book it is termed a *city*, and was then governed by two bailiffs; but the first charter of incorporation now extant, was not granted till the reign of King John.† From the tenor of this deed, however, it is evident it was a corporate place long previous to that period. It merely confirms privileges enjoyed "from remote antiquity," and does not confer any new ones. The word used in this charter, to point out the previous existence of these privileges is *antiquitus*, which would not certainly have been used to denote a period so recent as that of the Conquest. Hence it is concluded to have been a borough in the time of the heptarchy. Nay, it may not perhaps be too extravagant a conjecture to suppose it might have been originally a Roman municipal town, or even a British city. This, indeed, is mere conjecture; and, if really the case, the town was most probably reduced entirely to ruins, in the conflicts either between the Romans and Britons or the Danes and Saxons. It, however, may be observed, that its situation accords very nearly with the general description given by Cæsar of British towns, which are represented as being placed on gentle eminences, barricadoed with trees, and generally surrounded with morasses and ditches, in the vicinity of extensive pasturages; and that a pasturage of many hundred acres of lands was annexed to the town of Stafford from the earliest times is evidenced by its more ancient charters.

The charter by king John to this town was confirmed by Edward

* Shaw's Hist. Stafford, Vol. I. p. 161.

† This instrument is probably one of the oldest deeds now extant in this kingdom. It is dated the first day of May in the seventh year of King John's reign, and is of course one year more ancient than the charter to the city of London, and six years earlier than Magna Charta.

Edward the sixth, and many new privileges added to those it already possessed. Queen Elizabeth established the assizes and sessions here, by act of Parliament, in the first year of her reign. According to Mr. Gough, being here on her progress in 1575, and perceiving the town to be rather on the decline, she enquired the reason, when she was informed it was owing partly to the decay of capping, and partly to the circumstance of the assizes having been removed to some other town; whereupon, her Majesty replied, that the statute relative to capping should be renewed and established better; and that she would grant the inhabitants the privilege of ever after having the assizes held in their town.

Though placed low, the situation of Stafford is extremely pleasant. It is distant about one hundred and thirty-five miles north-west from London, and sixteen from Lichfield. The streets are well paved, and the houses for the most part built of stone in a regular and compact manner. In ancient times it was defended, except on the side towards the Sow, by a wall and ditch supplied with water from that river. It was never, however, capable of making a defence against a besieging army; at least it never stood a siege. Sir William Brereton, general of the republican army, took it by surprize in May 1643, with the loss only of a single man. These walls were wholly demolished at this period, and the ditch filled up, so that no remains of either can now be discovered, even by the scrutinizing eye of the antiquary.

The form of this borough is that of an irregular ellipsis, the greatest diameter of which extends from south-east to north-west. Formerly the grounds adjoining to the walls on the outside appear to have been marshy, or at least could easily be laid under water in such a way as to envelope the whole town.* Pennant says, that Stafford had anciently four gates; but for our part we are inclined to think that author is mistaken

* This idea was suggested to us by a correspondent, who mentions having seen an old map, in which the swamps were distinctly marked.

mistaken in this particular, as we could only trace three, notwithstanding our most diligent enquiries. That formerly near the bridge over the Sow called Green-gate, and constituting the entrance to the town, on the road from London, was taken down in 1780. The arch of the east-gate was standing within these few years back; one side of a groove for a portcullis, indeed, may still be traced. The Gaol-gate on the north road was in ruins so early as the year 1680, if we may credit an old drawing by E. Stancy, the same individual who made the sketch of Tixall for the engraving of that seat in Dr. Plot's natural history. Subsequent to this period it seems to have been rebuilt and established, as a house of correction or prison, for the borough, one side of which building is still standing, while the other is occupied by the Free-school.

In virtue of the charter by king Edward, already mentioned, Stafford is governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-council-men, a town clerk, and two serjeants at Mace. This borough sends two members to Parliament, and has done so since the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I.* It does not acknowledge any patron; but whether it really stands clear of undue influence, is a question we will not take upon us to determine. In early times it appears to have been customary here, to nominate one of the townsmen as

* The following items relative to this borough, extracted from an old book, formerly in the possession of Mr. Shaw, were communicated to us by a correspondent.

"1519. This yere John Ferrers and Humphry Barber, being burgesses of the Parliament for the town of Stafford, received certayne waightes out of the King's exchequer, which were appoynted to be kept here within this towne, as in the Kinges treasure, 10 Hen. 8.

"1532. Thomas Bickley, William Terry, Baylives."

"1532. This yere Mr. Erdeswicke and Mr. Bickley, being burgesses of the parliament for this towne, were allowed theire chardges from the towne."

Among the archives of the corporation is a power of attorney from Mr. Erdeswicke to a person in the borough to receive the sum allowed.

as colleague to some neighbouring gentleman, in the representation. Lord Viscount Chetwynd of Ingestry at one time possessed considerable interest in this borough; but it is believed the influence of the present proprietor of that mansion is comparatively little. The right of election according to Mr. Pennant * is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the return is made by the Mayor. The number of voters is estimated at four hundred. Sons of burgesses, and persons who have served an apprenticeship of seven years within the borough, are entitled to admission as burgesses, whenever they think proper to claim the privilege.—

Stafford contains a variety of public buildings and institutions worthy of particular notice.

The *County Hall*, situated near the centre of the town, is a very spacious and neat modern edifice, erected somewhat more than twenty years ago. This building measures one hundred feet in front, and contains a number of elegant apartments appropriated to different purposes. The assembly room, which reaches nearly the whole length of the front, leads to the court rooms which are placed on each side. In the centre is a staircase, at the top of which is the Grand Jury room, and several other offices. Behind this structure is an elegant and convenient market place.

The *County Infirmary* stands in the Foregate on the north road, and is a plain respectable building. It was finished, according to Mr. Pennant, in the year 1772, † and is supported by voluntary contributions and benefactions amounting to eight or nine hundred pounds annually.

The *County Gaol* is situated almost directly opposite to this hospital. It is an extensive edifice of modern erection, having been built within these last twenty-five years. This gaol contains

* Pennant's Journey, p. 105. We have just been informed, however, that this statement is an error on the part of Mr. Pennant, and that in fact only the Mayor and burgesses are entitled to vote at elections.

† MS. (Penes me) says it was not built till the year 1777.

tains about one hundred and fifty separate cells or apartments for prisoners. Its regulations and internal economy according to our information are excellent, and reflect great honour on those who have the superintendence and management of it.

The *Free School* is an ancient building. From an inscription on a board in St. Mary's church it appears to have been founded by King Edward the sixth in the year 1550. This monarch gave, for the support of a Master and Usher in this school, "all his tithes of the Fore-gate and Fore-gate fields, and Lammascotes, and of the High Street in Stafford; part of the property of the prebend of Marston; together with the lands belonging to the free chapels of St. John Baptist and St. Leonard in Forebridge,* lately dissolved, with certain rents and orbits in Stafford; worth 20*l.* a year, now worth 250*l.*" Leland says, "there is a Fre School for grammar in Stafford, made by Sir Thomas Countre parson of Ingestre, by Heywodde and Syr Randol a chauntre preste of Stafford."

The *Alms-houses* of Stafford were built or purchased at different times, and are appropriated for the occupation of a certain number of aged and necessitous poor, inhabitants of the town. Each house has a garden appended to it.†

This

* Probably it should have been written St. John Baptist in *Foregate*, and St. Leonard in Forebridge.

† The following account of contributions to these alms-houses also appears on a board in St. Mary's church:

"Sir Martin Noel about the year 1640, at an expense of 1000*l.* erected 12 alms-houses, as a shelter for some of our aged and necessitous poor, with a garden to each house. He also gave 30*l.* and 20 bibles to the poor with one church-bible and 8 folios. Towards the maintenance of poor persons and children in these houses, John Chetwynd Esq. of Ingestry in the year 1698 gave 100*l.* Mrs. Abnett 12*l.* Philip and Thomas Foley 100*l.* and in the year 1711 Dr. Binns gave 50*l.* There is also the yearly sum of 28*l.* reserved out of the acre rents of Coton-field for the same purpose. Robert Palmer, rector of Stafford in the year 1638, gave two cottages to the poor people, honest and aged. The corporation, in the year 1701, purchased four cottages in the Eastgate Street, to be used as Almshouses for ever."

This town, though it contains only one parish, has two churches belonging to the establishment, one dedicated to St. Mary, and the other to St. Chad.

St. Mary's Church is a large building, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, two side aisles, a transept, and a chancel of three aisles. The transept is one hundred feet in length, and about twenty five in breadth. In the centre of this part of the church rises the tower which is of an octagon shape, and is thirty-three feet square at the base. The aisles which compose the chancel are of unequal widths; but, taken together, exceed the dimensions of the body.

When this church was built is not exactly known. Its original foundation no doubt took place at a very early period. It has since, however, been almost entirely rebuilt, but some marks of the more ancient structure are still visible. The style of architecture in general is the early pointed. To the north of the doorway there is a fragment of the Saxon billet mouldings with fret under it. This fragment is evidently a part of the first building. The head of the western window has trefoils in circles, and upright mullions, which seem to have been originally three quarter attached columns. The aisles are lighted by three lancet shaped windows. In the nave are several windows looking to north and south, of much later date than any in the church. They have in all probability been struck out long after the erection of the nave, as there are distinct marks of a sharp pointed roof both at the west end and against the tower. There are, likewise, some remains of the original perpendicular buttresses of the aisles, some of which on the north side come to a point in front.

In the south transept is a large window, the arch in which has certainly been altered, being flat, as likewise the door-way under it. This window has, in all probability, been formerly divided into two or more of a lancet shape. The windows in the chancel are in the style of the reign of Henry the sixth, or earlier. That which faces the east has undergone some al-

terations in the disposition of its mullions and tracery. There seems, likewise, to have been another over it, if we may judge from the cell that remains. The arches in this division of the church are elegantly light, supported by four clustered three quarter columns, the capitals being composed of thin laminæ. What is singular, in the construction of these arches, is that the columns diminish in height from the transept to the east end, and the two rows do not answer each other, so that no two are equal as to the length of shafts. The present floor, which is horizontal, covers the bases of part of them, and exhibits the foundations of others. The north transept seems, at one time, to have possessed a very considerable degree of elegance, from a pinnacle that remains on the buttress, at the east end. The doorway exhibits some receding mouldings and embossed ornaments. A window which is placed over it appears to be of much later date than the transept itself, on account of its numerous divisions and fanciful ramifications. It is greatly too wide in proportion to its height. The north porch is probably the original one. Round the columns are trefoil heads and bands, and a series of plain leaves constitute the capitals. In the tower already mentioned are eight windows, two looking towards each of the four cardinal points.

The nave is separated from the aisles by five highly pointed arches supported on four semicolumns clustered against a square somewhat larger than their diameter. The architrave, the abaci of the capitals which are composed of leaves some having a small volute, and the flat under side of the arches, are little improved from the heavy massive style of the Norman era.

The altar-piece in this church is an elegant piece of workmanship. It is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and painted in imitation of marble.

The organ erected by Longman and Coy of London is considered by judges as one of the finest in the kingdom. At the northwest of the tower there was formerly a chantry,

or

or chapel, separated by oak screen work. The whole was removed about twenty years ago. In the nave is a seat appropriated for the three town magistrates, in that style called arabesque. It was fixed up about the year one thousand seven hundred and eight, and was the gift of a person named Bromley, a native of the town.

The font presents a singular piece of antiquity. It is very large and of a clumsy construction. The bottom part of it is a square, of two feet diameter, and is ornamented with figures of men or baboons, on three sides, all lying flat on their bellies. On the fourth side is the figure of a ram. Above this square are figures of four lions, which form this part of the font into an octagonal shape. Each of these lions supports an upright figure, between which are four semi-globes. The whole is surmounted by projecting mouldings and facia measuring three feet six inches across. The height of the font is three feet three inches, and the interior or cavity is sufficiently large for the immersion of infants. In this font are two small holes, one which runs through the centre of it, and the others which penetrates the sides. The inscription appears to be in the Saxon character; but being much plastered with paint, it is not possible to decypher it correctly. All which we could make out of it, was as follows:

CLEX. ME. FACIENS
TALE. * * * * IES
* * DISCREIVS.

A number of ancient and modern monuments occupy different portions of this church. The most conspicuous among these, and indeed the only altar tomb, is that in honour of Lady Ann Aston, and her husband Lord Edward, of Tixal. From the inscription, on the edge of this tomb, it would appear that it was raised during the lifetime of his Lordship, over the body of his wife. The figure of the lady only was then placed upon it; that of his Lordship having been added since. These

figures differ much, even in proportional size, as well as in the style of their execution, and hence evidently point out the fact, of their being fixed there at different periods, and by different artists. On the wall, above this tomb, is an inscription in praise of the Lady, which is so awkwardly placed with regard to the present monument, as to induce a belief, that it has originally stood in another position, or at least that the figures were at first placed in a different direction.

This tomb was formerly surrounded by Gothic screen work. It is now inclosed by an iron railing, the space within which is appropriated as the burying place of the Cliffords of Tixall.

The monument next deserving of notice in this church is that of Sir Edward Aston, and his Lady Joan; whose figures are represented in alabaster, under a large canopy. Sir Edward was the person who constructed the curious mansion of Tixal, which shall be more particularly noticed, in a subsequent part of our work. This gentleman is said to have been a distinguished knight in the reign of Henry the eighth. He died in 1567.

Over this tomb appears the following inscription embossed in old English or uncial letters. The letters were originally gilt, but the gilding is now almost completely effaced:

Hic Joanna jacet domina Aston, quae pia quondam,
Edwardi Astoni militis uxor erat
Filia sic et erat Thome Nolly's domus unde
Prodiit est Penho, miles et ipse fuit
Illa quidem villae de Tyrall aedificandae
Auxiliatrices praebuit usq. manus
Hei matrona potens, probis fecunda benigna
Prudens atq, sciens, ingeniosa fuit.
Si mundas inver. prerat livor quoq. dicam
Nestoreos annos vivere digna fuit,
Deinde dis venit, fatalis quae manet omnis
Debita naturae solvere quaeq. jubet

Septembris

Septembris die vicesimo, hei perit illa
Atq. secundo, ut aiunt, mors tua vis nimia est.
Immo non perijt sed olympica regna petiuit
Quae pater æterius præparat ipse suis,
Non mors est, quam nos stigimus * * * mortem vocam
Sed vera vita est, vivimus atq. deo.
Anno milleno quingentesimo quoque bis ter
Fac quingenta des, et duo deficiunt.

Against one of the pillars in the chancel, stands a very handsome antique monument, which appears from the inscription to have been erected to the memory of lady Barbara Crompton. "Heire of Richard Hudson, Doctor of Lawe and late wife of Sir Thomas Crompton Jvdge of the High court of Admiralty of England, Advocate for Queen Elizabeth, and kinge James of pioase memory; Vicar Generall to the Arch-bishopp of Canterbury, and Chancellor to the Bishopp of London. Whose body lyeth interred in the P'ish church of St. Gregory, by St. Paules London. She lived his Widdow three and thirty yeeres and departed this life fourth day of March 1641 aged 72." Below this part of the inscription appears a recital of the names of her children, and the different families into which they were married, but we omit it as too long for insertion here. Besides these there are a variety of other monuments in this church; bnt neither they nor the numerous gravestones, which form the pavement of the chancel, merit particular description.

The church of St. Mary's in the times of Popery was collegiate. King Stephen bestowed it on the bishop and chapter of Lichfield and Coventry some time previous to the year 1136, but the precise year is not known. In 1445 the patronage of this church, having somehow or other reverted to the crown, was granted by Henry the sixth, to Humphrey duke of Buckingham. At the time of the dissolution, in the reign of Henry the eighth, it consisted of a dean and thirteen preben-

diaries, as is stated in Dr. Tanner's Notitia. The living is now a rectory in the gift of the king.

Westward from the church, at a very short distance, there formerly stood a very ancient building, which Mr. Pennant supposes to have been the dean's house; and most likely his opinion is correct. In a MS. (penes me) it is said to have been "evidently the nave of a church, (with the north aisle remaining) consisting of five plain circular arches or circular columns; the window and door at the west end were pointed." This building, however, whatever might be its original destination, does not appear to have been ever set apart for divine worship. It had long, previous to its demolition, been occupied as a Free School, and its materials were upon that event chiefly employed in rebuilding another on the site of the old Gaol.

The other church of Stafford, which is dedicated to St. Chad, is a very old structure. Its architecture is an imitation of the most ancient Saxon plan, which assigned one half of the whole dimensions, to the nave, one quarter to the tower, and the remainder to the chancel. About seventy or eighty years ago this church was cased with brick. Some portion of the perpendicular buttresses of the old building, however, can still be seen. The north side of the chancel exhibits the only fragment of Saxon architecture now extant in this ancient borough. It consists of two small circular headed windows, supported by projecting facia about five inches deep; the beads being about one inch in diameter. The tower is in the latest pointed style, and would be a handsome object, but for the circumstance of the stone being so extremely friable that its ornamental parts are rapidly going to decay. In this tower there is now only one bell; the other four having been sold for the repair of the church.

St. Chad's parish is extremely small, not comprehending within its boundaries more than twenty houses, the rents of which are chiefly paid to the dean and chapter of Lichfield cathedral. From these and other circumstances it is conjectured

tured in the MS. several times already mentioned that this church is of much older institution than that of St. Mary's, but we must confess the conclusion does not appear to us clearly warranted by the premises.

Besides the churches belonging to the establishment there are several places of worship appropriated for the meetings of Quakers, Independents, Presbyterians, and Methodists, of which sects the two last are by far the most numerous.

Stafford, previous to the dissolution, contained a variety of monastic institutions. At the north end of the walls stood a house of *Franciscan* or *Grey Friars*, which Erdeswick tells us was founded by Sir James Stafford of Sandon. Henry the eighth granted this cell to James Leveson, in the thirty first year of his reign, when its annual revenue was valued at 35*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Here was likewise a *Priory* of *Black Canons*, founded according to some authors by Richard Peche, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, about the year 1180, but according to others by Gerard Stafford, who thought proper to compliment the bishop with the title of founder, because it was built upon a portion of his Lordship's property. Which of these accounts is true we cannot determine; but this much is certain, that the bishop always manifested a strong partiality for this house. Upon resigning his see, indeed, he entered himself one of its religious, and continued in that situation till his death. It was dedicated, as appears from the Anglia Sacra, to St. Thomas Becket exactly ten years after his death. The number of its religious was limited to seven, whose revenues were 198*l.* a year. After the general dissolution the king granted it to Rowland bishop of Lichfield.

This house was very pleasantly situated close to the river Sow, about two miles to the east of Stafford. Its chief remains consist of a building with two circular doorways, and oblong square headed windows, a few pilasters of half columns in the boundary wall, an arch way and two fossils in the garden, two

foliated pendents that ornamented the roof, and a fragment of sculpture exhibiting four heads, three of them looking up towards the highest. The stone upon which they are sculptured is about two feet long, and ten inches and a half deep. The hair of each of the heads is well disposed, and the countenances are good. One of the lower ones would appear to have originally leaned upon the shoulder of the tallest. The area of this monastery seems to have extended over several acres, inclosed by a stone wall of considerable strength.

Ralph Lord Stafford bestowed a portion of ground on the green at the southern extremity of the town, on the *Friers Austins* upon which they founded a religious establishment, about the year 1344, for the sake of his soul and that of his two wives (Katharine and Margaret) Sir Humphrey Hastings, knight, and that of Edward the third. The tombs of this great family were removed to the church here from Stone, at the time of the dissolution, but very soon after went entirely to ruin. This house was granted to Thomas Neve and Giles Isam, in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary.*

The chief trade carried on in Stafford consists in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and cutlery. There is, likewise, a considerable business in tanning, both for home consumption and for exportation.

The ancient custom of *borough English* still prevails in this town, by which the youngest son succeeds to property, as heir at law, in preference to the elder children. The foundation of this custom is not very well ascertained; but the probable conjecture concerning it is, that it had its origin, in the presumption that the youngest child was the least capable of providing

* Leland, speaking relative to this house, says, "Ther wer dyverse tumbes of the Lordes of Stafford, in Stone priory made of Alabaster. The images that lay on them were, after the suppression of the house, caryed to the Freers Augustine, in Fordedridge alias Stafford Grene as flumen. And in this Friers hang a Petigre of the Stuffordes."

viding for itself; and this idea, in certain conditions of society, is not perhaps altogether without some show of wisdom.

The remains of the castle of the celebrated barons of Stafford are placed about a mile and a half to the south-west of the town, on the summit of a singular hill, the ascent of which on all sides is extremely smooth and gradual. So much, indeed, is this the case that we strongly suspect it has been originally levelled by art for the sake of embellishment. The chief, and indeed almost the only, portion of this castle now standing is the keep or stronghold, placed on an artificial mount of an oblong form, measuring one hundred and five feet by fifty. The walls, which are about twelve feet high, were some years ago cleared and made of the same height, by —— Jerningham, Esq. At that time a variety of silver coins were discovered, in general of a later date than the reign of king Edward the sixth, together with a plain silver cross, a cannon ball, two small millstones, and the lower portion of a large font or piscina. Each angle of the keep is surmounted by small octangular towers, and there is likewise one on the south west side. It contains three separate rooms or apartments with fire places in each, and also steps leading up to loop holes. The thickness of the walls in this building is eight feet, and they are so constructed that it is difficult to determine where the entrance was placed. An intention of rebuilding this edifice, or at least a considerable part of it, has been lately manifested; and, indeed, some portion of it has in consequence been already erected. A deep foss or ditch surrounds the whole castle, and one side has the additional defence of a high rampart.

South from the castle stood the manor house, the usual residence of the noble family of Stafford. It was fortified by Ralph de Stafford in the reign of Edward the third, who had granted him permission to make castles of all his manor-houses both here and at Madeley. The area of this ancient seat is

still easily discovered, by the moat which surrounds it remaining unfilled up.

The town of Stafford formerly gave title to one of the most ancient and powerful families in England. William the conqueror conferred the title of Baron of Stafford on Robert de Stafford, who had performed for him many signal services, both in his progress to the throne, and after he had been established on it. Ralph Stafford was advanced to the dignity of earl of Stafford, by Edward the third. This nobleman married the heiress of Hugh Audley earl of Gloucester, and left a son named Hugh, who died on a pilgrimage to Rhodes. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dying without issue, Edmund his brother obtained the title and estates. Edmund married the daughter and heiress of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Buckingham, to which title this family were subsequently elevated. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was beheaded by Richard the third. Edward Stafford the last Duke of that name met the same fate in the reign of Henry the eighth. His descendants enjoyed the dignity of lords of Stafford, to the third generation, when his great grandson Henry, having married the grand-daughter of Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, he was created baron of Stafford, and his Lady baroness Stafford in her own right, by Charles the first. Soon after Henry himself was advanced to the rank of a Viscount in the year 1640. This nobleman was beheaded on Tower Hill, in consequence of his being concerned in the Popish plot; but Henry his eldest son was created earl of Stafford, in the fourth year of the reign of James the second. John Paul Stafford Howard, his nephew, and the fourth Earl, dying without issue, the title became extinct; but it was again revived in the year 1786 by the elevation of earl Gower to the dignity of Marquis of Stafford, which title is now enjoyed by his son the second Marquis.

John Stafford, a Franciscan friar of considerable celebrity, was born here, as is generally supposed towards the close of the

the fourteenth century. He was, according to Fuller, "No contemptible Philosopher and Divine." His principal work was a History of England written in Latin.

Edmund Stafford, chancellor of England in the reign of Henry, was likewise a native of this town. He was brother to Ralph, first earl of Stafford, and consequently son to Edmund baron Stafford; Richard the second preferred him to the bishopric of Exeter; and Fuller * informs us that some authors assert, he was likewise bishop of Worcester, and ultimately archbishop of York; Godwin,† however, makes no mention of him as ever having held any other see but that of Exeter; and his authority we are inclined to regard, as decisive of the question. This prelate was a great benefactor to Stapelton's Inn, now Exeter college, in Oxford, having settled two fellowships in it, and furnished liberal endowments for their support.

Another distinguished character, a native of this town, was Thomas Asheburn, who lived in the fourteenth century. He was educated chiefly at the university of Oxford, where he afterwards obtained a fellowship, and entered into orders. Wickliff met in this divine a most vigorous and active opponent to his new doctrines. Not contented with exerting all his talents, and knowledge, in endeavouring to prove their falsity, he caused a convocation to be called at London, in the year 1382, where the writings of the reformer were solemnly condemned.‡

Thomas Fitzherbert, a learned and ingenious writer of the seventeenth century, was born here, or at least in this neighbourhood, in 1552. The place of his early education is unknown; but, in 1568, we find him removed either to Exeter or Lincoln college Oxford, where he continued to improve himself, till disgust at the heresy of the times, as he called it (being a zealous Catholic,) induced him to quit a public life, and retire to his patrimonial estate. Here, however, he did not

* Fuller's Worthies, Vol. II. Staffordshire.

† Godwin de Præsulibus. Exon. ‡ Plot's Hist. Staff. p. 275.

not escape the oppression which had so much affected him, at the university; for, having refused to attend divine service in the parish church, he was thrown into prison in 1572. Having effected his discharge soon after, he became more ardent than ever, in supporting his faith, publicly declaring that he deemed it criminal in Catholics to frequent or even to enter a Protestant church. In consequence of this violent conduct the enmity of the clergy was particularly directed against him, so that he found it necessary to withdraw himself into obscurity. But notwithstanding this, when the Jesuits Campian and Parsons came over to England, he set out for London, found them out, and contributed liberally to their support. This conduct having again attracted notice, he thought it prudent to retire to France in 1582, where he advocated the cause of the beautiful, but unfortunate, Mary queen of Scots. After the death of that princess he proceeded to Madrid to claim the protection of Phiiip II; but, upon the defeat of the Spanish Armada left Spain, and accompanied the duke of Feria to Milan. That Nobleman, who was for some time resident in England, had married an English woman by birth; and in consequence was a warm patron of the English in Spain. Mr. Fitzherbert remained at Milan for a considerable period, after which he set out to Rome, where he devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1614, he became a member of the society of Jesus, and much about the same time was ordained priest. After this event he departed for Flanders, and presided over the mission at Brussels for two years. From that situation he was recalled to fill the station of governor or rector of the English college at Rome, for which distinguished mark of favour he was solely indebted to the abilities and judicious conduct he had displayed at Brussels. This office he enjoyed till his death in 1640, being then in the eighty-eighth year of his age and the twenty second of his rectorship.

Mr. Fitzherbert wrote a variety of works upon different subjects; chiefly, however, such as were connected with religious matters.

matters. The most famed amongst them were his Treatise concerning Polity and Religion, and another intituled, "An sit utilitas in scelere vel de infelicitate Principis Machiavellani." Both these pieces bear strong indications of a keen judgment, a generous mind, and extensive reading. In the former, he is frequently successful, in his attempts to disprove the principles laid down by the celebrated Machiavel; but his language is unfortunately obscure and perplexed, as well as his method. These circumstances, however, ought rather perhaps to be charged to the barbarous taste of his age, than stated as a peculiar defect in his own capacity for composition.*

To the north of the town stands *Castle Church* an ancient building surrounded by very picturesque scenery. The architecture of this edifice is various. The north side, which is older than any other part of it, is distinguished by a plain arch of a circular form, and a round-headed window. Its southern division has been lately rebuilt of brick. The tower, which is somewhat more modern, is ornamented on the west side with a coat of arms, the same as on the lady Stafford's mantle exhibited in Plate XXII of Shaw's history.

The fortification or encampment of *Billington* or *Bilinton Bury*, is placed on a high hill about three miles to the west of Stafford. Its area which includes several acres is circular, and surrounded on some parts with one, and on others by two deep ditches. From this camp there is an extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. Mr. Pennant, we have already mentioned, considers this fortification as having been originally a British post, subsequently occupied by the Saxons whose stations are generally distinguished by the addition of Borough, Bury, and Berry.†

Several miles south east from Billington in the neighbourhood of Penkridge stands the village of *Congreve*, which had the honour of giving birth to the late celebrated Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester. He was the son of a respectable farmer, and received

* Gent. Biog. Dict. † Pennant's Journey, p. 101—5.

received the rudiments of his education at Market Bosworth in the county of Leicester, under the tuition of Anthony Blackwall, distinguished in the religious world as the editor of the Sacred Classics. Leaving his academy he was next entrusted to the care of the Rev. William Budworth of Broadwood, of whose kindness the Doctor always retained the most grateful remembrance. From hence he removed to Emanuel college Cambridge, where he formed an intimate friendship with Dr. Warburton, Mr. Mason, and several other characters of great celebrity, and continued to prosecute his studies with uncommon assiduity, till a vacancy having taken place in the rectory of Thurcaston, he was presented to that living by the fellows of the college. Not long after this event he commenced author by the publication of an English Commentary and Notes, upon Horace's epistle to the Pisos. The commentary was distinguished by a new consideration of the subject, and a fancied discovery of a systematic plan, which he supposed, to have been adopted by the Roman poet. He was dissatisfied with the opinion entertained by Scaliger and Heinsius, that the Ars Poetica was a collection, though not a system, of criticism on poetry in general. His dissatisfaction resulted from an idea, that the purpose of the author was, neither to abridge the Greek critics, nor to amuse himself with composing a short critical system for the general use of poets, but simply to criticise the Roman drama. To the views of Dr. Hurd on this subject the praise of ingenuity must undoubtedly be allowed; but we cannot subscribe to their truth and accuracy. Extensive erudition and refined taste are conspicuously displayed in the work, as well as a complete acquaintance with polite literature. In 1753 an edition of Horace appeared with notes and a commentary on the fine epistle to Augustus, which were no less honourable to the Doctor's talents. These were accompanied by two critical dissertations, one on the province of dramatic poetry, and the other on poetical imitation. The next publication by Dr. Hurd was an Essay on the Delicacy of

Friendship, which, while it gave the most heartfelt satisfaction to his friend Warburton, severely hurt the feelings of Dr. Jortin. This circumstance Dr. Hurd afterwards so much regretted, that he expressed the most earnest wish that the essay should be suppressed. A Dissertation on the Marks of Imitation came out in 1758, and in the same year also, Remarks on Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion. The greater portion of this latter work was from the pen of Dr. Warburton. It was issued forth to the public in an anonymous form; but it was soon discovered that Dr. Hurd had some share in it; and, in consequence, he received a severe reprimand from the Scottish philosopher, who declared, with justice, that it was "written with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility, which distinguished the Warburtonian school."

After the lapse of a year, Dr. Hurd published his Moral and Political Dialogues, which purported to be the substance of different conversations between several eminent characters of the last and present century, arranged and digested by the parties themselves, and then first published from the original MSS. A second edition of these Dialogues appeared in 1764; when the Doctor's motives for concealing their real origin having ceased, he declared himself the author of them in a preface on the manner of writing dialogue. This work gained him extensive fame; and operated, in no small degree, to promote his advancement in the church. The king, it is said, pointing to one of them, after he had been elevated to a bishopric, declared that it was the cause of his preferment to so dignified a station.

Three years previous to the publication of this second edition, Dr. Hurd was presented by Lord Northington to the sinecure rectory of Folkstone, and soon after received the archdeaconry of Gloster from his friend Warburton. In 1772 he published a volume of sermons, which he dedicated to Lord Mansfield, who returned the compliment by exerting his influence, to procure him the appointment of preceptor to the prince

prince of Wales and the duke of York. Shortly after this event he appeared in a new character, viz. as editor of select works of Abraham Cowley. That publication does him much less credit than most of his other productions; for we can assert with confidence that many poems replete with marks of taste and genius are omitted, to make room for some of the poet's most paltry and trifling effusions. In the year 1775 the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, with that of Bangor, being offered by his Majesty to his acceptance, he chose the former. From this see he was translated to that of Worcester, in 1781, when the honourable Dr. Brownlow North was preferred to the bishopric of Winchester. This appointment he continued to hold till his death, which happened at Hartlebury palace on the 28th of May 1808, having declined the highest dignity of the church, the see of Canterbury, offered to him in 1783.

In whatever point of view Dr. Hurd is viewed, we perceive much to praise, and little to blame. His friendship for Warburton no doubt sometimes led him to write after the keen and arrogant manner of that celebrated character. In private life, however, he was free from violence in his animosities, while he was no less warm and constant in his friendships, than his great patron, whom many calumniated, and few loved, but whom all were forced to admire for his transcendent talents and extensive learning. Dr. Warburton having died in 1777, he left the settlement of his domestic affairs to Dr. Hurd, and likewise enjoined him protector to his wife, by a letter dated the 6th April 1776, and thus endorsed "To the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to be opened and delivered to him at my decease. W. G."

Besides the works already noticed, Dr. Hurd published a considerable number of well written and judicious sermons. In 1785 he brought forward an edition of all the works of Dr. Warburton, which he conceived it proper should meet the public eye, omitting, however, the Essay on the Delicacy of

OLD GATE HOUSE.

Friendship, in which it has been seen he had a considerable share. To this superb and valuable publication Dr. Hurd, for some reasons not yet exactly ascertained, prefixed no memoirs of his distinguished friend. The omission gave offence to Dr. Parr, and induced him to republish the essay above mentioned, in a work intituled "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian," the dedication to which is not inferior to any paper in the whole compass of English controversy. The re-appearance of this work was highly resented by Dr. Hurd, who found himself under the necessity of answering it, and did so with much ability, but unhappily, without being successful in wholly extracting the venom of the attack, though he sufficiently exposed the pretensions of his opponent, to elevation of mind and purity of intention.*

At the distance of four miles, south-east from Stafford, in the angle formed by the junction of the Sow and the Trent, stands *Tixal Hall*, the seat of Thomas Clifford, Esq. The present edifice is a modern building erected about thirty years ago. It is constructed of brick in a plain style, and offers nothing remarkable; but in front of it stands a magnificent gateway, a motley pile of Gothic and Grecian architecture, embellished before with three series of columns Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Mr. Pennant says, that he at one time conceived this structure might be among the early productions of Inigo Jones: afterwards, however, he abandoned that opinion, having found that it was built by Sir Walter Aston Knight, who died in 1589, and consequently at a time when Inigo was too young for such an undertaking. The antient house stood behind this gateway, and was a most venerable building, having its first floor constructed of stone, and the higher ones of wood and plaster. Some remains of that building can still be seen at the back of the gateway. It was erected by Sir Edward Aston, in the early part of the reign of Henry the eighth, and will be found represented in the thirty-eighth plate of Dr. Plot's history

* Imperial County Register.

seat of the county, where it is observed, that it was remarkable as containing a vast number of windows, and yet not one of them alike. On the sill of the windows was this inscription:

"WILLIAM YATES MADE THIS HOUSE, MDLV.

The manor here at the Conquest was in the possession of Roger earl of Montgomery, from whom it was held by Henry de Ferrers. In the reign of Henry the second, we find it had become the property of the family of Wastineys, or de Gastenoys, one Paganus de Gastenoys being then lord of it. This family held it for several generations, till Rose, the daughter of the last, and widow of Sir John Gastenoys Knight, sold it to the Littletons, in the reign of Henry the fourth, though not before she had consulted the learned, whether she could do it with safety to her soul. Joan daughter to Sir William Littleton, who died in 1507, carried it by marriage to Sir John Aston, Knight of the Bath. Sir Walter Aston, one of his descendants, was a great patron of the poet Drayton, who pays the following tribute to the family in his Polyolbion.*

"The Trent by Tixal graced the Aston's ancient seat,
Which oft the muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat,
The noble owners now of which beloved place,
Good fortune them and theirs with honor'd titles grace.
May heav'n still bless that house, still happy flood you see,
Yourselves more graced by it, than it by you can be;
Whose bounty still my muse so freely shall confess,
As when she shall want words, her sighs shall it express."†

Sir Walter Aston married Getrude, the sister of Mr. Sadler of Sandon, in the county of Hertford; and was, not long after that event, created a baron of the United kingdoms by the title

* Michael Drayton, says Mr. Pennant, owed much to this gentleman, Sir Walter Aston. He was one of his esquires when created a knight of the Bath. Pennant's Journey, p. 96.

† Polyolbion, Song XII.

title of baron Forfar. His second son Walter, second Lord Aston, married Mary daughter of Richard Weston, earl of Portland, lord Treasurer of England, and was succeeded by his son and grandson, both named after himself, and a great grandson James, who died in 1705, leaving a son Walter and two daughters, one of whom, the younger, married the Hon. Thomas Clifford, who thereby became proprietor of the estate.

This house gave birth to Edward Wittenhall, bishop of Cork.

Tixal Heath immediately adjoining the park, which surrounds the mansion-house, is distinguished by two remarkable lows or tumuli, the one named the King's, and the other the Queen's Low. Nothing, however, is known respecting the reason of their being so denominated, nor can it even be conjectured on what occasion they have been constructed. Two urns were found near them, in the beginning of last century, which were supposed to be of Roman workmanship.

This heath was the scene of one of the most barbarous assassinations, which disgrace the records of history, and mark the vindictive character of the feudal times. A family emulation which subsisted for some generations, between the Stanleys of Pipe, and the Chetwynds of Ingestre, was the occasion of this catastrophe. Sir Humphrey Stanley was one of the knights of the body to king Henry the seventh, and Sir William one of his gentleman ushers. The former according to report, jealous of the preferment of his rival, resolved to dispatch him, and with that view inveigled him from his house, by a counterfeit letter, containing an invitation to the residence of one of his neighbours. Sir William, without suspicion of the artifice, set out to cross the heath unattended, but no sooner approached the middle of it, than he was attacked by twenty armed men, and dispatched in the presence of Sir Humphrey, who was passing at the same time with his train, under pretence of hunting, though in reality with the view of glutting himself with the sight of the blood he had so long coveted.

"It does not appear," says Mr. Pennant, "that justice ever overtook the assassin, though the widow of Sir William invoked it. Probably Sir Humphrey had no fortune worthy of confiscation."

Ingestre Hall is situated to the north west of Tixal, and nearly at the same distance as that mansion from the town of Stafford. It is a respectable old edifice, standing on the declivity of a gentle eminence. Behind it, the hill is covered with a profusion of trees, among which rise numerous ancient oaks of immense size. This wood forms part of the surrounding pleasure grounds, throughout which extends a great variety of noble walks, some of which terminate on the skirts of the wood, while others penetrate a considerable way beneath its umbrageous shade. The house is built according to the style of architecture prevalent in the reign of queen Elizabeth. At each end is an arched projection or bow, in which appear four large windows, two and two separated by a sort of flat square column. These bows are built of stone; but the central portion of the edifice is constructed of brick, and is ornamented with a number of large windows. The entrance is under a very handsome tower, which likewise projects from the rest of the edifice, and is surmounted by an elegant ballustrade, similar to that which passes along the whole length of the front, several feet beneath this elevation. Rising from a base within this ballustrade, is a small erection bearing a strong resemblance to an observatory, for which purpose it may have been used by its ancient proprietors. Over the fire place in the great hall, hangs an excellent picture of Walter Chetwynd Esq. in a great wig, and crossed by a rich sash. This house has lately undergone considerable alteration, but not to such an extent as to obliterate the general features of the Elizabethan style. The north front has, indeed, been rebuilt after the same manner.

In the reign of Henry the second, the manor of Ingestre was in the possession of Eudo de Mutton. By the marriage of Isabel

Isabel daughter of Philip de Mutton, with Sir John Chetwynd it passed into the noble family of that name, in the reign of Edward the third. His descendants were created barons of Ingestre and Talbot; and in 1784 John Chetwynd Talbot, who had previously succeeded his uncle William in the barony, was raised to the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom by the style and title of earl Talbot of Ingestre.

The church at this place is a very neat edifice, and finely stuccoed. It was built by Walter Chetwynd, Esq. of Ingestre, in the room of a more ancient one which had nearly fallen to ruins. For this purpose, Dr. Plot says, he generously petitioned the most Rev. father in God Gilbert archbishop of Canterbury, whereupon that prelate, by a deed dated in 1672, commissioned Sir Edward Bagot of Blithfield, Baronet, William Chetwynd of Rugeley, Esq. Richard Harrison, B. D. and canon of Lichfield, and William Jennings, clerk, Rector of church Eyton, (church Eadon) all of the county of Stafford, to survey this church, and report to him, upon its state and condition. Accordingly these commissioners, having examined within and without, declared that they were of opinion it ought to be demolished, and that the spot proposed for building the new one was much more convenient for the inhabitants, than the site upon which it then stood. In consequence of this declaration the archbishop granted a power to the said Mr. Chetwynd, to erect his proposed new church, and to use the materials of the old one to assist him in that object. The foundation of this church was accordingly laid in the year 1673; when a variety of coins of that year were deposited in holes, cut for that purpose in the corners of the steeple. The appearance of this chapel is remarkably neat and uniform. It is built of freestone, and adorned at the west end by a very handsome tower, the top of which is ornamented, with a fine balustrade with flower pots at each corner. The chancel is paved with black and white marble; and on the windows, in this part of the church, are paintings on glass, of the arms of Chetwynd. On the

ceilings are the same in fretwork, and the sidewalls exhibit many fine funereal monuments of that family, curiously carved in white marble. The nave or body of the church is separated from the chancel with an elegant skreen of Flanders oak, ornamented with the king's arms and a great variety of other grotesque embellishments. At the south corner stands the pulpit, made of the same wood adorned in like manner with carved work, and iron work curiously painted and gilt. The seats are likewise of Flanders oak, and all equally elegant. Near the entrance on the left hand is placed a curious font of solid white marble; and over the same on the outside is a small table also of white marble with this inscription:*

Deo. opt. Max.
Templum Hoc
A fundamentis extructum
WALTERUS CHETWYND
(WALT. FIL. WALT. EQU. AUR. NEPOS)
L. M,
D. D. D.
Anno Æræ Christianæ
1676.

At

*The following curious account, of the consecration of this church, is given by Dr. Plot. "The church being thus finished at the sole charge of the said Walter Chetwynd in August An. 1677, it was solemnly consecrated by the right Reverend father in God Thomas lord bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; the dean of Lichfield preaching the sermon; and some others of the most eminent clergy reading the prayers, baptizing a child, churching a woman, joyning a couple in matrimony, and burying another; all which offices were also there performed the same day, the pious and generous founder and patron offering upon the altar the tithes of Hopton, a village hard by, to the value of fifty pounds per annum, as an addition to the rectory for ever; presenting the bishop and dean at the same time, each with a piece of plate double guilt, as a grateful acknowledgement of the service; and entertaining nobility, clergy, and gentry, both men and women of the whole country, which came in that day, to see the solemnity performed, with a most splendid dinner at his house near adjoining, which, together with the new

At *Hopton Heath*, a short way to the south west of Ingestrie, a severe action was fought between the king's forces, under the earl of Northampton, and the Parliamentary army commanded by Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton. The earl of Northampton had purposed the relief of Lichfield: but that town having been compelled to surrender before his troops could arrive, he determined to march upon Stafford, which had been immediately after invested by a detachment of the victorious republicans. Upon the approach of the Royalists, Sir John Gell, who commanded this force, retired with the view of forming a junction with Sir William Brereton, who was collecting his troops with the same intention. This point being effected, both Generals retraced their steps towards Stafford, and encamped at this place, which lies three miles to the north east of the town. The earl of Northampton immediately led his forces against them; and, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, attacked them with incredible impetuosity. A long and obstinate contest took place, in which, after performing prodigies of valour, the Earl's horse having been shot under him, he was surrounded and slain. Notwithstanding thus unfortunate, the royalists continued the battle, and according to their own account ultimately gained a decided victory. The parliamentary army, on the other hand, asserted that though defeated at first they were in the end successful; and, if success is to be estimated by its consequences, they certainly had the best of the day.

The following are very different accounts of this engagement:

Saturday March 25.

"There hath been a more certain information given of the

new church, are both here represented, where all things were carryed with a sobryety and gravity suitable to the occasion, concluding the day with hearty prayers for the prosperity of the church; and a universal applause of the piety and generosity, of the noble founder; and from the whole manage of the work from the foundation to the end." Plot's Staff. p. 397.

battell near Stafford than was certified, the last day, which is to this effect. That Sir John Gell, advancing towards that town with his forces from Litchfield, the earl of Northampton with his forces fell upon his arreare, within four miles of Stafford, and after some combat betwixte the Parliament forces and them, there was about a thousand more of the kings forces came unto their assistance, which caused a very hot skirmish for sometime, after which Sir William Brereton came in with 1500 horse, by which means the kings forces were put to the worst, the earl of Northampton slain, and one of his sonnes wounded and taken prisoners with many others of good quality. After which they were forced to retreat into the town of Stafford for safety. But it is further informed that before the coming of the Cheshire forces, the kings forces took four drakes, and about forty prisoners from the parliaments forces, and it is said Mr. Hastings is mortally wounded, and that the cavaliers have desired the earl of Northampton's body, to bury it, but an answer was returned that if they would return the four drakes and the 40 prisoners they have taken, they should have him."

Sir William Brereton writes thus relative to this action:

"Upon the 19th of March, being the Sabbath day, I march from Newcastle to Stone, and soe to Sand, and joyned with Sir John Gells forces neare unto Salt Heath, about two o'clock in the afternoon. Our forces were much disproportionable to the enemies, who did very far exceed us in horse; whereof there were two regiments brought down by the earl of Northampton. One was his own regiment, the other was the prince his regiment. There were joyned thereunto the forces of Colonel Hastings, who is very strong in horse. And the Shropshire horse and dragoons which was a great addition to their strength. These came on with great resolution and boldness and in very good order. Some say there were six score, other judge there were 200 in front, when they came up and charged our horse. Some report there were 2500 horse of theirs, whereas we had not

400 horse at the most whereof I brought two troops. And I believe there were about five companies of dragoons, whereof I brought three, some of them did extraordinary good service. There were near 100 of the dragoons slaine in the place where the dragoons skirmished, and I cannot discerne that we lost more than two or three. And yet they fought so long and so fiercely, untill all their powder and bullet was spent. Afterwards they joyned and fell to it pell mell, one upon another with the stocks of the muskets. These were Captaine Bromhalls who behaved themselves well at Bramford, and also at Middlewich upon Monday March, 13. This was a great disadvantage unto us, that both our horse and foote were unhappily disposed of and divided into small bodyes, at such time as the enemy charged us, which was the occasion that the great part of our horse were disordered, and routed, and yet very few of them slaine.

"I doe not believe that all our foot there present could make five hundred men. Against which the enemies horse were encouraged to make a most desperate attempt which did produce and occasion their own destruction. Herein the wisdom and goodness of Divine providence is to be taken notice of, and acknowledged that the disordering and dispersing the greatest part of our horse, to charge furiously upon our foot, who by the discharge of their first vollies of shott did performe mightie great execution; the earle of Northampton was then dismounted, and after slain; but I cannot perceive he was known before he was dead, pillaged and stripped, when though it was in the night, I viewed his body, lyeing naked upon the ground and did believe him to be the generall, the earl of Northampton; of whom I cannot perceive there was any more care or respect, either of his person, when he was wounded and before he was dead, or of his body when he lay upon the field, than of the meanest souldier in either army. But notwithstanding our foote, through God's blessing, were so successful (many of them being inexpert, having never formerly

been upon service,) did mightie execution upon the enemy, who were thereby rather enraged than discouraged from making a second as desperate an assault, which was equally if not more fatal unto them, who as wee have been informed out of some letters and acknowledgements of some of their parte, confess they lost near three score of their most prime and eminent commanders. Among which there was the Major of the prince his regiment, who is exceedingly lamented amongst them. It is reported also amongst them that Capt. Middleton, Capt. Baker, Capt. Leeming, Capt. Cressit, Capt. Bagott, Capt. Biddulph, of Biddulph, a recusant in Staffordshire, are all slaine. And Mr. Spencer Lucee, Sir Thomas Lucee's sonne and heire, who carried the kings or the prince's colours, which were also taken and himself slain. Soe were the colours of the duke of York taken and his cornett slaine; Colonel Stanhope himself wounded, and his cornette slain and colours taken. Soe were divers other colours upon the enemies parte, but not any officer or commander, who I can heare of slaine upon our parte. Some of the inhabitants of the countrey report that there were nearly 600 dead bodies carried away from the field the next morning, whereof I am confident there were not thirty of our men. I cannot perceive there are six wanting of my two troopes of horse, and three companies of dragooners. In the success of this battle, the Lord was pleased much to shew himself to be Lord of Hosts and God of Victory, for when the day was theirs and the field wonne, he was pleased mightilie to interpose for the rescue and deliverance of these that trusted in him. And as my Lord General said concerning Keinton battle, soe may it be said of this, that there was much of God and nothing of man, that did contribute to this victory. To him I desire the whole glory may be ascribed and that this may be a further encouragement to trust in him, and an engagement to adhere unto his cause as well in the midst of dangers and streights, as when they are more remote. To this end I beseech you assist with your prayers those who often stand

stand in need thereof, and believe that there is none that doth more earnestly pray for and desire the increase of all comfort and happiness, then

"Your most faithful servant

"Wm. Brereton."*

Beacon Hill, situated between Hopton Heath and the town of Stafford, is distinguished by a vast collection of rocks on its summit. The sides of this eminence are covered with grass, and are all of very steep ascent. It has, as its name imports, been formerly the site of a signal post for communicating alarm to the country around, in the event of hostile invasion or internal commotion. Upon St. Amon's heath, under this hill, a smart action was fought between a party of Royalists, and a detachment of the parliamentary troops in 1643.†

Coton Clanford, a small village situated about three miles west from Stafford, gave birth to William Wollaston, a distinguished philosophical writer, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He was descended from an ancient family in this county, and first drew breath on the 26th of March 1659. About the year 1674 he was admitted a pensioner of Sidney-Sussex college Cambridge, having previously acquired the rudiments of his education at a private school. At college he continued till the year 1681, when he left it, not a little disappointed that he had failed in obtaining a fellowship, a situation which his abilities and knowledge seem to have entitled him to fill. Before quitting it, however, he took both degrees in arts, with considerable applause, and entered into Deacon's orders. Soon after leaving the University, he engaged himself as assistant to the chief Master of Birmingham school, and in a short time became lecturer at a chapel in the neighbourhood of that town. At the close of four years, having been chosen second master of the school, he took priest's orders, as according to the charter of its foundation, the masters, of whom there were three, were bound to take those orders, although forbidden to accept

* Shaw's Staff. Vol. I. p. 54. † Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 510.

cept any ecclesiastical preferment. In this station Mr. Wollaston remained till August 1688, when the death of a rich relative gave him the possession of a very large estate. This circumstance induced him to remove to London, where, the year following, he married Miss Catharine Charlton, a citizen's daughter, who lived till the year 1720, after having borne eleven children to him, four of whom died in his life time. After having fixed his residence in London, he applied himself closely to his studies, and passed his life in the utmost retirement, and with the greatest regularity. He seldom extended his excursion beyond the bounds of the metropolis, and is said never to have slept one night from his own residence in Charter-house square, for thirty years previous to his death. He regarded solid and real contentment, as more just grounds of happiness than show and grandeur, and was so little ambitious of power and dignity, that he refused one of the highest preferments in the church when offered to his acceptance. In the learned languages he was highly skilled, as well as in philology, criticism, mathematics, philosophy, history, antiquities, and the like. The love of truth and reason made him a friend to freedom of thinking, and, as far as the world would bear it, to freedom also. He died in October 1724 of a complication of disorders, which had affected him for several years before, and which were brought to a crisis by the accident of breaking his arm. His remains were interred at Great Finborough in Suffolk, (one of his estates, and afterwards the principal residence of his son,) in a grave immediately by the side of his deceased wife, as appears from the inscription on their common monument, which was composed by himself.

Mr. Wollaston published a variety of works, distinguished by the display of powerful abilities and great erudition. His principal treatise intituled, The Religion of Nature Delineated, met with so great a demand immediately after its publication, that more than ten thousand copies were sold in a few years.

years.* This book exposed him to the censure of some zealous Christians, in consequence of his urging truth, reason, and virtue, as indispensable obligations, and that without making any mention of revealed religion, or even so much as throwing out the smallest hint in its favour. It has even drawn upon him the suspicion of being an infidel; and the great lord Bolinbroke imagines Dr. Clark to have had him in view, when he described his fourth sort of Deists. Wollaston held, and had asserted, the being and attribute's of God, natural and moral, a providence, general and particular, the obligations of morality, the immateriality and immortality of the soul; a future state; all of which opinions Dr. Clark's fourth sort of Deists held and asserted. But whether Wollaston, like them, rejected all above this in the system of revelation cannot be easily determined; though, at the same time, neither can the contrary be proved, because it was not essential to the design of Mr. Wollaston's work, to meddle with revealed religion. Lord Bolingbroke himself considered it as a system of Theism, as it certainly is, whether its author were a Christian or not. That nobleman calls it "strange theism, as dogmatical and absurd as artificial theology," and spends several pages to prove his affirmation. He allows the writer, however, to have been "a man of parts, of learning, a philosopher, and a geometrician." It is written with a degree of elegance, far superior to the style of most English writers, and may justly be regarded as one of the best and most classical works in the English language.

The personal character of Mr. Wollaston, was that of a worthy and humane man in every respect, but he is likewise said to have been somewhat irascible and fiery in his temper.†

RONTON.

* Dr. John Clark late dean of Salisbury, informs us, in an advertisement prefixed to his edition of Mr. Wollaston's works, that this book was held in particular esteem by her late Majesty queen Caroline, at whose command he translated the notes into English, expressly for her own use.

† Gent. Biog. Dict.

RONTON.

The village and parish of *Ronton* lie about two miles to the west of Coton Clanford, and three miles south east from Eccleshal. It is chiefly remarkable for its ancient abbey or priory, called Ronton alias De Sartis, or Essars abbey, which was founded by Robert Fitz-Noel in the reign of Henry the second. The religieuse of this house were canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. Shortly after its establishment, it was made a cell to the abbey of Hughman, in the county of Salop, by the founder himself. At the dissolution in the time of Henry the eighth, the revenue of this house was valued at 90*l.* per annum.

Considerable remains of the monastery are still standing. They consist principally of a lofty well built tower; and the outer walls of the church which are extremely low, together with a small portion of the cloisters. The south garden front of the house is by far more ancient than the western one.

Ellenhall, which lies to the north west of Ronton, is remarkable as being the seat of the noble family of the Noels, from whom are descended the Noels of Hilcote in this county, as also those of Rinkby Malory in Leicestershire, and of Brook in Rutlandshire. Edward, one of the descendants of this family, was raised to the honours of the peerage by James the first, under the title of lord Noel of Ridlington; Charles the first created him Viscount Campden, in consequence of the failure of issue male, in the person of Baptist Hicks, lord Hicks, and Campden, whose eldest daughter and coheir Julian he had married. The grandson of this Nobleman received the dignity of earl Gainsborough from Charles the second, after his restoration.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of the County, mentions the trunk of an old oak, of such vast size, that his man and he

on

BANTON ABBEY.

on horses of 15 hands high, standing on opposite sides, were totally unable to see each other.*

The large parish and village of *Chebsey* is situated to the north of Ellenhall. This manor was originally the property of the noble family of Hastings, from whom it passed to the Staffords, and from them to the Harcourts. In the churchyard there, stands a lofty stone of a pyramidical shape, resembling those at Draycot and Leek. The precise use of these stones is not very apparent. Many writers have regarded them, as the shafts of crosses, and this opinion for some time received the sanction of Dr. Plot. That gentleman, however, subsequently changed his sentiments upon this subject; and decided that they were Danish monuments, from their similarity to such erections, both in Denmark and England, as were confessedly of that description.

ECCLESHALL.

This market-town is pleasantly situated on the bank of a small stream that flows into the river Sow, at the distance of one hundred and forty eight miles from London, and five from the town of Stone. The appearance of this place is extremely neat, the houses being in general well built, and disposed with considerable regularity. According to the parliamentary returns of 1801, it contained 594 houses, and 3,487 inhabitants, viz. 1737 males, and 1,750 females, of which number 2,657 were returned as employed in agriculture, and 830 in different trades and manufactures. It has a weekly market, established by bishop Dundent about the year 1161. The market day is Friday, when there is a plentiful supply of all kinds of provisions. There are likewise four fairs during the year, principally for cattle, sheep, and saddle horses.

The manor here, which is of great extent, at the era of the Conquest, was the property of the bishops of Lichfield. How long

* Plot's Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 219.

long it continued in their possession, or what changes it underwent, are not known; but in the year 1650 Camden tells us, it was sold for the sum of 14,224*l.*

Eccleshall is distinguished principally for its castle, which was founded at a very early period, but by whom history does not inform us. About the year 1200, however, we find bishop Muschamp empowered by a licence from king John, "to make a park here, and embattle the *castle*," so that some edifice answering the description of a castellated mansion must have existed here, at least some years prior to this period.*

In 1310, this castle was completely rebuilt by Walter de Langton, bishop of Lichfield, and lord high Treasurer of England, who established it as the principal palace of the bishops of Lichfield. His successors, however, having other palaces in this county at Heywood, Breewood, Beaudesert, &c. besides Lichfield House in the Strand London, do not appear to have occupied it much till the year 1695, when the whole south front of it having been renewed by bishop Lloyd, it afterwards became their constant residence, and continues to be such at the present day.

At the time of the civil wars, between the house of Stewart and the Parliament, this castle was originally garrisoned for the king, and stood a severe siege against the republican forces, but was ultimately compelled to surrender. So great was the damage it sustained during this attack, that it became wholly uninhabitable, till re-edified, as already mentioned, by bishop Lloyd. Bishop Hough afterwards planted the grove, which surrounds it, now converted into an elegant shrubbery. The late bishop, Dr. James Cornwallis, likewise contributed greatly both to the healthful situation and ornament of this residence, by draining all the grounds in its immediate neighbourhood.†

The

* Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 509.

† Leland, speaking of this castle says, "Eccleshall castle longing to the bishop of Chester." This, however, we should presume to be a mistake, as we

The church is not remarkable except as having been the place in which Bishop Halse concealed queen Margaret, when she fled hither from Muccleston. North east from the palace, at a few closes distant, is Byana, an ancient building, which was some years ago converted into a farm house. This edifice was long the residence of the family of the Bosviles who possessed the estate around it, as is evidenced by the inscriptions and atchievements on their monuments in the church of Eccleshall. Charles Bosvile, Esq. the last male heir of this branch of the family, was sheriff of this county, and afterwards of Leicestershire, about the middle of the last century.

At *Peshall*, a considerable manor within the confines of this parish, was the ancient seat of Robert, son of Gilbert, younger son of R. de Corbeuil, a Norman who followed the fortunes of the Conqueror, and held the manor here, with its appurtenances from Robert de Stafford, by the service of a knight's fee. Hence his descendants, laying aside their own name, assumed that of de Peshall. One of them, John Peshall of Horsley, also in this parish, was created a Baronet by James the first, in the tenth year of his reign. In the course of the last century the manor passed to the earl of Breadalbane, by the marriage of that nobleman with the grand-daughter and heiress of the last Sir Thomas Peshall.

Not far from this seat is *Wotton*, where is a high paved way which Dr. Plot regarded as a Roman *via vicinalis*.

The *Bishop's Woods*, which are so called, because the property of the bishops of Lichfield, lie between two and three miles to the westward of Eccleshall. These woods contain no less than 1300 acres of excellent trees, among which is a considerable quantity of oak, and some fine underwood. The management of them is at once variable and systematic. Some portion of the trees are cut at fourteen years' growth, for crate rods and heads for the use of the potters, others at seven years' growth

we do not find it mentioned in any other record, as having ever been in the possession of that see. Leland's Itin. Vol. VI. p. 36-7.

growth for rods only. The timber trees are left as nearly at an equal distance as can be, from 40 to 80 on an acre; for the soil being poor they are but slow of growth. Hence too, in their present condition, they are more valuable to the owners than they could be in any other; they are moreover beneficial to the public, both because they afford labour to many individuals during winter, and because without the supply derived from them to the potteries, the potters would find it difficult to obtain wood for the purpose of making crates to pack their ware in.

Broughton Hall, immediately adjoining to the northern boundary of this wood, is an ancient mansion surrounded with plantations, clumps, and shady spreading trees, particularly sycamores. This seat is the property of Sir Thomas Broughton. On the opposite side of the road from the house rises a very fine promising spring coppice of oak.

Blorehcath, situated on the confines of Shropshire at the distance of five miles to the west of Eccleshall, is distinguished as the scene of a furious combat between the troops of Henry the sixth, commanded by lord Audley and the adherents of the house of York, under the orders of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury. The latter was on his march from Middleham castle at the head of five thousand men, in order to join Edward duke of York, then lying at Ludlow, under the pretence of settling the differences then subsisting between the houses of York and Lancaster, relative to the rightful succession to the throne. Margaret of Anjou, however, the spirited consort of Henry, fearing for her husband's personal safety and alarmed at the consequences of allowing these two leaders to unite their armies, directed lord Audley to intercept Salisbury on his march. That nobleman accordingly posted himself here with that view, at the head of ten thousand men, collected from Cheshire and Shropshire; whose chieftain were distinguished by silver swans, the badges of their young prince. But notwithstanding

withstanding their superiority in point of number and the advantage of choosing his position. The king's troops were completely defeated by the military skill and dexterity of the Earl, who feigning to fly, drew him from his commanding position, and having allowed the vanguard to pass a small river, which separated their camps, turned upon him before his army were enabled to form. The battle, however, was long and severely contested; many persons of rank and a great number of inferior condition having fallen on both sides. Lord Audley himself was among the slain, as were most of the Cheshire gentlemen, whose heroism had induced them unwarily to bear the brunt of the battle.*

Michael Drayton commemorates the slaughter of this day in the following lines of his Polyolbion:

"——————————The Earl
So hungry in revenge, there made a rav'nous spoil,
There Dutton Dutton kills: a Done doth kill a Done:
A Booth a Booth; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown;
A Venables against a Venables doth stand;
A Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand;
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die;
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try.

A wooden cross was erected on the field of battle soon after the action, to mark the spot where lord Audley fell, which having been thrown down by a cow rubbing against it, the Lord of the manor ordered a stone pedestal, to be placed there with the cross upon it. The height of both together measures

* The earl of Salisbury did not long enjoy the success he had thus so nobly obtained, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, in the year 1460, and soon after beheaded. His three sons all likewise fell in the field of honour. The eldest, Richard earl of Salisbury and Warwick, together with the third, John Marquis Montacute, were slain at the battle of Barnet in the year 1470. His second son, Sir Thomas Neville, met his fate in the same action with his father.

about three yards; and on the eastern front of the pedestal appears the following inscription:

"ON THIS SPOT
WAS FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF
BLORE-HEATH
IN 1459.
LORD AUDLEY,
WHO COMMANDED FOR THE SIDE OF LANCASTER,
WAS DEFEATED AND SLAIN.
TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY
OF THE ACTION AND THE PLACE,
THIS ANCIENT MONUMENT
WAS REPAIRED IN
1765,
AT THE CHARGE OF THE LORD OF THE MANOR.
CHARLES BOWTHBY SCRYMSHER."

The village of *Muccleston* is situated on a rising ground about a mile to the north of Blorebeath. Subsequent to the Conquest the manor here was held by Kenning, one of the Taynes. It afterwards passed to the family of the Morgans, of the west country, with whom it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was purchased by Sir Thomas Offley, Knight, lord Mayor of London in the year 1556.

The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary; with a lofty square tower, from the top of which queen Margaret beheld the battle so fatal to her cause, which we have just described. The living is a rectory in the gift of the noble family of Talbot.

The parish of *Muer*, or *Mere*, lying to the north of Muccleston, derives its name from its comprehending an extensive lake, which forms the head of the river Tern, and flowing westward through the county of Salop, falls into the Severn about three miles below Shrewsbury. The manor here, together with that of Aston, immediately adjoining, was the joint property of William de Maer, and Robert Stafford. After the

the lapse of several centuries, one of the Staffords exchanged his share of Maer with Ralph, the son of John Macclesfield, whose descendants sold it to John lord Chetwynd so that it now forms part of the property of earl Talbot, of Ingestrie.

No spot perhaps in England is more prolific of Saxon antiquities than this parish. The fortress of *Bruf* or *Burgh* is a remarkable monument of this kind. It is composed of a double trench and rampire constructed chiefly of stone. The shape of this fortification is altogether irregular, yielding to the figure of the eminence on which it is placed, as is the usual mode in British and early Saxon works of the same kind. Two of the angles form a natural projection resembling a species of bastions. The entrance to this fort evidently appears to have been situated on the side next to the present road. The approach is very visible: it crept up the steep sides; and dividing in two branches one took to the left and the other to the right. To whom this fortress belonged is uncertain; but the general opinion is that it was constructed by Kenrid, king of Mercia, as a protection against the invasion of Osrid the licentious king of Northumberland; whom Mr. Pennant calls "a despiser of Monks, and a corrupter of Nuns." That monarch, we are informed by Henry of Huntingdon, was slain in a battle fought in this neighbourhood. The words of the author are, *Osrid vero rex belli infortunio juxta Mere pugnans interfectus est.* Who was his opponent in this disastrous field does not appear; but Dr. Plot* supposed it must have been Kenrid, abovementioned, and not his cousin who succeeded him. It is probable that the Mercian monarch bestowed upon his vanquished foe the usual funeral honours, and interred him and his officers with the respect due to their rank. Opposite to this fortress are the *Camp-hills*, so called probably from having been the situation of Osrid's camp, previous to his engagement with Kenrid. No vestiges of such a work, however, are now visible. Numerous tumuli or barrows, of different shapes, however, appear

* Plot's Staffordshire, p. 409.

pear dispersed over the various hills and heaths, with which the neighbourhood abounds, and point out clearly that some great battle had been fought there. One of these barrows, called *Caplow*, particularly claims attention, by its uncommon extent. It is of considerable height, and of a conical form; and is doubtless the sepulchral monument of some great chieftain, most probably that of Osrid. The other smaller ones we may presume to be the burial places of those of his numerous followers who shared the same fate with himself.

At *Willowbridge*, a small village in this neighbourhood, is a medicinal spring which was originally discovered by lady Bromley. It was formerly celebrated for the great virtue of its waters, in curing a variety of distempers. Samuel Gilbert, a physician of the seventeenth century, wrote a pamphlet expressly recommending them; and, in consequence, this well was much frequented by persons from every part of the country.

Dr. Plot, speaking of these waters, says, that he counted no less than sixty springs all rising within the space of ten yards square. The water, according to him, carries with it the most rectified sulphur of any mineral spring in the county, not being as usual of a yellow colour, but clear as crystal, and only discovered to contain sulphur by chemical tests. The cures which it performed, whether by drinking it, or by using it as a bath, he represents as extraordinary, and seems to consider lady Bromley, as among the great benefactors of the human race, for having discovered its sanative properties.*

Throughout the whole of this district, the country was some few years ago full of commons and low hills, overrun with heaths, which served as a covering to a few black grouse. Latford pool between Eccleshall and Stafford, situated about a mile south from the road, having been neglected, had converted upwards of a hundred acres into an extensive swamp or morass. A considerable proportion of these lands has been lately drained, and some part of them promise to become excellent meadow

* Plot's Nat. Hist. Stafford. p. 102—3.

meadow land; but in the immediate neighbourhood of Mier, in particular, the soil is so gravelly that it will be extremely difficult to bring it into a state of high cultivation or fertility. *

Swinnerton, a neat village situated about four miles north from Eccleshall, was a royal residence in the time of the Saxons. Afterwards in the reign of Edward the first it was constituted a market by charter; but this privilege has long since fallen into disuse.

The manor here, at the time of the Conquest, belonged to a person called Aslam, who held it from Robert de Stafford. That individual appears from Domesday to have possessed no fewer than eighty-one manors in this county alone. His descendants assumed the name of Swinerton, and many of them were persons distinguished both in the field and in the cabinet. Roger de Swinerton, in the reign of Edward the third, had the honour of being summoned to Parliament, and was soon after created a banneret. He it was who obtained the privilege of a market for this place, as also a free warren, and a fair. Edward the second first appointed him governor of Stafford, and afterwards of the important fortress of Harlech in Merionethshire. Having distinguished himself highly in these different services, he was appointed constable of the tower, and received an assignation out of the Exchequer, of one hundred and forty five pounds, thirteen shillings, and eight pence, per annum. In this family the manor continued till the reign of Henry the eighth, when it was carried into that of Fitzherbert, by the marriage of the youngest daughter of Humphry Swinerton, the last male heir, with William Fitzherbert of Norbury; from whom the present proprietor is a lineal descendant.

The Mansion house in which Mr. Fitzherbert resides is situated near the church, on a gentle eminence, which commands

* Mr. Pennant informs us, that about a century ago the heath on these hills here was made use of to supply the place of hops; a practice, he adds, continued to this day, in the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland.

Pennant's Journey, p. 65.

very extensive views, not only over a great portion of this county, but over Shropshire and Worcestershire. In this house, is a very fine full length picture of Sir John Fitzherbert, Knight. The School-house contains a remarkable colossal figure of our Saviour, sitting. He is represented as in the act of shewing the wound in his side, which he received on the cross, to his incredulous disciple Thomas, with the view of proving to him the fact of his resurrection. This statue was discovered buried at a little distance from its present situation, some few years ago, and is generally supposed to have been placed there in order to prevent its falling a sacrifice to the fanatical zeal of the reformers; who, in breaking down the images which filled the churches of our ancestors, too frequently destroyed some of the noblest monuments of human art.*

Swinerton Church has nothing remarkable, either in its architecture or interior decorations. There are, however, several monuments dispersed throughout it, among which is a plain altar tomb, supporting the recumbent figure of a knight cross-legged, after the manner of the knights Templars. Underneath appears the following laconic inscription:

"DOMINUS DE SWINNERTON ET
ELLEN UXOR EJUS."

BETLEY.

This town, situated almost on the confines of Shropshire, was formerly a place of considerable importance. It then possessed a privileged market; but has for many years been deprived of that distinction. The appearance of the houses here is uncommonly neat, and the town is further greatly ornamented by two very handsome seats, which occupy the grounds in its immediate neighbourhood. Thsee mansions are the property of Mr. Tollet and Mr. Fletcher, the former of whom is celebrated

* Portraiture of Catholicism, Part I. § VIII. passim.

ed for his many improvements in agriculture, and particularly for his treatment of the Merino sheep.

The remains of *Healy* or *Heyley Castle*, in this neighbourhood, are situated on a lofty rock about a mile to the south east. Camden tell us that the lands hereabout were given by Harvey, lord Stafford, to Henry de Aldithlege or Awdlege, already mentioned, in the reign of king John. This Henry appears to have been the founder of the castle. He was descended from William de Bettelegh or Betley, who besides Audley left him considerable property in this vicinity. The Stanleys earls of Derby were the descendants of this family, who were created Barons of Audley. Both the estate and title, however, afterwards went to the Touchets, and that family still continues to enjoy them.*

Audley, a small village about two miles to the north, is distinguished, as having given name, as well as title, to the noble family of Audley. This manor according to Camden was conferred upon Henry de Aldethlege or Awdlege, by Theobald Verdun. Plot informs us, that traces of a very old castle could be discovered here in his time, which had either been built by the Betteleghs, whom Nicholas maintains to have been in possession of it before the Audleys or the Verduns, from whom he says they received it. All vestiges of this edifice are now lost.

CHESTERTON UNDER LINE.

At this place, previous to the Conquest, there seems to have been a town and fortress of very considerable consequence. By whom these, or either of them, were founded, is a question wholly involved in obscurity. The fact, however, of a castle and town existing here at an early period is undoubted. Camden tells us, he saw their ruins and shattered walls, and Erdes-

* Plot's Nat. Hist. p. 445.

wick says, that he could perceive the walls had been of wonderful strength and thickness; but Dr. Plot could only discover a few traces of them, in the year 1680. In the reign of king John, the property of this place was vested in Randal earl of Chester, on whom it was bestowed by that monarch. It went to decay so early as the time of Henry the third, who having granted it to his younger son Edmund earl of Lancaster, he built another castle at a short distance from hence, and entirely neglected the more ancient one.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE.

This borough and market-town is situated on a branch of the river Trent, and derived its name and origin from the new fortress, built by earl Lancaster as abovementioned, in the centre of an extensive pool. Of this castle scarcely any vestiges can now be discovered; it having fallen to decay at least three centuries ago. Leland says, that in his time the whole edifice was destroyed, with the exception of one tower.*

The first charter of corporation, granted in favour of this town, is dated in the reign of Henry. This deed was afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth and Charles the second, with some additional privileges. In virtue of these charters the government of the town is now vested in a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and twenty four common council men, who possess the right of holding a court, for the recovery of debts under forty pounds.

Newcastle sends two members to Parliament, and has done so ever since the twenty seventh year of the reign of Edward the third. The right of election has several times been the subject of parliamentary investigation, during the two last centuries. The first time the question was thus agitated was in 1624, when the decision favoured ancient custom, which declared

* Leland's Itin. Vol. VII. p. 36.

claimed that the free men residents did not forfeit their title to a vote, till a year and a day after they had left the town. In the subsequent contests, in 1705 and 1792, the discussion was confined to the question of residence for a year and a day, that they had actually ceased to reside in the town, and was decided against their claim. In the trial of the last petition by Thomas Fletcher, Esq. and Clement Kinnersley, Esq. against Sir Archibald Mac Donald and the honourable Leveson Gower, the sitting members, it appeared in evidence that a great part of this borough was the property of the Marquis of Stafford, whose influence directed the choice of the electors; that it was found customary for the burgesses to live ten, fifteen, and even twenty years in the houses, without payment of rent; and that the then members were brother and son in law of that nobleman. Upon the trial of this petition, the counsel for the petitioners stated the right of election to be vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or freemen, whose place of residence at the time of giving their votes was in the said borough; or who at such time have no place of residence elsewhere, and who have never been absent from the borough a year and a day, without interruption, since they were admitted to the freedom thereof, or whose families (if they were masters of families) have not been absent for the space of time aforesaid, without interruption, after the time of the admission of such burgesses or freemen, having families to the freedom of the said borough. The counsel for the sitting members maintained the right of election to be in the freemen residing in the borough of Newcastle, and not receiving alms or church bread; and that persons living a year and a day out of the borough lose their freedom.

The committee having considered these statements, and examined evidence, both written and oral, relative to the question at issue, determined that neither the view of the petitioner, nor of his opponent in the petition, coincided with fact; but declared their opinion, that the right of election was vested

in

"in the freemen residing in the borough of 'Newcastle under Line."

The situation of Newcastle is extremely pleasant, and the houses display considerable neatness of architecture, and uniformity of arrangement. The principal street in particular is spacious and well paved. This town formerly possessed four churches, of which only one now remains, having a lofty square embattled tower, containing a chime of eight bells. The others suffered demolition during the barons' wars, after which periods they were never rebuilt. Besides the established church, which is only a chapelry to Stoke, there are several meeting houses for Dissenters of different denominations.

The *Alms-houses*, twenty in number, were built and endowed by the Marquis of Stafford and lord Grenville for the assistance of twenty poor women inhabitants of the town. A monastery for black friars is said to have stood in its southern division; but no vestiges of this edifice can now be discovered.*

The clothing trade and a manufactory of hats constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants, and are consequently the principal sources of their wealth, independent of the potteries, which shall be described in a subsequent part of our work.

Here is an excellent market place situated in the centre of the principal street. The market day is on Monday, when all sorts of provisions are abundant. Every alternate week a great beast market is held.

An excellent device for the cure of shrews or scolding women has been frequently put in practice within the limits of this ancient borough; a bridle being fixed in the scold's mouth, which deprives her of the power of speech, she is led through the town, and exposed to public shame, till she promises amendment.

The immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle is distinguished in the sporting world, as containing a race course, which is not a little

* Leland's Itin. Vol. VII. 36.

a little dangerous, on account of the numerous unfilled coal pits by which it is surrounded. Plot informs us, in his Natural History of the county, that he saw a solid block of stone raised from a quarry here, which exhibited the petrified skull of a human being entire, most probably that of some malefactor who had been executed here; the spot where it was found being still called Gallows tree, in memory of its ancient appropriation.

According to the parliamentary returns of 1801, the population of this town in that year amounted to 4495 persons, viz. 2235 males, and 2260 females, of which number 635 were returned as employed in different branches of trade and manufacture, and three only in agriculture.

The neighbouring country boasts several ancient and respectable gentlemen's seats, besides a great variety of modern mansions, raised by the genius and energies of trade. Keel hall, in particular, deserves the attention of the antiquarian architect and topographer. This edifice is situated two miles in an easterly direction from the town, and stands in an extremely agreeable and fertile country. It is built in the same style of architecture as Tixal, viz. that in use about the time of queen Elizabeth. Dr. Plot has given a very excellent view of the west front of this house, executed by that excellent artist Michael Burghers.

The coal trade carried on in this district is very extensive. In order to facilitate the conveyance of that valuable article of fuel, a canal was some years ago cut by Sir Nigel Greasly, from some mines on his estate of Kimpersley, to the town. A branch of the Grand Trunk serves in the same manner to transport coal from Harecastle to any part of the county.

Proceeding down the river Trent, on its southern bank, the traveller arrives at the town of *Trentham*, which Dr. Plot informs us, Dr. Fulke of Cambridge regarded as the Bremetonacis mentioned in the tenth itinerary of Antoninus; but the correct-

ness of this opinion is extremely problematical, as no Roman remains have hitherto been discovered at this place. This village derives its name from the river Trent, and gives title to the Marquis of Stafford, whose noble seat here is one of the finest in the county. The house is of modern erection, and built after the model of the Queen's palace in St. James Park. One defect attends it, which is the proximity of the church yard to its entrance. The inclosures which surround this mansion are very extensive, and finely variegated by umbrageous foliage, and extensive sheets of water, formed by the river Trent, which passes through them. These lakes with their accompaniments of imperious shade, winding behind a swelling hill covered with trees which approach and hang over the margin of the water, have an effect truly magnificent and worthy of the noble owner.* The higher grounds command extensive views.

In this town there formerly stood a very ancient nunnery. The period of its foundation is uncertain; but, in the reign of king Ethelred, we find his sister, the celebrated St. Werbury, appointed abbess of it. This lady died in the year 683. From that time history is silent concerning it, till towards the close of the reign of Henry the first, when it is said to have been rebuilt or refounded by Randal, second earl of Chester, for canons of the order of St. Augustin. Mr. Erdeswicke indeed hazards a conjecture that it was actually refounded by Hugh Lupus, in the time of William Rufus, and subsequently only augmented by Randal; an opinion not entirely destitute of probability. After its renewal the priory was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints. At the æra of the dissolution it had seven Religious, and possessed endowments to the amount

* According to the author of the Topographer, the lakes here broke their banks about fifty years ago, and so stocked the lower division of the river with fish, that the very ditches and meadows, for several miles around, were comparatively filled with them.

amount of 121*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Subsequent to that event the site was granted by the king to Charles duke of Suffolk.*

In later times than the æra of its monastery, Trentham became remarkable by the large share it had in the will of the charitable lady Catherine Leveson, daughter of Alice duchess Dudley, who died in 1673; leaving several excellent endowments for support of poor widows and inhabitants in this and various other places. That lady was the wife of Sir Richard Leveson, upon whose death without issue his sister and coheir, carried the lordship by marriage to Sir Thomas Gower, whose descendants were elevated to a peerage, and continued to reside chiefly at this house.†

Pursuing the course of the river, about three miles below, we reach *Darlaston*. This village is situated in a valley on the south bank of the Trent, surrounded by fertile pasturage lands, and environed by hills which afford it an agreeable shelter, and add a pleasing picturesque charm to the scene.

At a short distance from the village, is a hill called *Bury Bank*, the summit of which is crowned with the ruins of an ancient castle, or entrenchment, of an oval form. The area of this work extends about 250 yards in diameter, and is defended by a trench and ramparts. The entrance is on the north-west, and on the south side appears a conical mount, resembling a tumulus environed by a ditch. Mr. Pennant imagines this mount to have been formed out of the ruins of some buildings, and to have constituted a sort of Prætorium to the occupier. Wulphere king of Mercia is supposed to have fixed his residence here from the year 656 to 675; an opinion which derives some support from its old name Wlfercester. This hill is a most delightful spot in summer, abounds with rabbits, and affords many pleasing prospects of the surrounding country.

The

* Tanner's Notitia.

† Sir John Leveson Gower, the fifth baronet, was created Baron Stettenham in Yorkshire, March 16, 1709, Viscount Trentham and Earl Gower, July 8th 1746, and Marquis of Stafford 1786.

The cop or low Dr. Plot considers as the sepulchre of the Mercian monarch; but this idea is doubted by Pennant.*

The ancient mansion of the *Astons*, called *Aston Hall*, formerly stood about three miles beneath Barlaston. It was a large and magnificent edifice built in the form of an half H, and stood in an extensive plot of ground surrounded by a broad and deep moat, filled with water, and having a stone bridge, with iron gates in its centre. This bridge led up an area to the front of the house, where the principal entrance was into the hall, a lofty and spacious room. On the outside of the moat were beautiful grass walks that sloped on all sides to the margin of the water. Delightful gardens, richly stored with a variety of fruits, stretched themselves to the north; to the south "avenues of noble lyme trees spread their ample shades around the largest and finest bowling green imaginable; which, since the desertion of the respectable, has been converted into a place of public amusement to the neighbourhood. To the west extends a wilderness, the haunt of clamorous rooks, who have long fixed their habitation there, and enlivened the once charming but now melancholy scene with their annual young. Behind this, under the covert of a thick shade, as if in quest of undisturbed quietude for the relics of the dead, Sir James Simeon built a large Mausoleum for the interment of himself and family, who were Roman Catholics.†"

The manor here was originally the property of the Hevenighams of Suffolk. Walter, the last of the line, left two daughters; one of whom, the youngest, conveyed it by marriage to Sir James Simeon abovementioned. Of late years it became the property of Edward Weld, Esq. of Lulworth castle in Dorsetshire, as being the descendant of a daughter of the Simeon family.

On the opposite of the river, at the distance of about three miles, stands the village of *Burston*. It is chiefly remarkable as

* Plot's Nat. Hist. p. 407. Pennant's Journey, p. 67.
† Topographer, Vol. I. 118.

as being the site of an ancient chapel erected in memory of Rufin second son of Wulphere, who was murdered at this place by his father in consequence of his having embraced the Christian faith. This chapel, which was formerly much frequented by the pious, is now entirely demolished, though Mr. Erdeswick speaks of it as standing when he wrote his survey of the county.

Sandon. This village lies about half a mile to the east of Burston. Before the Conquest the manor here was the property of Algar earl of Mercia; but after that event it fell into the hands of the king, who bestowed it upon Hugh Lupus earl of Chester. From him it passed to William de Malbang or Nantwich, one of his barons. Adena, the great grand-daughter of this William, gave it to Warren de Verdon, whose daughter Alditha conveyed it to Sir William Stafford. Margaret, the daughter of one of the descendants of this latter gentleman, carried it by marriage to the family of Erdeswick, who possessed it till the reign of James the first. In his time it was sold to George Digby, one of the grooms of the stole, by George Erdeswick his half brother. Mr. Digby's daughter placed it by marriage in the possession of Charles Lord Gerard of Bromley, whose grand-daughter by matching William duke of Hamilton carried it into Hamilton family, by one of whom it was sold to Lord Harrowby, whose son, the present lord Harrowby, still continues to possess it.*

The mansion house is a most elegant building finely situated on the declivity of a considerable eminence, which commands a very noble and luxuriant prospect. It was built by lord Archibald, on the site of a more ancient large half timbered edifice, the residence of the Erdeswick family. This house was

* Mr. Pennant informs us that a law suit relative to this place was the occasion of the fatal duel, in November 1712, between James duke of Hamilton, and lord Mohun, which terminated in the death of both combatants. Pennant's Journey, p. 80.

was defended by strong walls and a deep moat, which last is still visible; and beyond it the sloping sides of the hill are covered with a profusion of young plantations, in the most promising condition. The church which stands on the summit of this hill, not far from the house, possesses nothing remarkable in its exterior architecture; but it contains a number of monuments some of which deserve particular notice. That in memory of Sampson Erdeswicke, the celebrated antiquary of the county, is by much the finest. It represents a colossal figure of himself in a recumbent posture, and dressed in a jacket with short skirts and spurs on his legs. Above, in two niches, appear his two wives kneeling; the one was Elizabeth Dikeswel, and the other Maria Neale widow, to Sir Everard Digby, whose son was the unfortunate victim of the gunpowder plot. The inscription on this monument is so extremely singular, that, though rather long, we cannot refuse it a place in this work.

"*Ricardus de Vernon* Baro de *Sibroc* 20 Willmi Conquestoris Pater harum ffamiliar 'de Vernon Holgreve et Erdeswick 1066.

Hoc sibi spe in Xpo resurgendi posuit *Sampson Erdeswick* Armiger. qui gen. recta serie ducit a Ruo de Vernon, baroue de *Sibroc* tempore gui' loqst.

Hujus ffili et heres Hugo de Verno duxit ffilia et haerede Rainaldi Ballioli dm de *Erdeswick* et Holgreve dederut ffilio Mattheo uyu' ffil' inde dict' fuit de Holgreve.

Vernon. Malbanc. Vernon—1 Vernon—Vernon. Baliolo—Vernon—1 Holgreve. Holgreve.

Vernon. Manderill

Ricardus ffilius junor *Mathaei* de Holgreve tertij cum pater illi Erdeswik dedisset nomen de Erdeswik sibi assumpsit reliquit et ex altera haerede Guil. *dni* de *Leighton Thomas*.—de Erdeswik genuit cujus pronepos Thomas quartus, accepit in uxore Margareta unica filia et heredem *Jacobi Stafford* de *Sandon* militis cujus proava fuit AVda una ffiliar et heredu Warini ultimi baronis de Sibroi proav. vero *Guil. Stafford* ffilius secund' Harvaei Bagod ex Meliceta Baronissae Staffordiae quae fuit proneptis *Roberti* primi baronis *Staffordiae* qui *Anglia Guil.* Conquestore ingressus.

Stafford's Vernon.

Stafford

Stafford Walkelin.	Stafforde	Stafforde	Staffurde	Erdeswik Erdeswik Erdeswik Erdeswik Basset Erdeswik Harcourt Erdeswik Grey Erdeswik Lee	Stafforde	Erdeswik Erdesw. Clinton	Mitchal Erdeswik

Sampson Erdeswik. Elizabetha Dikeswell

Elisabetha uxor prima fuit filia secunda et una trium heredum *Humfridi Dikeswell de church Wavor* in com. *Warwici* armigeri ex qua quinque suscepit filias *Margaretam* nondum nuptam, Helenam uxorem Thomae Coyne de Weston Coyne in comitatu *Staffordiae* Armigeria Elizabetham, Mariam, et Margeriam. omnes superstites necdum enuptas.

Sampson Erdeswik. Maria Neale

Maria uxor secunda fuit ffilia secunda genitaetuna heredū Ffrancisci Neale de Kaythorpe in comitatu Lecestrie armigeri quae illi peperit Richardum et Matheaum filios et Jehāna ffilia ut priori marito *Everardo Digby* armigero 14 liberos enixa est, e quibus *Everardus*, Joannes, Georgius, Maria, Elizabetha, Ffrancisca, et Christiana, nunc sunt superstites.

Vernon Semper Viret. Anno Domini 1601."

A plain marble tomb, altar shaped, in honour of Mr. George Digby, presents the following inscription:

"SI QUIS HIC JACEAT, ROGES VIATOR
GEORGIUS DIGBAEUS
ARMIGER.
VIR (SI QUIS ALIUS) CELEBRATI NOMINIS,
NOBILI CLARUS PROSAPIA, SED VITA NOBILIORI
QUIPPE QUI
IPSUM NOBILITATIS FONTEM CAENO TURBATUM
DEMUM LIMPIDUM REDDIDIT
HOC EST
UT MEMET EXPLICEM
QUI REGIS JACOBI PURPURAM
MALEDICTI *Schopii* DICTERICI FOEDATAM
OBTRECTATORIS SANGUINE.
RETIUNIT,
NEC TAMEN NOMUNCIONEM PENITUS SUSTULIT
SED GRAVIUS STIGMA FRONTI INCUSSIT
QUAM HENRICUS MAGNUS

LIBELLO.
QUO SCILICET TOTO VITAE CURRICULO
(UTPOTE OMNIUM CONTEMPTUI EXPOSITUS)
SENSIT SE MORI,
HUJUS EGREGII FACINORIS INTUITU
A Jacobo HONORIBUS AUCTUS EST
Digbeus
MERITIS TANDEM ANNISQUE PLENUS
VIVERE DESIIT, SEMPER VICTURUS
IPSIS IDIBUS DECEMBRIS A. { χιλιοστοῦ
Ætatis suæ LXXXVI.
TANTI HEROIS LAUDES
LICET NON TACEANT HISTORICI
HAEC SAXA LOQUI CURAVIT
LECTISSIMA HEROINA *Jane* BARONISSA *Gerrard*
De Bromley,
CLARISSIMI *Digbæi* FILIA
SUPERSTES UNICA."*

Sampson Erdeswicke, the celebrated antiquary of the county, whose monument we have already mentioned, was born at Sandon,

* The history to which this inscription relates, is thus given by Mr. Pennant in his Journey from Chester to London, in three separate notes. "Gaspar Scioppus," says that author, "was a German of great erudition, but of a most turbulent disposition. He became a convert to Popery in 1599, and naturally distinguished himself by a blind and furious zeal against his former religion, and even went so far as to recommend the utter extirpation of its professors. He was a fierce antagonist to Scaliger Causabon, and other Protestant writers; and in his book, intituled *Ecclesiasticus*, 1611, he attacked James I. in a very indecent manner. In consequence of this affront, Mr. Digby, and some other followers of the earl of Bristol, his ambassador to Spain, attacked Scioppus in the streets of Madrid in 1614, where they left him for dead. As soon as he recovered, he removed to Padua, dreading another attack. He lived in continual apprehensions, insomuch that he shut himself up in his room during the last fourteen years of his life, and died in 1649, at enmity with all mankind. He was equally profuse in his aspersions against Henry the fourth, in the book abovementioned, as he was of the English monarch. The regency of France, in honor to the memory of that great prince, directed it to be burned by the hands of the common hangman."

Pennant's Chester.

Sandon, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Fuller, in his Worthies of England, says he was descended of a right worshipful and ancient family. He seems to have been a man of considerable learning, and great accomplishments, no less conspicuous for his judgment, than for his industry. Being anxious to elucidate the history and antiquities of his native county, he began a work intituled "A View of Staffordshire," and continued it till the day of his death, which, as we have already noticed in the description of his tomb, took place on the 11th April 1603. Fuller acknowledges being hereby much assisted in his investigations, not only respecting this county but antiquities in general. He repaired and new glazed this church.*

The parish of *Stow* is situated about three miles eastward from Sandon, and at the distance of two miles from the river Trent. The church here, which consists of a small nave and chancel, was formerly distinguished by numerous monuments in honour of the noble family of Devereux; but only one of them now remains. It is the tomb of Walter, first Viscount *Hereford*, grandson of the first lord Ferrers, and founder of the house of Chartley. This nobleman gained himself great renown in the wars against France, during the reign of Henry the eighth. His bravery and good conduct in the naval attack upon Conquet in 1512 procured him the honours of the Garter, from that monarch; and his successor elevated him to the dignity of Viscount Hereford. His monument was erected during his lifetime, and is a very fine specimen of that department of architecture. It is an altar tomb supporting a recumbent effigy of his Lordship in robes, with the collar of the garter round his neck, his head reclining on a plume of feathers wreathed round a helmet. On one side of him lies his first wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, and on the other, his second, Margaret, daughter of Robert Garnyche,

* Fuller's Worthies of England, Vol. II. p. 310. Camden calls him, "venerandae antiquitatis cultor maximus."

Esq. of Kyngeton in Suffolk. The sides of this monument are ornamented with six male and female figures, the former begirt with swords.

At a small distance from this tomb is another of alabaster, having the figures of two persons engraven upon it, but so mutilated by time that the inscription is wholly illegible.

The chancel floor contains a brass plate in honour of Thomas Newport, steward of the household to Walter, first earl of Essex; upon which appears the following inscription:

In obitum Thomæ Newport Armigeri
Qui charus Charis fuerat qui firmus amicis;
En! *Thomas Newport* conditur hoc tumulo.
Qui felix ortu fuit et morte beatus;
Quem *Deus* et Cœlum, quem pia vota habent.

Hanc lapidem posuit Richus Bagot Ar Sup. fidele Amicue. fecit Thoma Newport Ar. quondam Lenestratus hospitii prenobilis Walteri Comitis Esser, et Prenobilis Robti Comitis Esser qui obiit 30 die Junii 1587."

Adjoining to this parish is *Chartley*, remarkable as having been for some time the residence of Mary queen of Scots, during her unjust detention as a prisoner, by the haughty and jealous Elizabeth. The ancient edifice was built round a court, and great part of it is curiously made of wood, embattled at top, and the sides carved. In many places are the arms of the Devereux, together with devices of the Ferrars and Garnishes. Over the door of the gateway was carved a head in profile, with a crown over it. Several of the windows contained painted glass, with various representations. The whole of this house was destroyed by fire in 1781, so that little remains to mark its site, but the moat by which it was surrounded.

Not far from hence, on the summit of an artificial hill, stand the remains of the castle built by Richard Blundeville, earl of Chester

Chester, in 1220, on his return from the Holy Land.* This fortress seems to have been very soon allowed to fall to decay, for we find it mentioned by Leland as being ruinous in his time.† Its present remains consist chiefly of the fragments of two rounders, and a part of a wall which measures twelve feet in thickness. The loop holes are so constructed as to allow arrows to be shot into the ditch, exactly under the tower or in a horizontal direction. The keep appears to have been circular, and fifty feet in diameter, a wall of brick having been raised on its foundations, and a summer house erected thereon, which has suffered considerably by time.

After the death of Randle the founder, this castle, with the estates belonging to him, devolved on William Ferrars earl of Derby; whose son Robert, having entered into the factious views of the Barons in the reign of king John, was defeated at Chesterfield in the year 1266; and consequently forfeited his estates to the crown. Henry the third shortly afterwards bestowed them upon Hamon le Strange; but, notwithstanding this, Robert possessed himself of it by force, and the king was compelled to command his brother Edmund earl of Lancaster, to besiege it, which he did, and took it after a very vigorous resistance. Ferrars, however, was pardoned; and, though deprived of his earldom of Derby, was suffered to retain this castle. In this family it continued, till the reign of Henry the sixth, when Anne or Agnes, heiress of William lord Ferrars, carried it by marriage to the Devereuxes, earls of Essex. Robert Devereux the last Earl, dying without issue, Charles II. declared Sir Robert Shirley, (who had married that Nobleman's

* To defray the expenses of building this edifice, a tax was levied on all his vassals.

† Leland's words are, "Chartley the olde castell, is now yn ruine; but olde yerle Randol, as sum say, lay in it when he builded Deulencres abbay. This castel standeth a good flite shot from the building, and goodly manor place, that now is ther as he principal house of the Ferrars, and cam to them be similitude by marriage. Ther is a mighte large parke."

sister Dorothy) lord Ferrars of Chartley. This Nobleman was afterwards created viscount Tamworth and earl Ferrars by queen Anne. In 1754, the barony devolved on Charlotte wife of George viscount Townshend, whose son George succeeded her in 1770.

STONE.

This market town is situated on the northern bank of the river Trent, at the distance of seven miles from Stafford. Since the canal navigation between the Trent and the Mersey was effected, it has considerably increased in extent. It consists of one principal street, which is now a pretty good one, with a new market place; and contains a population of 2035 persons, of whom 963 are males, and 1072 females.

But what chiefly renders this town remarkable, is the religious foundations which it anciently contained. Wulferus king of Mercia, whom we have already noticed as having built a castle at Bury Bank, founded a monastery here for canons regular of the order of St Augustine, about the year 670. This prince had been brought up in the Pagan worship, but after his father's death became a convert to Christianity, and married Ermenilda, a Christian princess, daughter of Egbert king of Kent, by whom he had two sons Wulfad and Rufin, also a daughter named Werburgh. In this faith he continued for some years, when he thought proper to embrace Paganism again, and educated his children in that religion. Wulfad, however, during a hunt, having accidentally entered the cell of St. Chad, who resided as a hermit at Stowe in the neighbourhood of Lichfield, was converted to Christianity by that saint. Rufin, his brother, soon followed his example, and both joined in requesting their instructor to remove himself nearer to their father's castle, which he accordingly did, and fixed himself at a neighbouring hermitage. At this place the princes, under pretence of hunting, constantly visited him to receive his instructions,

structions, but being discovered by Werebod, one of Wulfere's Pagan counsellors, they were accused by him of apostasy to their father's tenets. This inhuman monarch having in vain urged them to renounce their new faith, watched their steps so closely, that having traced them to their devotions, he put them immediately to death. St. Chad, to avoid the same fate, fled to his former cell near Lichfield. To this spot Wulfere soon after repaired likewise; and, becoming a sincere penitent, was once more converted tu the true faith, and abolished idolatry from his dominions.

Besides the monastery, so founded by Wulfere, Ermenudo his queen is said to have established a nunnery here, whose *religieuse* were dispersed by the Danes. Upon their retreat, however, they seem to have returned, or at least a new establishment was formed, for there can be no doubt but that religious existed here at the time of the Conquest. Enysan, a Norman, is reported to have murdered the nuns and a priest here; but the truth of this statement is extremely questionable. He appears, however, to have removed the female votaries, and converted the house into a priory, by filling it with canons from Kenelworth, and making it a cell to that abbey. The church belonging to this institution was the place of interment of several of the Stafford family, whose magnificent monument lay here till the dissolution, when they were removed to the Augustine friary at Stafford. A fragment of this house is still visible on the road side, at the southern extremity of the town; and at the construction of that road, about forty years ago, several subterraneous passages, connecting its different buildings, were discovered.

The church of Stone is a new erection, neat in its architecture, but disfigured considerably by the diminutive height of its tower. It is dedicated to St. Wulfad, and is a vicarage in the gift of the marquis of Stafford. On the north east side the church yard, stands a large stone vault with two win property of the Jervoise family.

There is in this town a Free and Charity school and an excellent endowment for the support of poor widows, the gift of one of the Levisons of Trentham.

The village of *Shelton*, lying at a considerable distance to the north of Newcastle-under-line, gave birth to *Elijah Fenton*, a celebrated poet of the last century. He was descended from an ancient family, whose estate was very considerable; and was the youngest of eleven children. It was the intention of his friends, that he should take orders; but having, while at Cambridge, embraced principles inimical to government, he became disqualified for the church, by refusing the necessary oaths. Having, therefore, been driven out a commoner of nature, excluded from the regular modes of profit and prosperity, and reduced to pick up an uncertain livelihood, he engaged himself as usher to Mr. Bonwicke, a celebrated schoolmaster at Headley in Surrey, in which situation, however, he only remained for a short time, having been appointed secretary to the earl of Orrery, who likewise placed his only son lord Boyle under his tuition. This young nobleman entertained a degree of friendship for the poet, almost amounting to veneration, insomuch, that after his decease he could scarcely speak of him without tears. After this he for some time kept a school for himself at Sevenoaks in Kent, which he brought into reputation, but was persuaded by Mr. St. John, with promises of a more honourable employment, to relinquish it. By the recommendation of Mr. Pope, he for some time was placed in a situation, which held out to him the most flattering prospects. This was to assist Mr. Craggs, then Secretary of state, in the studies which he found necessary to supply the deficiencies of his education. The death of that statesman, however, very shortly subsequent to his introduction, blasted the hopes which he might otherwise have entertained. Pope again proved serviceable to his friend, by recommending him to conduct the education of the eldest son of Lady Trumbal, at whose

seat,

seat, in the neighbourhood of East Hamstead, Berkshire, he died on the 13th July 1730.

The death of Fenton was a subject of deep regret, among all men of taste. Even his brother bards greatly lamented him, being one of the few devoted to the muses, who have been fortunate enough to escape the malignant look of envy unhappily too often the foible of poets. Pope, in particular, was severely affected by the event, and honoured him with the following epitaph:

"This modest stone, what few vain mortals boast,
May truly say, here lies an honest man,
A Poet, blessed beyond a poet's fate,
Whom heaven kept sacred from the proud and great.
Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace,
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear,
From nature's temperate feast rose satisfied,
Thank'd heaven, that he had lived, and that he dy'd."

The first publication by Mr. Fenton, which made its appearance in the year 1709, was a volume of poems intituled "Oxford and Cambridge Verses." In 1717 a volume of his own was produced, and in 1723 his tragedy of Mariamne,* having received the approbation of the managers, was performed with great applause at one of the London theatres. This piece is founded on the story related of that lady in the third volume of the Spectator, which the ingenious writer had collected from Josephus. He besides wrote a life of Milton, of which Dr. Johnson speaks in terms of high commendation, and also edited a fine edition of the works of Waller, accompanied with

* Dr. Johnson tells us, that when shewn to Cibber, it was rejected by him with the additional insolence of advising Fenton to engage himself in some employment of honest labour, which he never could hope for from his poetry. When the play was acted at the other house, however, Cibber's opinion was confuted by the approbation of the public.

with very valuable notes by himself. Such of Fenton's poems as were not published in the last edition of his works are preserved in "Nichol's Select Collection," given to the public in 1780.

The personal appearance and moral character of Fenton, as well as his merits as a poet, are thus given by Dr. Johnson, with that force and discrimination for which his name is so justly celebrated:

"Fenton was tall and bulky, inclined to corpulence which he did not lessen by much exercise, for he was very sluggish and sedentary, rose late, and when he had risen, sat down to his books or papers. A woman, that once waited on him in a lodging, told him, as she said, that he would 'lie abed and be fed with a spoon.' This, however, was not the worst that might have been prognosticated; for Pope says, in his letters, that he died of indolence, but his immediate distemper was the gout.

"Of his morals and conversation, the account is uniform; he was never named but with praise and fondness, as a man in the highest degree amiable and excellent. Such was the character given him by the earl of Oviery, his pupil; such is the testimony of Pope; and such were the suffrages of all who could boast of his acquaintance."

By a former writer of his life, a story is told which ought not to be forgotten.

"He used, in the latter part of his time, to pay his relations in the country a yearly visit. At an entertainment made for the family by an elder brother, he observed that one of his sisters, who had married unfortunately was absent; and found, upon enquiry, that distress had made her thought unworthy of invitation. As she was at no great distance, he refused to sit at the table till she was called; and, when she had taken her place, was careful to shew her particular attention."

His collection of poems is now to be considered. The ode to the *Sun* is written upon a common plan, without uncommon

sentiments; but its greatest fault is its length. No poem should be long of which the purpose is only to strike the fancy, without enlightening the understanding by precept, ratiocination, or narrative. A blaze first pleases, and then tires the sight.

Of *Florelio* it is sufficient to say, that it is an occasional pastoral, which implies something neither natural nor artificial, neither comic nor serious.

The next ode is irregular, and therefore defective. As the sentiments are pious, they cannot easily be new; for what can be added to topics, on which successive ages have been employed?

Of the *Paraphrase on Isaiah*, nothing very favourable can be said. Sublime and solemn praise gains little by a change to blank verse; and the paraphrast has deserted his original, by admitting images not Asiatic, at least not Judaical:

——————— Returning Peace,
Dove-eyed, and rob'd in white.

Of his petty poems some are very trifling, without any thing to be praised either in the thought or expression. He is unlucky in his competitions; he tells the same idle tale with Congreve, and does not tell it so well. He translates from Ovid the same epistle as Pope; but I am afraid not with equal happiness."

Thomas Allen, a celebrated mathematician of the sixteenth century, according to Mr. Erdeswicke, was born at Bucknall, an adjoining village in 1542.* The same author informs us he was descended from Alanus de Buckenhall, who lived in the time of Edward the second; but few particulars are known concerning his more immediate progenitors. Where he received the rudiments of his education is uncertain; but in 1561 we find him admitted a scholar of Trinity College Oxford. In 1567 he took his degree of Master of Arts, and three years subsequent quitted the University, and retired to Glosterhall, where he continued his studies with great assiduity, and became

* In this opinion, Dr. Plot would seem to agree; but Fuller, Wood, and Camden, say he was a native of Uttoxeter.

came celebrated for his knowledge, as an antiquary and philosopher, particularly in the science of geometry. Upon the invitation of Henry earl of Northumberland, the Mæcenas of the mathematicians of his age, he resided for some time at that nobleman's house, a circumstance which was the means of introducing him to several of the first mathematical characters at that time in England. Robert earl of Leicester evinced a particular attachment to our author, and even offered him a bishopric; but his love of ease and retirement predominated over his ambition. His great knowledge of mathematics, as not unfrequently happened at that period, drew upon the suspicions of the ignorant and vulgar, that he was a magician or conjuror. Accordingly the author of a work intituled Leicester Commonwealth, openly accused him of using the art of figuring to further his patron's schemes, to bring about a match between himself and queen Elizabeth. The absurdity of the accusation is manifest; but, waving this, it is certain that the Earl placed so much confidence in his talents and secrecy, that no political transactions of moment occurred, in which he did not solicit his advice. Having lived to a great age in philosophic retirement, he died at Glosterhall in 1632.

That the character of Allen for talents and erudition stood very high, is clear from the sentiments expressed concerning him by several contemporary and succeeding writers. Mr. Selden says, "he was a man of the most extensive learning and consummate judgement, the brightest ornament of the University of Oxford." Camden calls him, "skilled in most of the best arts and sciences;" and Mr. Burton, who wrote his funeral sermon, styles him "not only the Coryphæus, but the very soul and sun, of all the mathematicians of his time." He was curious and indefatigable in collecting scattered manuscripts, in different departments of science, which are frequently quoted by other authors, and mentioned as having been deposited in the Bibliotheca Alleniana.*

The

* Plot's Hist. Staff. p. 276. Gent. Biog. Dict.

The market town of *Handley*, situated about two miles north-east from Newcastle under Line, is distinguished for the elegance of its church, which is built of brick; and surmounted by a square tower, one hundred feet high. It was founded in the year 1788, and is said to have cost upwards of five thousand pounds, in its erection. Saturday is the market day, when provisions of all kinds are supplied in abundance. There are here also Methodist and Dissenting meeting houses.

About a mile to the southwest of this town is *Etruria*, the superb mansion of Josias Wedgewood, Esq. who is so justly celebrated, for his numerous and valuable discoveries in the art of pottery; which have not only greatly contributed to the ornament and convenience of ordinary life, but have been the means of assisting the progress of chemical investigation. Wedgewood's crucible is one of the most necessary and useful inventions in the apparatus, which that science requires for its prosecution; and his pyrometer is perhaps the only instrument we have, capable of measuring high degrees of heat with any tolerable accuracy.

Lane End, in this vicinity, is a thriving market-town. The church is of modern erection of brick, built apparently in imitation of that at Handley. Besides the church, there are here several places of public worship, appropriated to the meetings of Methodists and Dissenters. The market is held on Saturday.

Hilton, situated about three miles to the north east of Newcastle, is remarkable, as having been the seat of an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Henry de Audley, in the year 1223. This monastery was granted at the dissolution to Sir Edward Aston of Tixal.

Stoke, which lies between this place and the river Trent, has been lately rendered a market town. The market house is a very handsome building, and is furnished with all the accommodations requisite for its object. The church is an ancient edifice,

edifice, in the Saxon style of architecture; but possesses no features of peculiar interest.

The market town of *Burslem*, is finely situated on a gentle eminence, to the north of Newcastle: and at the distance of 158 miles from London. This town is the largest and most populous of any in this district, containing, according to the parliamentary returns of 1801, a population of 6578 persons; viz. 3201 males, and 3377 females, of whom 5886 were returned, as being engaged in different branches of trade and manufacture, and 243 only in agriculture. A market is held here twice every week on Monday and Saturday. The market house is a neat edifice of modern erection surmounted by a clock. The church is an ancient structure with a massive square tower at one end. Here is also a Methodist meeting house.

The district, which we have just described, is usually distinguished by the name of The Potteries. They reach from Lane End, on the north east of Newcastle under Line, to Golden Hill, which lies upwards of four miles to the north west of that town, including altogether an extent of somewhat more than eight miles. This manufactory is perhaps superior to any of its kind in Europe, and does not yield in point of usefulness to the celebrated potteries of China. As has happened with every other branch of trade, however, it has been much injured by the war, its productions forming in time of peace a very important article of exportation.

The parish of *Biddulph*, situated almost at the north west extremity of the county, presents some curious remains of antiquity, which are worthy of particular observation. The principal among these, are the Bridestones, consisting of eight upright free stones, two of which stand within a semicircle, formed by the other six. The exterior ones are placed at the distance of six feet from each other. Some antiquaries suppose that the circle was formerly complete, from the circumstance of there being an appearance of holes, where stones have stood

in

in positions forming another semicircle, continued from the extreme points of the semicircle of stones. West from this spot may be seen the pavement of a kind of artificial cave, composed of broken fragments of stone, about two inches and a half thick. Under them, to the depth of six inches, is laid a quantity of white stone pounded; the upper surface being tinged with black, probably from the ashes falling through the pavement, which was covered with oak charcoal, and some small bits of burnt bones. Two large unhewn free stones about eighteen feet long, and six high, forms the sides of this cave, which was likewise formerly separated into two divisions by a stone five feet and a half high and six inches thick, having a circular hole cut through it, about nineteen inches and a half in diameter. The whole was covered with long unhewn flat free stones, since taken away. The height from the pavement to this covering measured five feet ten inches. The entrance was filled up with stone and earth.

At a small distance from this cave, were two others of similar construction, but smaller, and without any interior partition. These caves were covered with a large heap of stones, about one hundred and twenty feet in length, and twelve in breadth. The stones having been removed, at different periods, by masons and others, for various purposes, left the cells open for examination.

HUNDRED OF TOTMANSLOW.

UTTOXETER. This town is finely situated on a gentle eminence, close to the western bank of the river Dove, at the distance of fourteen miles from Stafford, and one hundred and thirty five from London. It is a place of very great antiquity, and was probably a British settlement, even previous to the Roman invasion. A noble stone bridge is here thrown over the river; and connects the two counties of Stafford and Derby.

Much

Much damage has been formerly sustained by this town, from fire; but it is now large and well built, having a market place in the centre, with three streets branching out from it. The market is one of the first in this district of the country; for cattle, sheep, pigs, cheese, and, in general, every article of agricultural produce. This is owing to the extensive meadow and pasture lands in the neighbourhood, which are justly esteemed among the most fertile and luxuriant England can boast of possessing.

Uttoxeter and its vicinity, particularly the latter, abound with iron forges, employed in the manufacture of that useful and valuable metal. This trade has been greatly increased of late years, in consequence of the facility of communication the town now enjoys, by means of the inland navigation; which connects it not only with the metropolis, but, directly or indirectly, with every port either in the eastern or western ocean.

The town of Uttoxeter, from its lofty situation, is extremely favourable to health; and hence instances of longevity frequently occur here. Sir Simon Degge, the celebrated antiquary, writes on this subject as follows, in a letter dated the 26th of August 1726: "In the three weeks I have been at Uttoxeter, there have been buried four men, and two women, one woman aged 94, the other 83, one man 91, another 87, and another 82, and one young man of 68. Yesterday I talked with a man of 90, who has all his senses, and walks without a staff; about a month since he had a fever, and was speechless two days; his daughter is 60; and, about six months since, he buried his wife, who had lived 63 years with him, and was aged 85. In this town are now living, three men and their wives, who have had fifty three children, and each has the wife, by whom he had his children, now alive. They are all young men, the oldest not being above 60. I will only tell you that in 1702 there died here three women, their years as follows: one 103, the second 120, and the third 87."

The trifling resemblance in sound between the names of the Saxon *Vttok-cestre*, and the *Etocetum* of Antoninus, at one time, led Mr. Camden to conjecture that this was the Roman station, which every antiquary, Salmon excepted, has placed at *Wall*, as we have already noticed. It is hardly possible to avoid remarking on this, as on numerous other occasions, the extreme liability of a credulous or fanciful antiquary, to be deceived with respect to the sounds of words. Would all antiquaries, however, follow the honest example of Camden, they would often have occasion to say, as he does respecting the mistake into which he had fallen concerning the place of *Etocetum*:—"I was amused by mistaken conjecture." A species of amusement to which all antiquaries are extremely addicted; but which they do not often like to confess.

Of this town Leland* writes as follows: "*Uttok-Cestre* has one paroch chirch. The menne of the towne usith grasing, for there be wonderful pastures upon Dove. It longith to the erledom of Lancaster. A frescole founded by a priest Thomas Allen. He founded another at Stone in the reign of Queen Mary."

The *Minors* family, remarkably for their attachment to a seafaring life, were residents of *Hollingbury Hall*, in this parish. Captain Richard Minors, in Plot's time was proprietor of the seat, which was squandered; and in Degge's time, belonged to one James Wood. This Richard Minors distinguished himself considerably in the Dutch wars; and also against the rebels at Colchester. He followed his relation William Minors, who sailed eleven times to the East Indies.†

The lordship of this town at the time of the conquest belonged to the king, but was afterwards given to Henry de Ferrars, whose descendants were subsequently created earls of Derby. Robert earl of Derby, being so unfortunate as to take a part in several rebellions against Henry the third, had

* It. VII. 36.

† M. S. Note on Plot, p. 275, apud Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 516.

whole estates forfeited, after the battle of Evesham. The king bestowed them upon Edmund earl of Lancaster, his younger son, under a clause of redemption upon payment of 50000*l.* by a certain day. The earl, however, being unable to pay this sum, the estates were confirmed to Edmund, from whose family they passed by marriage to John of Gaunt, king of Castile and duke of Lancaster.

The market day here is Wednesday.

According to the parliamentary returns of 1801 the resident population of this town amounted to 2779 persons, 1275 males, and 1504 females, of which number 2,300 were returned as employed in trade and manufactures, and 427 in agriculture.

The church of this town is an ancient edifice, nowise remarkable either for structure or embellishments. There are here several meeting houses for Dissenters, and a free school founded and endowed by that celebrated mathematician, Thomas Allen, whose birth place we have fixed at Bucknal upon the authority of Mr. Erdeswicke, contrary to Fuller and Camden, who say he was born here.

The late distinguished *Admiral Lord Gardner* was born here on the 12th April 1742. He was the eighth son of lieutenant colonel Gardner, of the 11th regiment of dragoons. Having at an early period shewn a strong bias towards the naval service, he was rated, when 14 years old, as a midshipman, on board the Medway of sixty guns, then under the immediate orders of captain Sir Peter Denis, an officer of distinguished merit. In this vessel Mr. Gardner remained for two years, during which time he was present in an action, in which the Duc d'Aquitaine French ship of the line was taken. From the Medway, our young midshipman afterwards accompanied his captain, first on board the Namur, and afterwards into the Dorsetshire. In the former he served under Admiral Hawke, during the expedition against Rochfort; and, while on board the latter, was present at the capture of the Raisonable, on which occasion Captain Denis put in practice the plan now adopted

adopted by the new school, of not firing a single ball till within a few yards of the enemy's ship. He likewise bore a share in the general engagement, which took place off Belleisle in 1759, between the British and French fleets, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, and the Marshal de Conflans. Mr. Gardner, having now been five years in constant service, was appointed Lieutenant on board of the Bellona, after the customary examinations. In this station he distinguished himself at the capture of the Le Courageux, whereupon he was raised to the rank of master and commander, and appointed to the Raven of sixteen guns. After the lapse of four years, he was made post in the Preston of fifty guns, which had been fitted out as the flag ship of rear-admiral Parry, whom he accompanied to Port Royal in Jamaica. During the whole time of his being stationed here Great Britain was at peace with all the nations of Europe, so that the only circumstance which occurred, requiring notice in this sketch, was his marriage with Susannah Hyde, only daughter of Francis Oale, Esq. a planter in Liguania. This lady having soon brought him a numerous family, and being himself ambitious of rising in the service, he made every effort to obtain an appointment as soon as the American contest began. Accordingly he was nominated to the command of the Maidstone frigate, in which he sailed for the West Indies early in 1778; and, in the course of that year, was so fortunate as to make a rich capture on the coast of America. On the fourth of November he fell in with the Lion, a French man of war, having on board fifteen hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and after a severe action compelled her to surrender. With this prize he sailed for Antigua; and was, soon after his arrival, promoted by Admiral Byron to the command of the Sultan of 74 guns. In the drawn battle which was fought some time subsequent with the French fleet under Count de Estaing, off the island of Grenada, captain Gardner led the van, and greatly distinguished himself. His ship, however, suffered so much, that he was ordered to Jamaica, from

whence he shortly after sailed for England, when the Sultan was discharged. He did not, however, remain long out of commission, having been appointed to the Duke in the course of a few months, with which ship he sailed to join the fleet in the West Indies, then under the orders of Sir George Rodney, and was fortunate enough to arrive in time to participate in the glorious victory of the twelfth of April 1782. On that memorable day, his ship was the first to break through the enemy's line of battle, according to the new plan of attack, suggested by Mr. Clerk of Eldon, and then for the first time put in practice. At one period of this action the Duke, in conjunction with the Formidable and Namur, had to sustain the fire of eleven of the enemy's ships. Soon after this triumph the American war terminated, and peace continued for several years to shed her benignant influence over the several nations of Europe. During this period, Captain Gardner was employed in different capacities. For some time he acted as Commodore on the Jamaica station, and in 1790 was appointed a lord of the Admiralty, when he likewise obtained a seat in Parliament.

In the year 1793, having been raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, he hoisted his flag on board the Queen of 98 guns, in which he sailed as Commander in chief to the Leeward islands. Soon after this event, finding the disputes between the republicans and royalists in the colony of Martinico to run very high, and being earnestly pressed by the latter to effect a descent on the island, accordingly Major General Bruce, landed with 3000 men; but that officer judged it expedient to re-embark again, almost immediately, being satisfied that the republican party was too strong to afford just hopes of success, in the royal cause. Admiral Gardner now returned to England, and the following year bore a part in the action of the 1st of June, under the gallant earl Howe. On this occasion his conduct was conspicuous in the extreme, his ship having suffered more than any other in the fleet, with the

exception of the Brunswick. In consequence, he not only was particularly thanked by the Commander in chief, but was appointed major general of Marines, and created a baronet of Great Britain. On the 22d June 1795, Sir Alan was present at the action off Port l'Orient, when the French fleet only saved itself from total destruction by a timely flight. Two years after this event, when a dangerous mutiny had broken out at Portsmouth, he manifested a degree of firmness and resolution, during that trying period, worthy of his high character as a British naval officer. From this time he continued to serve in the Channel fleet, till the close of the year 1799, when he was sent with sixteen sail of the line, to reinforce the fleet off Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean. Perceiving, however, that little danger was to be apprehended in these quarters he returned, with nine sail of the line, accompanied by the convoy from Lisbon.

In 1800, we once more find him serving in the Channel fleet, but he was soon after appointed to succeed Admiral Kingsmill, the naval commander in Ireland, being previously raised to the dignity of an Irish peer. This command he continued to hold till the year 1807, when he hoisted his flag as Admiral of the Channel fleet; which ill health, however, soon compelled him to relinquish. He died in 1810, and was buried in the abbey church of Bath, with the grandeur and solemnity due to his rank and merit.

Lord Gardner's political career was not distinguished by any circumstance of great moment. He sat in three successive parliaments. His first election took place in 1790 when he was returned one of the representatives for the town of Plymouth. In 1796 he was colleague to Mr. Fox, in the representation of Westminster. On this occasion he was opposed by Mr. John Horne Tooke, whose wit, satire, and eloquence, were more alarming to the Admiral, than a shower of cannon-balls from an enemy's fleet. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, he once more offered himself, as a candidate

for the same city, and was again successful. At this time Mr. Fox, in addressing the electors, said, "A noble Admiral has been proposed to you. I certainly cannot boast of agreeing with him in political opinions: but whom could the electors pitch upon more worthy of their choice, than the noble lord, in his private character universally respected, and a man who has served his country with a zeal, a gallantry, a spirit, and a splendour, that will reflect upon him immortal honour."*

This place also gave birth to Sir Simon Degge, an antiquary principally known for his MS. notes on Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire. He died at the advanced age of 92.†

CHECKLEY

Is a hamlet containing few inhabitants. It is situate about four miles and a half east of Uttoxeter; and is noticed only for its three pyramidal stones, which stand in the church yard. The inhabitants have a tradition, that these stones were originally set up to preserve the memory of a great battle, fought between the Danes and the English, in which the latter were victorious. They moreover tell us, that one of their armies was totally unarmed; and that three bishops, whom these stones represent, fell in the engagement. The middlemost is the highest, but has no figure atttached to it, as have the other two. On this tradition Camden remarks, that he had not been able to discover any historical evidence of its truth. Mr. Gough calls the stones, funeral monuments, perhaps Danish. This is asserted without authority, however probable the conjecture. The figures are rude and unmeaning.

CHEADLE

Is the next market town to Uttoxeter, in this hundred. It is

* Imperial and County Annual Register, for 1810.

† Gough's Camden, II. p. 516.

is pleasantly situated in a vale, but is surrounded on all sides by bleak and almost barren hills, composed of sterile gravel, distributed in various large heaps. The top of the hill on the west, affords a bold and commanding view of the highest part of the town, even, as Mr. Pitt observes, of the chimney-tops. Owing to the public-spirited exertions, and judicious management, of John Holliday, Esq. lord of the manor of Cheadle, many hilly districts in this neighbourhood have been greatly improved. *Cheadle Park*, forming the hill just mentioned, is three miles in circumference, and consists of thirty-three inclosures, which lett, on an average, at fifteen shillings per acre. They abound in coal mines of considerable value. That part, however, nearest the town, is still sandy and unimproved. This park, from which Lichfield Minster, though distant twenty-seven miles, may be distinctly seen, is much resorted to as a pleasant walk.

The hills, north and west of the town, are generally composed of the same materials as the one just mentioned, upon an understratum of sand, or sandy rock; and the herbage also consisting, for the most part, of broom, heath, whortleberries, mountain cinquefoil, matt grass, and hemp seeds. These barren wastes, observes Mr. Pitt, are pretty extensive, and not worth, he believes, more than one shilling per acre, as pasturage for sheep, or any other animal. Though this gentleman is of opinion, that they are generally too poor and beggarly, to be reclaimable by cultivation, for the purposes of corn or pasturage, he has suggested some valuable hints, for rendering these moorland districts valuable, when converted into coppices and plantations of timber and underwood; and suggests that probably the Scotch and other firs, and sycamore, would succeed here. And, indeed, what Mr. Holliday has accomplished in the neighbourhood of Dillhorn is sufficient proof that few, if any, of these uncultivated wastes, are really incapable of being rendered highly valuable nurseries of timber. In the year 1792, the gold medal was adjudged to this

gentleman, for having planted, on twenty-eight acres, three roods, and twenty-eight perches of land, 113,500 mixed timber trees.* Since that time other attempts have been made, and with considerable success, to improve these apparently barren wastes. The hints of Mr. Pitt, to which I have just alluded, are deserving of a place in this work. "Perhaps," says he, "many other of our native timber trees might succeed, intermixed with these, (viz. the fir and the sycamore) as one would shelter and screen another. To give any such plantations a fair chance of success, I should propose to begin, not on the summits, but on the declivities, of the hills; and as such first plantations increased in growth, to proceed with such fresh ones nearer the summit, till the whole should be covered; by which management the plants of strength and growth would be made to protect and shelter those of tender age. The putrefaction and rotting of leaves, from such plantations, would increase and enrich the surface soil; and as they came to maturity, the woodlands, upon plain and practicable ground, might be cleared and converted into arable and pasture land. If such scheme be practicable, which I think it certainly is by judicious management and perseverance, these dreary barren hills, which now convey an idea of nothing but poverty, want, and misery, would not only ornament and beautify the country, but, by furnishing it with timber and wood, answer the purposes of more valuable land, and enable an equal breadth of plain woodland to be converted to pasture and arable, without rendering the supply of these necessary articles uncertain or precarious." This sensible and judicious plan, founded on the true economy of nature, and the perfect analogy of animal life, to which vegetation bears so near and so pleasing a resemblance, would apply with equal force to many other districts; and, if perseveringly and extensively put into execution, would be of signal advantage to the agricultural interests of Great Britain.

Whilst

* Rev. Stebbing Shaw's Note in Pitt's Agricul. Sur. p. 262.

Whilst we are on this subject of the wastes of the Moorlands, and as it has not been sufficiently adverted to before, it may be well to enlarge this apparent digression by a more extended and detailed view of the soil and natural products of this wild and romantic portion of the county. The moorlands, as they are called, comprehend a large part of the north east district, and are usually described, as comprehending all that part north of a line, supposed to be drawn in an oblique direction from Exeter to Newcastle-under-Line. This delineation cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. Pitt, who, in his Appendix to his interesting Survey, has given a somewhat brief, but upon the whole, very accurate description. Of this we can vouch with the greater freedom, from having ourselves traversed most of the districts, which he mentions.

The commons, or waste lands, between Cheadle and Oak-moor, (a place so named from being nearly covered with dwarf oaks,)* called *High-Shutt Ranges*, and *Alveton-common*, consist of an immense number of rude heaps of gravel, upon an understratum of soft sandy rock, thrown together without order or form, or rather, into every form that can be conceived, into sudden swells and deep glens, with scarcely a level perch: the mind, in endeavouring to account for their formation, must conceive it owing either to some violent convulsion of nature, or some strange confusion of matter. This tract, impracticable to the plough, now rough, barren, and bare, might be improved into woodland and plantations, and some open spots of the most favourable aspects might be reserved for gardens to cottage tenements, and cultivated with the spade and hoe. Above *Oak-moor*, to the north, the plan of planting precipices has been executed. A plantation has been made there, on a declivity as barren, rocky, and bare of soil, as any before mentioned. This plantation, which is little more than twenty years old, is in a very thriving state, and contains Scotch fir, spruce, oak, lime, birch, fallow, and mountain ash.

A little

* Note S in Pitt, p. 264.

A little north of Oak-moor, the lime-stone country begins, and extends over a great breadth of country to the north, east and west, in many places rising out of the main surface in huge cliffs. The Weaver hills, already mentioned,* are covered with a rich, calcareous, loamy earth, capable of being improved into very good arable, or pasture land. These hills are composed of immense heaps of lime-stone, and are enclosed in large tracts by stone walls. Their height we have briefly mentioned before.† On one of the summits grows, indigenous, the upland burnet (*poterium sanguisorba.*) This plant has not been deemed a native of Staffordshire. The herbage of these hills contains many good plants, both grasses and trifoliums, but the hills are much overgrown with uneven lumps, covered with moss or lichen.

Goostmoor, to the east, is a considerable waste on a limestone. Large quantities of lime are burnt upon *Cauldon Low*, and elsewhere in this neighbourhood, and there are marks of lime-kilns, formerly on *Weaver-Hills*. Lime is much used here as manure, being sometimes laid on ploughed ground, and at other times on turf, with very good effect in fining such turf. It has been remarked, that after liming a course turf, white clover has been produced in abundance, where that plant had not been observed before. The limestone here is intermixed with a proportion of gypsum or alabaster.

The fences are for the most part composed of stone walls, often so constructed as to admit the winds, which are sometimes very high in these districts, to pass through them. When we were there, we noticed, that the most compact walls had received the greatest damage from the weather. Mr. Pitt expresses himself with some warmth, against this "barbarous practice," of using stone walls instead of quickset fences, which he says are much cheaper, more durable, vastly more beautiful and ornamental, and make the country and climate more temperate. This opinion, particularly with regard to the point of cheapness,

* Vide ante p. 729. † Ubi supra.

cheapness, one of Mr. Pitt's annotators, Mr. Sneyd, of Belmont, near Leek, does not confirm. He remarks that stone walls were originally raised from the prevailing idea of convenience and cheapness, in finding the material on the surface; and he adds, no wonder they should be continued; and in many places, (particularly low situations,) they are superior to hedges. So confident, however, is Mr. Pitt, that quickset fences are infinitely superior, in every respect, to stone walls, that he is persuaded, if the owners and occupiers of land would have so much regard for their own interest, and the symmetry and beauty of their country, as by degrees to do away this invention of barbarous ages, and a violence to Nature, by planting quicksets, to which the stone walls would be a fence and shelter on one side; and if they would, moreover, attend to the other certainly very plausible and valuable improvements, which he suggests, "posterity will wonder why that country was called Moorlands."

We will not here farther pursue Mr. Pitt's very ingenious and pleasing account of the Moorlands; but will notice that parts in succession as we pass along.

Cheadle itself has nothing remarkable, either in its history or for remains of antiquity. The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure. The trade consists for the most part of copper, brass, and tin, works. The market is on Fridays, and is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds. The population, according to the census of 1801, consists of 2,750 inhabitants, viz. 1371 males, and 1379 females, of which number 675 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 468 in agriculture. This return is, however, certainly very erroneous; and much below the truth. There were then 577 houses. They have increased very considerably since that period; and both this and other market towns of the Moorlands are gradually enlarging in proportion with the progress made in inclosures and cultivation.

Here

Here are also a Free School, with a small endowment, and meeting houses for Methodists and Dissenters of various denominations.

Cheadle was the ancient seat of the great baronial family of Basset, of Drayton, Blore, &c.* On this account it will not be improper to proceed immediately to some account of

BLORE,

A village not otherwise remarkable than as connected with this illustrious family of Bassets. Of the ancient mansion of these barons, scarcely any vestiges can now be discovered; its site being occupied by a modern farm house. Erdeswicke calls it "a goodly house antient and a parke, now the seat of the Bassets of Staffordshire XX° of the conqueror Edricus, held it of Rob. de Stadford. And 33° H. III. William de Blore, who had married Agnes, daughter to Petrus Thornton, Clericus Hugonis Comitis Cestriae, was lord of it.

"William Blore had issue by the said Agnes, Clementia, married to William, younger sonne of Henry de Audeley and Eleonora.

"William de Audeley, and Clementia, (who had Blore and Grendon for her portion) had issue John Dus de Blore, who had issue Wm. Dus de Blore, who had issue Allayne, lord of Blore, who had issue Hugh Audley, lord of Blore and Grendon in the latter end of Edward II's. tyme, whose daughter or sister, and heire (as I suppose) was married to John, the sonne of John Basset, or else, to Sir Henry Braylesford, knt. and his daughter and heire Joane, was married to Sir John Basset, Knt. which Sir John Basset, was sonne to the aforesaid *John* sonne of John, and the first of these three was second sonne of *Rauffe*,

* See Dugdale's Baronage, the Topographer, Vol. II. p. 318. *et seq.* and Collins's Peerage by Sir E. Brydges, VIII. p. 502, *et seq.*

Raufe, second son of William Bassett, Justice in Itinere, 28 Henry II."*

As this family is one of the most illustrious and most extensive in this county, we do not suppose any apology is required, for inserting a short account of their pedigree in this place.

Thurstan, a Norman Baron, was the founder of the family in England. He held five hides of land at Drayton, already described, and had issue, Ralph Bassett of Colston and Drayton, lord chief Justice of England under Henry I, who made many good laws, and was buried in the chapter house at Abingdon; leaving behind five sons. Of these the eldest, named Thurston Bassett, died without issue; the second son, therefore, obtained the property. He had issue 1st. Gilbert baron of Hedendon, who married Egeline daughter of Reginald de Courtney, by whom she had issue Eustachia, wife of Richard de Camville, 2. Thomas who had the barony of Hedendon, and married Philip, daughter and heir of William de Malbane, by whom he had Thomas, baron of Hedendon, who died S. P. Philippa who married Henry of Newborough earl of Warwick; Joan, wife of Reginald de Valletort, and Alice wife of John Bassett, who had several children, 3. Alan, Basset, who by Alice had

1. William Basset of Pilkington in Oxfordshire, who married Isabel, daughter of William Ferrers, earl of Derby, SP. 2. Fulco Bassett, bishop of London, who died 44. Henry III. 3. Philip, baron of Wycombe in Bucks, and lord chief Justice of England, married Hawise, daughter of John Grey, of Eaton, and left issue a daughter and heir, Alice wife of Hugh le Despenser, lord chief Justice of England, who was slain at the battle of Evesham, 9 Henry III. 4. Thomas Bassett, who died without issue. 5. William, died 18 Henry III. 6. Alice, wife of Sir John Samford, patron of the pri

* Erdeswicke's Staffordshire, Harl. MSS.

Blakmore. 7. ——— wife of Drogo de Montacute, widow of ——— Talbot.

Richard, lord of Weldon, Co. Northton, who married *Maud Ridell.*

Nicholas, who held in Turkenden and elsewhere, of the honour of Wallingford, and whose sons forfeited all to king Henry II.

Thurstan Bassett.

Richard Bassett, third son before mentioned, married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Geffry Ridell, lord of Wettering, died 16 Henry II. leaving issue Hugh de Ridell, lord of Wettering, whose son Richard was father of Hugh de Ridell, lord of Wettering who released to Ralph lord Bassett of Weldon, all the right which he had unto lands, which were sometime Richard Bassett's, and Geffrey Ridell's his son.

II. Richard Bassett to whom his mother gave the barony of Weldon, Co. Northton 1 king John 1199, father of Ralph lord Bassett, who died 42 Henry III. father of Richard, who died 4 Edward I. father of Ralph lord Bassett, who died 15 Edward III. father of Eleanor, wife of Sir John Knyvet, lord chancellor of England. Of Joan wife of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, and of Ralph lord B. of Weldon, who died 42 Edward III. father of Ralph lord B. of W. father of Ralph, last lord Bassett, who died S. P. 1408, 10 Henry IV. and was succeeded by his two great aunts, Eleanor (from whom the noble family of Knyvet is descended) and Joan lady Aylesbury, as coheirs. Sir Thomas Aylesbury, son of Joan, was father of Sir Thomas, whose daughter and coheir Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Chaworth, (whence descended Sir George Chaworth, of Wiverton *Co.* Nott. Knt.) and Eleanor, the other coheir, was wife of Humphrey Stafford of Grafton, whence came the Staffords of Blatherwick.

Ralph Bassett, to whom his father gave Drayton, father of Ralph lord Bassett of Drayton, father of that Ralph who was slain at the battle of Evesham, 50 Henry III. father of

Ralph who died 27 Edward 1. father of Ralph lord B. of D. knt. of the Garter, who died 1342, 17 Edward III. father of Sir Ralph, who died V. P. father of Ralph, last lord Bassett, of Drayton, who died issueless, (whose barony afterwards became the property of George earl of Liecester).

William Bassett of Sapcott, who was sheriff of Warwick under Henry I. and Justice itinerant of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, and Northampton 1175, 23 Henry II. to whom Osbertus Bassevinus, gave the manor of Cheadle, Co. Staff. He had issue 1st. Simon lord Bassett of Sapcott. 2. Ralph Bassett, ancestor to those of Cheadle and Blore.

Simon lord Bassett of Sapcott, had issue Ralph lord Bassett of Sapcott, who was summoned in 1266, 51 Henry III. and was father of Robert a younger son, and of Simon Lord B. of S. father of Ralph, lord B. of S. living 1292. (2 Edward I.) father of Simon, lord B. of S. who died before 20 Edward III. father of Ralph last lord Bassett of Sapcott, who died about 9 Richard II. father of Alice, wife of Sir Robert Moton of Pen-tleton, whence came the *Harringtons*, and of Elizabeth, wife of Richard lord Grey of Codnor.

Ralph, second son of Wm. lord Bassett of Sapcott, was father of Robert a younger son, who held 12 Virgate terre in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire 1253, 38 Henry III. (and was father of Sir William of Nottingham, father of Sir William Sheriff of Co. Nott. and of John. Edward I. who was father of Robert 1359, 33 Edward III. and of William 1359, and —— a third son.) And

Ralph Bassett (son and heir of Ralph second son of William baron of Sapcott,) whom Ralph lord Bassett of Sapcott (his first cousin) gave 62 acres of land in Cheadle to hold of him by a fine 1271, 56 Henry III. He had issue 1st. Sir Ralph Bassett, of Parkhill and Cheadle, knt. who in 1317, (11 Edw. II.) gave all his land to Ralph his son, who was of Parkhill and Cheadle and living 1331 (6 Edw. III.) without issue. 2. John Bassett of Cheadle, 6 Edward II. who left issue,

Sir

Sir John Bassett of Chedle, Knt. 44 Edward III. 6. Henry IV. who married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Brailesford, Knt. by the sister and heir of Hugh Audley, lord of Blore and Grendon. By her he had issue (beside Edmund his second son, who died S.P. 1429, 8 Henry VI.)

Rafe Bassett of *New Place*, (and Blore) and after of Cheadle, 9 Henry IV. who married Maud, daughter and heir of Thomas Beke, and Alice his first wife who died 9 Henry V. and had issue, Ralph Bassett of Cheadle, and Blore and Grendon, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Reginald Dethick, Knt. (son of William, Treasurer of England) by Thomasine his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Meynil, Knt. (who was seised of the manors of Langley, Kingley, Newhall, Hartishorne, and Staunton). She afterwards remarried Nicolas Montgomery son of Sir Nicolas Montgomery, knt. and died 1466. By her first husband she had issue Ciceley, wife of Hugh Erdeswicke, (son of Henry) and William Bassett of Chedle, Blore, and Grendon, and of Langley, Co. Derb. 34 Henry VI. who was father of William Bassett, sheriff of Co. Stafford. 6 Edward IV. who died Nov. 12, 1498. He married Joan daughter and coheir of Richard Byron, son of Sir John, and had issue by her John Bassett eldest son, who married Elinor, daughter and heir of Sir John Aston, S.P. Ralph third son who married Elenor, daughter of Hugh Egerton, of Wrine-hill, and had Margaret his daughter and heir, wife of Sir Ralph Egerton of Ridley (grandfather of lord Chancellor Egerton). Nicolas Bassett, fourth son who married Elinor daughter of Sir Nicolas Montgomery, S. P. 1492. And William Bassett of Langley and Blore, (second but eldest surviving son,) who in 21 Henry VII, gave lands to Rocester Abbey, for the souls of William his father and Joan his mother. He married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Meverell, the younger of Throwley (remarried to Henry Coleyne) by whom he had Thomas, father of Thomas Bassett of Hintes in Staffordshire, (who married the daughter of Chetwynd, 1583,) and Sir William Bassett, of Blore, Grendon, and

and Langley (his son and heir) who married 1. Anne, daughter of Thomas Cockayne of Ashburne, Co. Derby, Knt. and 2. Isabel daughter and heir of Sir Richard Cotton, by his third wife Helen, daughter of Thomas Littleton, by whom was Maud wife of Ralph Oakover, of Oakover; but by his first he had Margaret, wife of Richard Copwood of Tokeridge. Thomas Bassett (who married Helen, daughter of Cotes of Wodcote, Salop, and was father of Thomas Bassett of Fald Co. Staff. living in 1583) and William Bassett of Blore, Grendon, and Langley, (his son and heir,) who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert of Norbury, knt. and had issue,

William Bassett of Blore and Langley, living 1588, who married Judith, daughter of Thomas Osten of Oxley in Staffordshire, Esq. (widow of William Boothby, ancestor of the Boothbys, of Broadlow Ash, &c. baronets; and, after her second husband's death, remarried to Sir Richard Corbett,) by whom he had issue—Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, first married to the Hon. Henry Howard, a younger son of the earl of Suffolk; and 2dly to Sir William Cavendish, K. B. afterward duke of Newcastle, to whom she carried this estate, and of whose children she was mother. The Duke's 2nd wife, who wrote his life, says "that when he was 22 years old, his mother was desirous that he should marry, in obedience to whose commands he chose, both to his own liking and his mother's approving, the daughter and heir to William Bassett, of Blore, Esq. a very honourable and ancient family in Staffordshire, by whom was added a great part of his estate."

The ancient mansion of this illustrious family, as we have already observed, is now erased completely from the ground, so that scarcely a vestige of it can be discovered. It was standing, however, in the year 1662, when its windows were adorned by several coats of arms, and other embellishments.

The church of Blore is a small edifice, mean in its exterior architecture, but possessing, in the interior, considerable re-

mains of former embellishment, particularly memorials of the illustrious family of the Bassetts, which are, however, rapidly approaching to complete ruin. A few broken fragments of painted arms alone are now remaining in the windows, though in 1663 there was a great number very elegantly executed.

In one of the south windows was the picture of William Bassett, in his surcoat of arms, with the arms of *Cockayne*, quartered with Herthull on her mantle, kneeling before a crucifix. Below is the following in old English letters:

"ORATE PRO BONO STATU WILLIELMI BASSETT ARMIGERI ET ANNE UXORIS EJUS, QUI ISTAM FENESTRAM FIERI FECERUNT, ET ISTAM CANCELLARIAM REEDIFICAVERUNT ANNO DOMINI MDXIX."

The same inscription, under a different coat of arms, was placed at the bottom of the east window; and at the bottom of the east window of the north aisle, was the picture of William Bassett, Esq. and Joan his wife; he in his surcoat of arms, and she with the arms of *Biron* on her mantle, both kneeling before Sir William, with this scroll on their lips, in old English letters:

"O SANCTE WILLIELME, ORA PRO ME."

A flat stone of marble lying in the north aisle, on which were the portraitures in brass, of a man and his wife, there was formerly the following inscription, in old English letters, mutilated fragments of which still remain:

"ORATE PRO ANIMABUS WILLIELMI BASSETT ARMIGERI, DOMINI DE BLORE ET LANGLEY ET JOANNE UXORIS EJUS UNIUS FILIARUM ET HEREDUM RICARDI BURYN ARMIGERI FILII ET HEREDIS JOHANNIS BURYN MILITIS. QUI QUIDEM WILLIELMUS OBIIT XII DIE MENSIS NOV. ANNO DNI MILLIMO DLXXXVIII, ET EADEM JOANNA OBIIT DIE MENSIS * * * * ANO. DNI * * * * QUORUM ANIMABUS PROPITIETUR DEUS. AMEN."

But

But the object most worthy of attention in this church, is a noble altar tomb of statuary marble, which stands at the upper end of the north aisle, inclosed within an iron rail. On this monument are three figures, each of them in a recumbent posture. Two of them lie together on a mattrass, the one a gentleman in complete armour, and the other a lady, dressed according to the fashion of the age in which she lived. The third figure is placed on a slab, about a foot higher than these, and represents an older man, also in armour. Two females appear kneeling at the heads of the two lower figures, both habited in beautiful flowing Vandyke costume, with girdles, pointed handkerchiefs, and easy veils over their faces. One of these ladies is in the bloom of youth and beauty, but the other is considerably older. A variety of coats of arms, and other ornaments, formerly served to beautify this elegant monument, which unhappily has been suffered to fall to decay. The following is the only inscription now upon it:

"EPITAPH.

"Here lyes a courtier, souldier, handsome good,
Witty, win, valiant, and of pure blood
From William's conquest, and his potent sword
In the same lyne (full) many a noble Lord,
That time hath lost in paying thus Death's debt,
In this unparallell'd William Bassett,
But thy high virtues with thy antient name
Shall ever swell the cheeks of glorious fame."

The church is a very neat Gothic structure, on the paddock, which is well stocked with deer, and altogether affords an example of peaceful industry and happiness, not often to be observed, even in places more apparently calculated to encourage the one, and inspire the other. The plantations are rapidly advancing, and the oak rising to a venerable perfection.

Almost immediately adjoining Okeover, to be noticed shortly, is the parish of

ILAM,

Containing about thirty houses, and two hundred inhabitants. This place exhibits one of the most solemn and romantic pieces of picturesque scenery in the whole county, perhaps in any other part of Great Britain. It has been observed that, the seat of Mr. Clive, (the property of John Port, Esq.) "suggests the idea of a glen in the Alps." Here the two rivers, the *Hamps* and *Manyfold*, rise from under the limestone hills, under which they run for several miles, in separate streams. That these rivers during their subterraneous passage run in distinct streams, has been demonstrated by throwing pieces of cork wood into the streams above. The steep and lofty precipices, surrounding the valley of Ilam, and forming an entire amphitheatre, are nearly covered with oak, and other wood; and the pleasure-walks from the seat on one side of these precipices are wonderfully romantic and various. These walks, resembling shelves, are almost perpendicularly above another; by the side of which, nature, with scarcely any assistance from art, has furnished a profusion of flowers of no contemptible appearance; amongst others, native geraniums of different sorts, particularly the *Robertianum*, also the *centaurea scabiosa*, and many other showy natives. In a meadow over the water, the ramson, (*allium ursinum*,) a very gaudy flower, but no very desirable pasture plant, flourishes in profusion. The subterraneous rivers here are very considerable, at least equalling the *Dove*. In a limestone grotto, and elsewhere, there are several specimens of what are exhibited as petrified fish. These are, however, broken irregular fragments of chert embodied in the limestone rock, when in a fluid state, which, swelling out towards the middle, bear some resemblance

semblance to fish, and as the limestone is softer than the chert, most of these fragments project. Three or four good specimens of these are shown to those who visit *Ilam*, at the confluxes of the two rivers, where, by being much trodden upon, they project more than in some other other places.* These real or imaginary specimens of extraneous fossils have an appearance, in some instances, of having been originally fish of the carp or barbel kind; but it must be confessed, that the aid of a pretty strong imagination is requisite in coming to a conclusion, that they are in reality genuine animal petrifactions. It is well known that even the most perfect petrifactions rarely exhibit a complete substitution of mineral for organic matter. The original substance, whether animal or vegetable, in a greater or a lesser degree, is observable perhaps in every instance, either in the external or internal parts of the fossil. In shells and coral petrifactions, the original calcareous matter is frequently seen covering the surface, or remaining in small portions in the internal parts,† and is readily distinguished, although the substituted mineral, forming the principal portion of the fossil, be also calcareous.‡

It is also worthy of being remarked, in connection with these

 supposed

* Ap. Pitt. Agr. Sur.

† There is a remarkable specimen of petrified coral described in the late excellent and ingenious Mr. Martin's "*Derbyshire Petrifactions*," Plate XVIII. Fig. 2, 3. See also the same author's "*Outlines of an Attempt to establish a knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles*," p. 11. I cannot let this opportunity escape me without expressing my extreme regret, in common with every other friend of his, and of Science, that Mr. Martin should have been snatched away at a period when his labours, (and his were labours indeed,) and his merits, were only beginning to be known to the public, in defiance of those obstacles, which an almost invincible diffidence and modesty, and a thousand disadvantages of a local and private nature, raised to prevent them. In the author of "*Petrifacta Derbiensia*" his friends have lost a most agreeable and faithful companion, and science an useful and indefatigable labourer.

‡ Vide Parkinson's *Organic Remains*, p. 344.

supposed petrifactions at *Ilam*, that fish, of all other organized animal bodies, are most apt to lose their recent or primitive form and texture: little more, generally, than the detached bones are preserved, as the vertebræ, teeth, &c. Sometimes, indeed, they exhibit the complete external appearance of their original, as those formed in *Thuringia*, in a bituminous marlite. But of those discovered in *limestone* strata, as in the slaty beds of *Monte Bolca*, *Pappenheim*, and elsewhere, only the skeletons remain.*

Though the remark does not immediately apply to petrified fish, it may be worth while to observe, as it may tend to moderate our faith, with regard to many equally fanciful specimens, that the fossil *Butterflies*, *Beetles*, &c. so pompously described by some authors, particularly by Richardson in his Letter on this subject to Lhwyd, are nothing more than some imperfect *vegetable* remains.† Linnæus thought better of his *Entomolithus coleoptri*, which, though he noticed it in the *Museum Tessinianum*, he did not mention it among the *Entomolithi*, in the latest edition of his *Systema Naturæ*.‡ It should just be mentioned

* Mart. Ext. Foss. 80. † Lithop. Brit. Luidii, p. 112.

‡ The origin of petrifactions has afforded a subject for much speculation among the learned. About the beginning of the last century, the writings of our English Naturalists were filled with disputes and contradictory opinions on this head; many esteeming these productions to be mere *lusus naturæ*, while others ascribed their formation to an imaginary plastic power of the earth, by which it was contended, stones, and other fossil substances, with the regular form of animals and vegetables, might be generated. Another singular theory of the time, proposed to explain the origin of these bodies, was that of the learned and ingenious Lhwyd, who supposed extraneous fossils to be generated by seeds and spawn taken up in vapour, and, after being precipitated in rain, deposited by the precolating water, in the crevices and fissures of the earth.—Here, according to this hypothesis, meeting with a proper matrix, the seminal particles gradually expand, and produce fossil bodies, in form resembling the parent animals or vegetables. These fanciful theories were opposed by several philosophers of the same period, who maintained

mentioned that the specimens at *Ilam*, exhibit not the skeleton only, but are thought by some to represent the entire substance of the prototype.

The subterraneous rivers just noticed, after bursting up here, form two very fine cascades. From these pleasure grounds we view a very bold and romantic prospect of two hills, called *Thorp Cloud*, and *Bunster*, on either side the *Dove*. The latter only is in this county: *Thorpe Cloud* being in Derbyshire. Bunster is one immense heap of limestone, covered with a light earth, and is amply stocked with rabbits. The highest summit of this hill is estimated at 300 yards perpendicularly from the *Dove*, and the fall of the *Dove* from hence to *Trunt*, 100 yards more. It is not, however, so high as the *Weaver*.

Ilam parish is also noted for the tomb, well, and ash, of St. Bertram, who is said to have confirmed the truth of his religious faith by many stupendous miracles in this county. The sacred ash was formerly much venerated, and taken great care of by the common people, who had a notion that it was highly dangerous to break a bough of it. Little, however, is now thought of either the saint, or his tomb and well. This would have been less to be regretted, if, with our contempt of his supposed superstitions, we had not, in the effulgence of our superior light, lost sight of, and learned also to despise, his super-eminent virtues, piety, and devotion. Opinions may become obsolete, religion never can; and it is always much easier to laugh at goodness, than to practise the self-denial, which is essential to its existence.

maintained that these classes of fossils, were real organic bodies petrified; or at least stones, moulded in cavities, previously filled by animal or vegetable matter. This latter opinion is now the prevailing one. For information on this interesting subject, see the works of *Ray*, *Hook*, *Lhwyd*, *Woodward*, *Lister*, *Plott*, *Morton*, *Leigh*, &c. And, for still more satisfactory information, *Parkinson*, and *Martin*, already quoted. Dr. Townson, in his *Philosophy of Mineralogy*, has an ingenious chapter on this subject. Chap. VIII. p. 140, *et seq.*

In a grotto, near this place, the celebrated *Congreve*, who, in his time, was considered as the prop of the declining stage, and as the rising genius in Dramatic poesy,* wrote his first and best comedy, of the *Old Bachelor*. Mr. Congreve retired to this place, after his return from Ireland, and thus amused himself, during a slow recovery from a severe fit of sickness, with which he was seized about three years after his return to England.† If these barren wastes had been as cold, dreary, and uncomfortable, as some have described them to be, this sensible and ingenious poet would hardly have made choice of them, for such a double purpose, of recovery from sickness ‡ and the composition of a comedy, and that his first dramatic effort. Of which comedy Dryden said, it was the best first play he ever saw. Mr. Pitt remarks on this situation, that "it is very advantageous for composing: the shady bower above, the murmuring stream below, the recluse and retired situation, without the reach or hearing of noisy intruders, all conspire to fix the mind upon its individual object, and enable it to send forth an effusion of its collected powers." But few of our present dramatic writers either enjoy or need such helps to composition as these. The vicious taste of modern times may more easily be gratified in the neighbourhood of horses and pageantry, and where paint, tinsel, and stage mechanists, may readily be procured: "murmuring streams," and "shady bowers," may well enough be dispensed with: for such plays as the *Old Bachelor* are but seldom *called for*.

Mr. Gough, for what reason does not appear, probably through mistake, places *Ilam* in Derbyshire.§

Okeover

* Memoirs of William Congreve, Esq. by Charles Wilson, p. 3.

† Biographia Brit. Vol. IV. art. Congreve.

‡ Amendments of Mr. Collier's Faults and imperfect citations, &c. from the Old Bachelor, Double Dealer, Love for Love, Mourning Bride. By the author of those Plays, p. 40.

§ Gough's Camden, II. p. 417.

Okeover parish, with the small hamlet, of the same name, is remarkable chiefly for the barrows of Hallsteds and Arbourclose in the neighbourhood. These tumuli Dr. Plot, as we have already noticed,* believed to have been originally formed of earth, which, by a subterranean heat, have been converted into stone. Against this conjecture there are several insuperable objections; and with respect to these barrows in particular there is one that must entirely destroy all such conclusions. If they had been formed of one solid rock, like those of *Barrow Hill* on *Ashwood Heath*, less objection could have been made to Plot's hypothesis. These tumuli, on the contrary, are composed of different pieces of stone, piled one upon another; Salmon remarks, on this opinion of Plot's, that we have no parallel instances of such an effect of subterraneous heat; and asks, how should a subterraneous heat have been confined to so small and regular a compass? And why should not this heat rather consume the earth than petrify it? why should it not have petrified also the bordering earth? More probably, he continues, it is that they were originally stone, a heap made up by a body of men, or an army, every man carrying a single stone. These, in time, may have been concreted into a kind of rock, by the property of some stone, assimilating the earth that is contiguous. We see the same fields yield plenty of stones, though they are every year picked for the highway. We find oyster-shells in other fields, with a stony crust adhering to a considerable thickness. In our eldest histories we read of piles of stones, heaped over a malefactor, and for other memorials. These might be turfed on the outside for beauty, and the earth that fell into the interstices might be consolidated. We find some of a mixt nature, friable, approaching as near to earth as to stone.† These observations are made principally on the tumuli of *Ashford Heath*, but they will apply with equal force to those of *Okeover*. They are

* Vide ante, p. 848.

† Salmon's Survey, p. 525, 526.

are in a deep square entrenchment * called the *Hallsteds*, and, probably from its present name, supposed by some to have been a castellated mansion, during the wars of the barons. It is about a quarter of a mile south of the church.

The tumuli of *Arbour Close* are a little more than this north west of the church; and whatever were the origin of those of *Hallsteds*, these are certainly of Roman construction, and are formed, like the others, of several stones, concreted by time.

The estate of *Oheaver* took its present designation from an ancient family, of this name, connected, collaterally, both with the earls of Shaftesbury;† and also with the still more ancient family of Bagot of Bagot's Bromley,‡ already described.

The ancient family mansion was sometime ago demolished, and a new one erected on its site. This building consists of a middle, with two very handsome wings. In front of the house rises a finely wooded hill, and extending on each side is a noble park, from which the spectator has a pleasing prospect over the surrounding meadows. The hall which forms the entrance to this is sufficiently neat, and contains a few good pictures, among which is one of Sir Kenelm Digby. The dining room, however, is the most interesting room in the house. It is entered through a small handsome anti-room, and is wainscoted with mahogany.

The following is a list of the principal pictures.

The *Holy Family*, by Raphael Urbino. The group consists of Christ sitting in the *Virgin's* lap; his mother looking on him. St. John is placed before him, and Joseph appears in the back ground. This picture is very much admired, and is valued

* Plot. Nat. Hist. p. 449.

† Cole's Esc. lib. III. Not. 61, A. 14, p. 18, in Bibl. Harley, apud Col. Peer. by Sir E. Brydges, Vol. III. p. 546.

‡ Visitation of Staffordshire, (1583) in Coll. Peer. Sir E. Brydges, Vol. VII. p. 527.

valued at a very high price. Indeed, it is said, that no less a sum than 1500 guineas have been refused for it.* It was found among old lumber, hid, as is conjectured, during the civil wars.

The Three Magi at the tomb of Christ, the Angel sitting upon it, by Carlo Dolci.

Christ bearing his Cross, including Sancta Veronica's handkerchief, by Titian.

Two *Landscapes.*

The Unjust Steward, by Rubens.

The Baptism, by Titian.

A Venus, by the same.

A Flower-piece, by Vanelst.

A head of St. James Minor, by Rubens.

Children blowing bubbles.

Five Saints saying Mass, by Titian.

The Woman in the Garden, conversing with two Angels, by Rubens.

Two *Sea-pieces,* by Vandervelde.

St. Paul, by Rubens.

This seat is now occupied by Edward William Okeover, Esq. The hamlet is about three miles from *Ashborne,* in Derbyshire; and contained, in 1801, eight houses and forty-three inhabitants. The church is a curacy, and contains, among other monuments, one bearing the following inscription and epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of Leake Oakover Esq.
near 40 years of age.
daughter of John Nicoll, Esq. She left this life, Jan. 20. 1764,
aged 63 years.

"So clear a reason, so refined a sense,
Such virtue, such religious confidence,
Manners so easy, and a mind so even,
On earth must needs anticipate an heaven.

"Her

* Crutwell's Tour, Vol. IV. p. 120.

"Her husband soon followed,
Jan. 31. 1765, aged 63.

"Thrice happy pair, in nuptial love so tied,
Whom death but for a moment could divide;
Knowing this world is not our proper home,
Their wish was for that happier world to come.

"Scripsit Amicus et Medicus,
Dom. Gulielmus Browne, Egnes Auctus."

At some place in this neighbourhood, but where exactly, is not known, was born John Dudley baron of Malpas, viscount L'Isle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, in 1502. He was the son of Edmund Dudley, who was beheaded at the commencement of the reign of Henry the eighth, on account of his oppressions, while in the service of king Henry the seventh. As this execution took place, rather with a view to satisfy the people than justice, the friends of his son found no difficulty, in obtaining a reversal of his father's attainder, and his own restoration to blood. Having been educated in a style suitable to his rank, he was introduced at court in 1523, where his fine person and elegant manners soon rendered him universally admired. Shortly after this occurrence, he accompanied Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in his expedition to France, and distinguished himself so much by his gallant conduct, that he obtained the honour of knighthood. When Cardinal Wolsey came into favour, he attached himself to that prelate, and accompanied him during his embassy to the French court. After his downfall, Sir John insinuated himself into the confidence of his successor Lord Cromwell, enjoying amidst the various changes of men, and measures so prevalent in the reign of Henry VIII. the good graces of all, and the constant regard of his sovereign. In the year 1542 he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and was elevated to the dignity of an English peer, by the title of Viscount Lisle. Not long after

After this, he received the appointment of lord high Admiral of the kingdom for life, in which important station he performed many great and signal services. Henry likewise bestowed upon him a vast extent of the lands, rested by him from the church, and at his demise named him in his will, one of his sixteen executors. The duke of Somerset, however, the young king's Uncle, disregarding this will, procured himself to be declared protector of the kingdom, and set on foot a number of projects for his own aggrandizement. Among the first, was an attempt to get his brother, Sir John Seymour, made lord high Admiral, in which he proved successful, the lord L'Isle, of necessity, agreeing to resign upon the condition of being created earl of Warwick, and made great Chamberlain. This happened in February 1547; and in the same year, serious insurrections having broken out in different districts of the kingdom, his Lordship was sent to quell that in Norfolk, under Robert Ket, a tanner, whose army consisted of upwards of ten thousand men. In the first engagement he defeated them with the loss of one thousand men, and was on the point of coming to a second, when he sent them a message, that "he was sorry to see so much courage expressed in so bad a cause, and that notwithstanding what was past, they might depend on the king's pardon, on delivering up their leaders;" to this message they replied that, "he was a nobleman of so much worth and generosity, that, if they might have this assurance from his own mouth, they were willing to submit." The Earl accordingly went among them, upon which they threw down their arms, and delivered up Robert Ket and his brother William, both of whom were executed. In the year following this event, Sir Thomas Seymour, having been attainted and executed for strange practices against his brother, and the protector now in the tower, Lord Warwick was once more appointed lord high Admiral, with very extensive powers. At this time so much was he in favour with the king and the lords of the council, that nothing of importance was transacted without

out his advice; to which circumstance may be attributed the release of the duke of Somerset from the tower, and his restoration to some degree of power and favour. This conduct much pleased the king, who, in order to cement strongly the bonds of friendship between these two great men, proposed a marriage between lord Warwick's eldest son and the Duke's daughter, which was solemnized in his Majesty's presence, on the 3rd of June, 1550. The following year, lord Warwick was constituted earl marshal of England, lord Warden of the marches, and duke of Northumberland. In the beginning of the year 1552, the duke of Somerset was tried, condemned, and executed, for a conspiracy against his life, whereupon he succeeded him as chancellor of Cambridge.

The duke of Northumberland had now reached the highest summit of dignity and power allowed to a subject by the constitution of England. Such indeed was his ascendancy over the young monarch, that he ruled him according to his pleasure.

Most of the great nobility were attached to his interests, and such as opposed him were so humbled and depressed, that he seemed to have every thing to hope, and nothing to fear. And this indeed, upon good grounds, while that king lived; but when he discerned his Majesty's health begin to decline, he found it necessary to consider, in what manner he might secure himself and family. He proposed and concluded a marriage between his fourth son lord Guilford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, which was celebrated about two months before the king's death. He had been for some time contriving that plan for the disposal of the kingdom, which he some time after carried into execution. In the Parliament, held shortly before the death of the king, he procured a considerable supply to be granted; and, in the preamble of the act, inserted a direct censure on the administration of the duke of Somerset. Then dissolving the Parliament, he applied himself to the king, and pointed out to him

the

the necessity of setting aside the claims of the princess Mary to the throne, on account of the dangers that might ensue to the Protestant establishment, from the religious principles she had embraced.

The young Monarch was easily prevailed upon to give countenance to this deviation from hereditary succession, being himself warmly zealous in the Protestant cause. But though this step was effected, there yet remained another difficulty. The next heir was the duchess of Suffolk, who might have sons; and it seemed, therefore, unjust to exclude them in favour of her daughter. It so happened, however, that the Duchess herself forwarded the plans of the Duke, by giving up her right to that lady, and with this renunciation the king was satisfied. Application was now made to the judges for their consent, which, after much hesitation, arising from their sense of the illegality of the measure, was ultimately obtained.

Upon the death of Edward, the duke was anxious to conceal the event for some time; but, finding that impracticable, he immediately carried his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane, to the Tower for greater security, and had her proclaimed Queen on the 10th July 1553. The council now wrote to the lady Mary, requiring her submission; but they were soon informed that, instead of complying, she had retired into the North, where many of the nobility, and vast numbers of the people, resorted to her standard. It was then determined to send forces to compel her acquiescence to the actual dynasty, and the command of these was to be confided to the duke of Suffolk. The queen, however, would not be prevailed upon to part with her father; and the council, therefore, earnestly urged the duke of Northumberland to go in person; but to this he was extremely unwilling, entertaining some well founded suspicions of their fidelity. However, he marched on the 14th of July, with an army of eight thousand men, and advanced as far as St. Edmund's-bury in Suffolk, where finding

his troops every day diminishing, and
from London, he retired back to Cambr
the meantime having got out of the
title of Mary, and proclaimed her queen
made known to the duke, he also had h
bridge, throwing up his cap, and exclaim
Mary." All this show of loyalty, how
to him, for no sooner was that pri
throne, than he was apprehended, tri
and was accordingly executed on Tow
August; having first meanly condescend
gion, under the hope of obtaining a pard
to favour.

Such was the end of one of the mo
England has seen in modern times. To
of his talents, considering the rank fro
the age in which he lived, would be m
integrity of his character will better a
deed it must be admitted, that his great
much overbalanced by his vices. He h
of whom Ambrose, and Dudley, beca
sons. Guilford lost his life, as well as h
the scaffold, for his father's ambition a
satisfy the vengeance of the bloody qu
pily of short duration, has fixed an in
English throne.*

Returning in a southern direction, t
hood of Uttoxeter, from which highly
esting objects had diverted us, we notice

CROXDEN,

Five miles from Uttoxeter. This par

* Biog. Brit. Plot. Hist. St

houses, and three hundred inhabitants. There is nothing remarkable here, besides the venerable ruins of its once extensive *Abbey*. Bertram de Verdon, in 1176, gave the Cistercian monks of Aulney in Normandy, a piece of ground, at Chotene or Chotene, to build an Abbey of their order. In three years this was removed to Croxden;* where all the family of the Verdons were afterwards buried, as was also the heart of King John.† The remains of this abbey are in a narrow valley, watered by a small rivulet, which supplied a mill formerly in the precincts. The west end of the church, the south wall transept, part of the cloister, the outer walls of the chapter house, and some parts of the offices, may still be traced. The whole, in a style of architecture corresponding with the date of its foundation;‡ the windows being lancet-shaped; and the capitals of the columns foliated. In the garden of one of the farm-houses is still preserved a stone cross, about three feet in length, ending in foliage at the points; and having a crucifix rudely sculptured on one side; and a Virgin, which is now scarcely distinguishable, on the other. It was found near the east end of the church; and though the sculpture, in most places, is almost obliterated, yet traces of gilding were observable, in one or two places, when it was first discovered. The permanency of this kind of stone gilding is truly

* Bp. Turner's Not. 498. Mag. Brit. 148, in Gough's Camden, II. 515.

† This singularly unfortunate, and it must be confessed, in many respects, much misrepresented king, *died* at *Swinshead Abbey*, in Lincolnshire; his *body* was interred at *Worcester*; his *bowels* in *Croxton Abbey church*, in Leicestershire, the abbot being his physician; and his *heart* here at *Croxden*. (See Nichol's Hist. of Leicestershire, Vol. II. p. 149, and Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p 515.) This was certainly making the most of the poor fallen Monarch! Perhaps the most precious portion of his relics would be the *hand* that signed *Magna Charta*. Croxden may be welcome to the *heart*, which reluctantly, perhaps never cheerfully, consented to the glorious deed.

‡ Dr. Richard Rawlinson engraved the foundation charter of this abbey in his possession. Dr. Rawlinson died in 1755.

truly astonishing. On a stone chimney-piece, in *Crosby-Hall, Crosby Square*, Bishopsgate St. London, now occupied by the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Holmes and Hall,* there are still visible considerable portions of gilding. The ignorant curiosity of the workmen demolished many parts of it; till their depredations were discovered, and prevented by the son of their employer. *Crosby Hall*, or *Crosby House*, was built by Sir John Crosbie, who was sheriff, in 1470. It is, therefore, not so old as Croxden abbey, by nearly three hundred years.

The parish Church, or *Chapel*, of Croxden, is a small building, whose style of architecture indicates its age to be coeval with the foundation of the abbey. It is valued at 12*l.* in the King's books; and its patron is the earl of Macclesfield, to whom the estate belongs. The abbey, at the rapacious Dissolution, was valued at 90*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*† per annum. It is said, that Cromwell, the hypocrite, destroyed this abbey. Several coffins, having no inscriptions, have been dug up here.

Near this place are two hamlets, named *Upper* and *Lower Tean*, both in the parish of *Checkley*, already noticed. Between these two hamlets is a spring of a somewhat singular character. It is denominated *The Well in the Wall*, as it rises under a rock. It is said, but with what truth, may fairly be disputed, that this "unaccountable spring throws out, all the year round, except in July and August, small bones, of different sorts, like those of sparrows, or small chickens."‡ *Tean* has an extensive rope manufactory.

CARESWELL,

* The name of this latter gentleman it becomes the writer of this never to repeat, or to write, but with a feeling of the most sincere and ardent respect and esteem.

† According to Dugdale. Speed says, 103*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

‡ England's Gazetteer, 2nd Ed. 1778. Vol. II. art. Tean.

CARESWELL,

Or, as it is sometimes written *Caverswell*, is a parish three miles west of Cheadle, containing about 150 houses, and 800 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Towards the latter end of the reign of Edward II. Sir William de Careswell, built a large and uncommonly strong stone *Castle*, at this place, and surrounded it by extensive ponds, and a deep mote, with a draw-bridge. The heads of the ponds had square turrets, for farther defence of the place. It was, for a long time, the chief seat of the ancient and noble family of the Vanes, now extinct. The old Magna Britannia gives the following account of this castle: "Careswell, or Caverswell, was, 20 Conq. held of Robert de Stafford, by Ernulph de Hesding, but hath long been the lordship of a family of that name, antient and gentile, descended probably from him; for, in the reign of Richard the First, one Thomas de Careswell, knight, whose grandson, William de Careswell, erected a goodly castle in this place; the pools, dams, and houses of office, being all masonry. His posterity enjoyed it till the 19th of Edward the Third, when, by the heir-general, it passed from the Careswells to the Montgomeries, and from them by the Giffords and Ports, to the family of Hastings, earls of Huntingdon, who were owners of it in the last century, [the 17th,] and, as we suppose, are still. The castle, in the beginning of that century, was in reasonable good repair; but was suffered to run into decay (if not ruinated on purpose) by one Brown, the farmer of the lands about it, lest his lord should be at any time in the mind to live there, and take the demesne from him. It hath been since sold to Matthew Cradock, Esq. in whose posterity it was in 1655, but is since come to Captain Packer."* This Matthew Cradock was the son of George Cradock of Stafford, a wool-merchant, who was clerk of the

* Magna Brit. *in loco.*

assize of this circuit.* He built a good house on the part of the site of the castle. Of this House Plot,† and Mr. Grose have both given engraved views. It was after this place had passed out of the hands of the Cradocks, that it became the property of William Viscount Vane, of Ireland, who possessed it in right of his mother, the daughter and coheir of Sir William Jolliffe, knt. who married Mary, daughter of Ferdinando, the sixth earl of Huntingdon.‡ It is now the property of the Hon. Booth Grey, brother of the earl of Stamford. Leland § calls it "the castel or prati pile of *Cauerwell.*"

In *Careswell Church* is a monument, erected to the memory of William de Careswell, the builder of the castle. It bears the following inscription:

"Willielmus de Careswellis:"

This is at the head. Surrounding it is this distich:

"Castri structor eram, domibus, fossisq; cemento.
"Vivis dans operam, nunc claudor in hoc monumento."

Anglice:

"I built this Castle, with its rampiers round,
"For the use of th' living, who am under ground."

According to Erdeswicke, the following lines were subsequently written on this monument:

"William of Careswell, her lye I,
"That built this castle, and pooles hereby.
"William of Careswell here thou mayest lye;
"But thy castle is down, and thy pooles are dry."‖

It has been thought, that this latter portion of the stanza was written to excite the attention of the owner of the castle to

* Holland's Camden. Degge MS. N. on Plot, p. 448. Erdeswicke, p. 86. *apud* Gough's Camd. II. 507.

† Nat. Hist. Staff. Pl. XXXVII.

‡ Sir E. Brydges's Collins's Peerage, Vol. VI. p. 660. § It. VII. 36.

‖ Mag. Brit. V. p. 29.

to its ruinous state, and to induce him to notice the rapacious conduct of his tenant Brown. The former portion, it will be observed, is an imperfect translation of the original Latin epitaph.

To the east, a little beyond *Cheadle*, about three miles, is the parish of

ALVETON,

Sometimes called *Alton*. It contains about 160 houses, and 800 inhabitants.

The church is a vicarage, whose patron is R. Williamson, Esq. The village is a pleasant and agreeable place; but its chief ornament consists of the ruins of a *Castle*, which in the reign of Henry II. belonged to Bertram de Verdon; from whom it devolved, with other estates,* to the Furnivalls, afterwards to the Nevills, and from them to the Talbots. It now belongs to the earl of Shrewsbury. It was destroyed by that religious Vandal, Oliver Cromwell. The present remains consist of fragments of the outer wall, of considerable thickness, round a small court. These fragments stand on the natural perpendicular rock,† towards the small river *Churnet*. The ground to the water's edge descends with a very steep declivity. Below is a small mill to draw iron wire, and a little further down the river there is a cotton mill. The land opposite the castle is equal in height with the *Castle Hill;* and not more than 100 yards distant.‡ The valley here has every appearance, like many others in this neighbourhood, and various parts of Derbyshire, of being made by some violent convulsion of the earth: probably by the great deluge of the Scripture. The true date of the foundation of Alveton Castle cannot now be ascertained;

* The manor belonging to this family contained no less than ten, some say fifteen, villages.

† MS. *penes me.* ‡ MS. Ubi supra.

but it is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest. Dr. Plot* says, that "quickly after the beginning of Edward II. *Alneton Castle* seems to have been built, by Theobald de Verdun, as may pretty plainly be collected from the *Annals of Croxden*." The prodigious thickness of the walls shew it to have been a most magnificent and stately edifice. There is a view of these ruins, as they appeared in 1769, in the Description of England and Wales.†

Bradley is a parish, a little to the north-west of Cheadle. There is a chapel here, which is a curacy. There are not more than twenty houses, nor than eighty or ninety inhabitants.

Draycott is a parish in the same neighbourhood, containing about ninety houses, and 500 inhabitants. The church living is a rectory, valued, in the king's books, at 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the church-yard there is one of those pyramidal stones which the Danes are said to have set up as funeral monuments of their most remarkable men. This method of erecting some *memento* of those who in their lives have been dear to us is very pleasing; and might, if carried to a greater extent, and not confined to warriors and heroes, have a good moral effect. ‡

Hales Hall, a little to the north-east of *Cheadle*, is the seat of N. Kirkman, Esq. It was built by the grand-daughter of Sir Matthew Hale, and was so named in honour of his memory.

Rocester parish, four miles from Uttoxeter, contains about 170 houses, and 900 inhabitants. At this place there was formerly an *Abbey*, for black canons, founded and endowed by Richard Bacoun, in 1146; and at the dissolution was valued at 100*l.*

* P. 448. † Vol. VIII. p. 221.

‡ See Mr. Godwin's last singular, but withal pleasing, little work, *An Essay on Sepulchres*. A book though many times less, is one hundred times better, than his *Political Justice*, now happily forgotten, with the system it was intended to have introduced.

100*l.* per annum.* This monastery of regular canons was of the order of St Augustine, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin. Baceun was nephew to Ranulph, earl of Chester. He granted the Abbey to R. Trentham; and these possessions were confirmed by Henry III. in the thirteenth year of his reign. At the suppression it had nine religious houses attached to it.†

There are now no remains whatever of this monastery. ‡

The church is a small modern structure, standing in the middle of a field, in which there is a tall slender shaft of a cross, having the edges rounded, yet not itself perfectly cylindrical. Fret-work runs up each side of it. In an out-house, nearly adjoining, there is a tapering stone ornamented with something like a cross, with tri-foliated ends. It is about three feet in length. To what these remains belonged cannot now be exactly ascertained; and having no inscriptions, nor peculiarity of sculpture, do not give any information of their age or former appropriation.

In the church there are several monuments of the Stafford family. § There is a very extensive cotton manufactory here, belonging to Mr. Arkwright.

At no great distance from this place, yet not in this hundred, is a small place, called *Fald*, or *Fauld*, which we notice only

* Bp. Tanner Not. p. 496. Dugdale says 100*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and Speed upwards of 111*l.*

† Speed mentions only eight "Houses of Religion," in the whole county (viz.) "Leichfield, Stafford, De la Crosse, Croxden, Trentham, Burton, Tamworth, and Wouler-hampton. These votaries," he adds, "abusing their founders true pieties, and heaping vp riches with disdaine of the Laieties, laid themselves open as markes to be shot at; whom the hand of the skilfull soon hit and quite pierced, vnder the aime of king Henry the eighth, who with such Revenewes in most places releeved the poore and the orphane, with schooles and maintenance for the training vp of youth: a work, no doubt more acceptable to God, and of more charitable vse to the land." *Theatre of Great Britain.* Book I. chap. 36, fol. 69.

‡ MS. *penes me.* § Mag. Brit. p. 108. Gough's Camd. II. p. 517.

for the sake of mentioning the celebrated author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, who, according to Dr. Plot,* was born here. That writer's words are: "Robert Burton† is generally believed, by the inhabitants thereabout, to be born at *Fald* in this county, where I was shewn the very house, (as they say) of his nativity. And William Burton, in the selvedge of his picture, before his description of Leicestershire, owns himself of *Fald* in this county, though Anthony à Wood says, they were born at *Lindley* in the county of Leicester.‡" *Fald*, is a pleasant village, but very small; it is very near *Tutbury*, already described, and ought to have been mentioned sooner in this work.

Bramshall is a small parish near Uttoxeter, containing between thirty and forty houses and 200 inhabitants. It is a rectory, under the patronage of lord Willoughby de Broke, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* §

Proceeding from hence, in a northern direction, along the borders of Derbyshire, we again pass *Rocester*, just mentioned, and reach *Denston*, a small hamlet, in the parish of *Alveton*, containing about 200 inhabitants; having also passed *Creighton*, another hamlet, about the same size. From *Denston* we proceed to *Prestwood*, a small hamlet; and from thence to *Ellaston*, six miles from *Uttoxeter*, containing seventy houses, and 300 inhabitants. The living here is a vicarage, whose patrons are *W. D. Bromley*, and *D. Davenport*, Esqrs.

Crossing the country, in a south-west direction, passing *Alveton*, *Bradley*, *Croxden*, *Cheadle*, and *Checkley*, we arrive at the parish of *Leigh*, containing nearly 200 houses, and 850 inhabitants. It is a rectory under the patronage of *lord Bagot*. Mr. Palmer, the rector of this place, planted an apple-tree here, from

* P. 276.

† Mr. Gough, Additions to Camden, Vol. II. p. 305, calls him *Thomas Burton*.

‡ Vide "BEAUTIES," Vol. IX. in Leicestershire.

§ Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary.

from which, according to Dr. Plot,* he lived to gather 46 strikes of apples in one year.

DILLORN

Is now, under the judicious management of John Holliday, Esq. as pleasant and agreeable a place as most others in the county. We have already glanced at the extensive improvements and plantations of this public-spirited gentleman. Since the agricultural survey, and the reprinting of those reports in 1808, still further improvements have been made; and the *Moorlands* altogether, under the direction of a few more such laborious and indefatigable landed proprietors as Mr. Holliday, would shortly exhibit an appearance of comfort and fertility to which a great portion of these districts are at present strangers.

The church is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Coventry and Lichfield. It has an octangular steeple.

Kingsley is a parish, containing 140 houses and 700 inhabitants; it is a rectory of considerable value, being rated in the king's books at 16*l.* 15*s.* patron S. Hill, Esq. This part of the country has of late years been greatly improved. Many thousand acres about *Morredge*, *Ipstones*, and *Dillorn*, which a few years ago were barren and dreary wastes, have now been enclosed and cultivated. The plantations, principally by Mr. Holliday, of *Dillorn*, *Kingsley*, and *Oakmoor*, are of a very great extent. *Dillorn-woods* alone form a chain of three or four miles in length, consisting of tall straight oaks and ash, in general so well filled up with underwood, as to be cut in gradual falls, at seven years' growth. Eighty-four acres of wood will admit of twelve acres being cut annually; and will produce, when sold to the potteries for crates, seventeen shillings

* Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 225. and MS. n. Degge, as cited by Gough.

shillings per acre per annum, for the underwood only; while the unplanted bleak hills are not worth more than three or four shillings per acre.* It is neither irrelevant nor uninteresting to pursue these observations on the cultivation of the Moorlands. Mr. Holliday has described it in a pleasing manner.† "The east-side of *Dillorn-heath*," he observes, "was cultivated with potatoes, after the heath and gorse had rotted, and been mixt with lime and compost. The crop of potatoes was so abundant as to admit of many loaded waggons being sent in the winter into the vicinity of the pottery, about six miles from Dillorn. The quantity was not only immense, but the quality in so high repute, as to produce about two-pence a bushel above the common market price. In this part of the Moorlands the potatoe-harvest is of great consideration, and the 30,000 artificers and yeomanry eat very little wheaten-bread. Give a cottager in the Moorlands, with a wife and ten or twelve children, a cow and a rood or two of potatoe-ground, and you make him a happy man." This observation was made in 1792. The destructive nature, and expensive operations, of war and its depopulating effects, have rendered the remark somewhat inaccurate, or too strong. Fewer children or more cows and potatoe-ground, even in the present still farther improved state of the Moorlands, are now, we fear, essential to the happiness of these cottagers; admitting happiness, agreeably to the remark of Pope, to

> Lie in three words: Health, Peace, and Competence.

Yet the poor inhabitants of these parts are certainly not more wretched than others: nor perhaps is this term wretchedness applicable to any of the industrious classes of Englishmen, either here or elsewhere; and there is, most assuredly, not a little of pleasing truth in the further statement of Mr. Holliday,

* Note in Pitt, 139.

† Transactions of the Society of Arts, Vol. X. p. 21. *et seq.*

Holliday, who proceeds to say, concerning this supposed happy cottager, with a wife, ten or twelve children, a cow and two rood of potatoe-ground, that he goes to his daily labour, earns money to purchase clothing,* &c. for his large family; the younger children collect the dung and soil from the public roads, for the improvement of the potatoe-ground, and the industrious dame, with her stouter children, keep the ground clean, and attend to get in the potatoe harvest, the chief support of their family, about nine months in the year.

In these Moorland parts of Staffordshire, it has been stated how comfortably many thousands of poor people live by the wholesome addition of potatoes to their ordinary food. But how striking is the contrast in some public institutions in or near London! For instance, the children belonging to Christ's hospital in London and Hertford amount to about 1000. The allowance of wheaten bread is a pound each day to each child, and consequently the consumption, by the children only, is 7000 pounds weight of bread weekly. This royal hospital (well regulated in many respects) was founded by Edward the sixth. Potatoes were not then of the growth of this country; and,

* Dr. Withering, whose botanical labours and many private virtues the friends of Science will long remember, remarks, that "the wages of these day-labourers are certainly very inadequate to the price of provisions; and hence arises, in a great measure, the enormous increase of the poor's-rates." "A man and his wife and five children, living chiefly upon bread, as these people do, will consume one bushel of wheat per week; the man gains from six shillings to nine shillings per week, and his bread costs eight shillings or more, when such is the price of wheat. I know the necessity of working people, whose nourishment chiefly depends upon bread, having the best kind of bread, such as affords the most nutrition. Nothing is got by the higher wages he may sometimes earn at piece-work; the man soon wears himself out by extra exertions, and his family lose his support the sooner. A day-labourer at fifty begins to be an old man; no other proof is wanting." This benevolent writer afterwards remarks, "that a labourer should earn weekly to the amount of a bushel and a half of wheat." These observations were made at a time when wheat was considered at a very high price; and when wages were lower than at present. Wheat is now (1813) much higher.

and, by some fatality or strange inattention, this very cheap and wholesome vegetable* has never, nor has any other fresh vegetable, been received within the walls of the hospital for the use of the children. Mr. Holliday then suggests that "one hundred weight of potatoes should be used with every like weight of wheat or other grain."

In the neighbourhood of this district, on the banks of the *Dove*, is the ancient manor of *Barrisford*, or *Barriford*, † from which place sprang the family of the present lord Tyrone, marquis of Waterford in Ireland. This family flourished for many centuries, first in this county, and subsequently in those of Warwick and Leicester. That branch of the family, which spring more immediately from this place, spread into the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Kent, Lincoln, and the city of London. A branch of the Kentish line removed into Ireland, and was advanced to the honourable degree of baronet of that kingdom, in the person of Sir Tristram *Beresford*, and to those of baron, viscount, and earl, in his great grandson, Sir Marcus Beresford, earl of Tyrone. John de Beresford was seised of the manor of Beresford, Oct. 14th. 1087, and therein was succeeded by his son, Hugh. Aden Beresford was lord of this place in the 8, 16, and 17, Edward II. and his son.

In 1411 John Beresford, of this place, gave his son Aden all his estate in the parish of Astonfield, to which this place belongs, together with other estates and lands in the county. They were granted in the reign of Edward IV. to John, lord Audley, in trust. They were afterwards released; and in process of time came to be possessed by Sir George Cotton, Knt. whose son, Charles, is particularly mentioned by lord Clarendon,

* The reader will find abundant information respecting the wholesomeness and general use of potatoes, in Wakefield's "*Account of Ireland*," just published, in two very large 4to. vols. This is one of the most valuable statistical books ever published concerning that interesting country.

† In former times, this was called *Bercford*. Col. Peer. by Sir E. Brydges, VIII. 74.

Clarendon,* a gentleman born to a competent fortune, and so qualified in his person and education, that for many years he continued the greatest ornament of the town, in the esteem of those who had been best bred. Though a person of exquisite parts and amiable manners, "some unhappy suits in law, and waste of his fortune in those suits," made some impressions on his mind; and which, being overpowered by domestic afflictions, and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reverenced than his youth had been; and gave his best friends cause to have wished, that he had not lived so long.†

This unfortunate gentleman was the father of *Charles Cotton*, the poet, who was born at Beresford, on the 28th of April, 1630.‡ He received his education at Cambridge university, and was esteemed one of its greatest ornaments.§ On the completion of his education he travelled into foreign countries;‖ but the greatest part of his life was spent at the family seat at Beresford. In 1656, he married Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knt. By the death of his father, in 1658, he came possessed of the family estate, which the embarrassments of his father had much encumbered. In 1663 he translated the "Moral Philosophy of the Stoics," of M. de Vaix, president of the Parliament of Provence. Two years afterwards he translated from the French the Horace of Corneille. In 1670, the year before this was printed, he published, in folio, a translation of the "History of the Life of the Duke d'Espernon." About this time his affairs became much embarrassed, and he received

* Continuation of the life of lord Clarendon, Vol. III. p. 32, 8vo. ed. 1759.

† "Continuation," &c. *ubi supra*.

‡ Life of Charles Cotton, Esq. prefixed to the second part of Sir John Hawkins's ed. of Walton's Complete Angler.

§ Granger's Biographical History of England, Vol. IV.

‖ Biographia Dramatica.

ceived a captain's commission in the army, upon which he went over into Ireland, which gave occasion to a burlesque poem, intituled a "Voyage to Ireland." In this poem he notices that at Chester the mayor was particularly struck on his coming out of church, with the richness of his garb, and particularly with a gold belt that he then wore. The mayor invited him to supper; and treated him with great hospitality. Mr. Cotton afterwards published many other works, both original, and translations from the French; but his most celebrated work is the "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie;" a mock poem, on the first and fourth books of Virgil's Æneis, in English burlesque. The 15th edition of this poem was published in 1771, the first having been printed in 1678. The work, with considerable merit, possesses no small portion of the common alloy of the times: it is very indecent and indelicate. He also published a little work, which has likewise passed through several editions, called "Burlesque upon Burlesque; or the Scoffer Scoffed; being some of Lucan's Dialogues newly put into English Fustian." They partake of the same merit, and the same licentious blemishes, as his other poems.

His first wife being deceased, he married the countess dowager of Ardglas, who was possessed of a jointure of fifteen hundred pounds a year. He afterwards became acquainted with the ingenious and excellent Isaac Walton, whom he called his father: Cotton possessed a similar rage to this gentleman, for angling. The situation of his house, which he himself says, was "upon the margin of one of the finest rivers, for trout and grayling, in England," * was remarkably well situated for the exercise of his favourite diversion.

Near this place he built a small fishing-house dedicated to Anglers. Over the door of this little edifice, the initials of his own name, and Isaac Walton's, were placed together in a

* Complete Angler, part II. p. 7.

cypher. This building is still standing. It is thus described in the Notes of the Complete Angler :* "It is of stone, and the room in the inside a cube of about fifteen feet: it is paved with black and white marble. In the middle is a square black marble table, supported by two stone feet. The room is wainscotted with curious mouldings, that divide the pannels up to the celling: in the larger pannels are represented in painting some of the most pleasant of the adjacent fences, with persons fishing; and in the smaller the various sorts of tackle and implements used in angling. In the farther corner, on the left, is a fire-place, with a chimney;† and on the right, a large beaufet, with folding-doors, whereon are the portraits of Mr. Cotton, with a boy servant, and Walton, in the dress of the time: underneath is a cupboard, on the door whereof are the figures of a trout, and also of a grayling, which are well pourtrayed."‡ It was erected in 1674; but having been little cared taken of, especially since the time when the description just given of it was made, it has fallen almost into ruin. The cypher, however, was visible when lately visited by the well-known and amiable Rev. John Evans, of Islington.§ The inscription, "half filled with moss, was almost obliterated. I clambered," says Mr. Evans, "in through the window with difficulty; but of the interior decorations, alas! no traces were to be found." The person, who accompanied Mr. Evans as a guide, informed him, that the "*little building*," as he termed it, was, in his remembrance, enriched with the rural decorations just mentioned, and that persons were in the habit of visiting it from a considerable distance, even from Scotland. At present

* Ed. 1784, p. 21.

† A fire-place, *without* a chimney, would but ill accord with our English ideas of comfort.

‡ There are two Views of this little building in Sir John Hawkins's edition of Walton's Angler; and a more correct one in the new edition of this interesting work, lately published by Mr. Bagster.

§ Juvenile Tourist, third Ed. (1810,) p. 218.

sent the walls and roof, and those in a shattered state, only remain.

The second part of Walton's Angler, containing "Instructions how to angle for a Trout or a Grayling, in a clear stream," was written by Mr. Cotton. It is now uniformly printed as part of Walton's book, to which it forms "a judicious supplement."

Mr. Cotton published his "Wonders of the Peak," a poem, in 1681; and in 1685, his admirable translation of Montaigne's Essays, dedicated to George Saville, marquis of Halifax, who expressed himself in very strong terms of approbation, respecting the honour which Mr. Cotton did him.* Besides these works, he translated "Memoirs of the Sieur de Pontis," which his son, Mr. Beresford Cotton, published in 1694.

Mr. Cotton was a man of considerable learning, of amiable and agreeable manners; but thoughtless and imprudent in his conduct; so that he was often in debt, and "harrassed with duns, attornies, and bailiffs,"† a condition of life but ill suited to literary pursuits; though from numerous examples, perhaps as little hurtful to the exercise of poetical talents as any others. Indeed, many of our bards have acted, as if they thought to be dunned and dinnerless, are circumstances essential to their fame as poets. Hence many persons, with weaker temptations, cooler passions, fewer opportunities, or more constitutional virtues, have censured the whole Parnassian race; whilst others, admiring the brilliancy of genius, and reflecting on the native weakness of human nature, have been disposed to draw the veil of charity over the errors, nay the vices, of a poet, whose labours have amused and delighted, more than their extravagancies have disgusted them. Such are the privileges of the sons of the muses: we, poor prose writers, must not expect such allowances.

In the second canto of Mr. Cotton's *Voyage to Ireland*, forming

* Cibber's Lives of the poets, Vol. III. p. 303, 304.

† Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng. Vol. IV. p. 51.

ing part of the account which he gives of his conversation with the mayor of Chester, he writes thus:

"I answer'd, my country was fam'd *Staffordshire*,
"That in deeds, bills, and bonds, I was ever writ squire;
"That of lands, I had both sorts, some good and some evil,
"But that a great part on't was pawn'd to the Devil."

And in his Epistle to Sir Clifford Clifton, speaking of himself, are the following lines:

"He always wants money, which makes him want ease;
"And he's always besieged, tho' himself of the peace,
"By an army of duns, who batter with scandals,
"And are foemen more fierce than the Goths or the Vandals."

He is said to have died in 1687, somewhere in the parish of St. James's, Westminster; and that he died insolvent. His son *Beresford*, already mentioned, had a company given him in a regiment of foot, raised by the earl of Derby, for the service of king William; and one of his daughters, Olivia, was married to Dr. George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury,* well known for his various excellent works of piety and devotion, though for none, perhaps, more so, than for his imperfect and inaccurate translation of Thomas à Kempis's *De Imitatione Christi*.

Beresford Hall, which stands on an eminence, was very lately inhabited by a maiden lady. It is in a ruinous state; and the adjoining garden is altogether suffered to grow wild and desolate.

Dove-dale, which forms one of the most beautiful and pleasing prospects in England, in fact belongs to *Derbyshire*; and is usually described with that county;† but it shall be alluded to hereafter, before we finally leave the *Moorlands*.

Mill-dale is a long, narrow, but deep glen, near *Alstonfield*. The sides consist of over-hanging precipices of limestone,

* Biographia Brit. from his Life by Hawkins.

† Beauties, Vol. III. See also before p. 733 of this volume.

estimated to be from 100 to 150 yards of perpendicular elevation, and so steep that they can be clambered up but in very few places. The width of this glen, vale, or dale, at the top, scarcely exceeds the depth of its sides: it seems formed by the bursting or breaking of the hill,* which composes its sides, occasioned by a want of solidity in its bearing.

Church Mayfield, between *Rocester* and *Oakover*, on the *Dove*, is a parish only two miles from *Ashborne*, Derbyshire. It contains 120 houses, and about 650 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage. There is nothing remarkable here, except the two barrows or tumuli, one called *Rowlow*: roman coins have been found in an urn at that in *Dale-Close*, between this latter place and *Oakover*.

Stanton, in the parish of *Ellaston*, is a township, a few miles from *Ashborne*. It is a small place containing not more, perhaps, than four hundred inhabitants. It is remarkable only for having given birth to *Gilbert Sheldon*,† Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born, Anno 1598. Dr. Plot‡ says that "going to visit the house of his nativity, in the very room where he was said to have drawn his first breath, he found the following iambics:

"Sheldonus *ille* præsulum *primus Pater*,
Hos *inter ortus aspicit lucem* Lares,
O ter beatam Stantonis *villæ casam!*
Cui cunita possint invidere Marmora."

These lines, it seems, were left there by the right Rev. father in God, Dr. John Hacket, lord bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who, out of his extraordinary devotion to this great prelate, had purposely made a journey thither not many years before, to visit the place of his birth, "where, after he had given God thanks for the great blessings he had afforded the world in that place, he sate him down and wrote these verses." This prelate

* Pitt's Agr. Survey, p. 273.

† By mistake, we mentioned the name of this Abp. as having been born at *Stanton Prior*, in *Somersetshire*. Vide ante, p. 630.

‡ Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 273.

prelate certainly left behind him a very high character for piety and benevolence; and he, in most respects, deserved it; but how to reconcile the character for moderation which has been usually given to him does not so obviously appear. When the king would have granted toleration to the non-conformists in general, he interposed to prevent it; and in fact to procure a rigid enforcement of the *Corporation act*, a law that does not add to the liberal character for which our happy constitution has long been deservedly famed. Whether Charles was willing to reconcile himself to the Presbyterians, who constituted a powerful body in the nation, or the duke of Buckingham, who had then great influence in the council, resolved to forward a step which he knew would be disagreeable to the duke of Osmond, whom he hated, uncommon favour was now shewn to that sect, which had been so much, and so unjustly, depressed since the Reformation. They appeared more openly, and even ventured to assemble at their religious worship. Sir Orlando Bridgeman sent for two of their ministers, and consulted them about means for comprehending them in the body of the English church, as well as for procuring an indulgence for Independents and other non-conformists. These two ministers, having conferred with a like number of the English church, after several meetings, and various disputes, agreed, that with respect to ordination, all non-conformists, already ordained, might be admitted into the ministry of the church, by virtue of this form: "Take thou the legal authority to preach the word of God, and administer the holy sacraments in any congregation in England, where thou shalt be lawfully appointed thereto." They likewise agreed, that ceremonies should be left indifferent: that the liturgy should be altered, that those who could not be comprehended, should be indulged; and that, for the security of the government, the names of the teachers, and all the members of the congregations, should be registered. The lord chief justice Hales undertook to draw up a bill for this purpose, and the keeper of

reat Seal, promised to support it in Parliament with his whole interest.

These things coming to the knowledge of *Sheldon*, the Archbishop, he immediately addressed a circular letter to all his suffrages, enjoining them to make an exact inquiry, touching all the conventicles that were held within their respective dioceses. Having received all the information he could procure on the subject, he exaggerated every circumstance to the king; and obtained from his easy disposition, a proclamation, ordering the laws against non-conforming ministers to be put in execution.* This was for a short time somewhat rigidly enforced, though it would seem rather against the king's secret wish; whose policy he clearly enough saw dictated a wiser and more liberal course.

In this business certainly Sheldon does not appear to have acted with that prudence and moderation, which so eminently distinguished his conduct on other occasions. His munificence in expending the enormous sum of 15,000*l.* for building the theatre at Oxford, besides 2000*l.* for the purchase of lands for its perpetual repairs, will ever entitle him to the esteem and regard of the learned world. In this structure, which was erected in 1669, is an admirable full length portrait of its worthy and liberal founder. It appeared, by his private accounts, that in fourteen years he had bestowed 60,000*l.* in public and private charities.

He was expelled the University of Oxford, along with many other learned and excellent men, during the usurpation of the infamous Oliver;† but the particulars of this prelate's life are already sufficiently known. He died, Anno Domini 1677.

Alstonfield.

* Hist. Rel. III. 461.

† Sir E. Brydges, in his enlarged and much improved edition of Collins's Peerage, alludes to this circumstance, in a note, Vol. III. p. 137, which he has confessedly "borrowed from Dr. Whitaker" This is noticed here, merely to point out a singular oversight of Sir Egerton's. The character of the countess

Alstonfield. In this parish rises the small river *Dove*, so much admired for its fish, and pleasant banks. It was near this place that Cotton, of whom we have just spoken at some length, took so much pleasure in fishing, and here he wrote the following lines:

"O my beloved Nymph! fair *Dove*,
Princess of rivers! how I love
Upon thy flow'ry banks to lie,
And view thy silver stream
When gilded by a summer's beam.
And in all that wanton fry
Playing at liberty,
And with my angle upon them,
The all of treachery,
I ever learned to practise, and to try."*

Near this place, and at a still smaller distance from *Alveton*, already mentioned, upon an elevated situation, there were, in Plot's time, the remains of a fortress similar to the one near *Maer*,† only much larger, which the people used to call *Beneb-bury*. It is described to have been of an irregular figure, encompassed with a double trench; and in some places with a treble one, according as the natural situation of the place seems to have required, particularly on the north-west and north-east sides, all the rest being naturally inaccessible: the whole including about one hundred acres, which, adds Dr. Plot, "I have no doubt had been made by Ceolred king of Mercia, the successor of Kenrid, when he was invaded, (like manner as Kenrid by Osrid,) in the seventh year of his reign,

tess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, which this industrious editor has very properly added from Whitaker to Collins, is repeated *verbatim*. Compare Vol. III, *ut sup.* and Vol. VI. p. 533. This repetition occupies nearly three pages, Sir E. B. will excuse this well-meant intimation. The general excellence of his work may well enough allow a few mistakes; but such as this will doubtless be corrected.

* Cotton's Poems, p. 136. † Vide ante, p. 996.

by the potent *Ina*, king of the West Saxons, in the year of Christ 716. *Cujus anno septimo* Ina *Rex* West Saxie, *magno Exercitu congregato contra* Eum *apud* Bonebury *strenue pralivat*, i. e. in the seventh year of Ceolred's reign, Ina king of the West Saxons, having raised a great army, fought him stoutly at Bonebury, says the abbot of Jourvall:* when yet Ceolred (by the advantage of his strong fortification) so warmly received him, that he was glad to withdraw upon equal terms, neither having much reason to brag of victory."† Nothing of this once extensive fortress now remains; nor, we believe, is the name of Bonebury now remembered.

Wotton-under-Weever-hill is a small township, where there is a high paved way, which Dr. Plot took for a *via vicinalis*,‡ Camden observes that the people in this neighbourhood describe the climate of these Moorland districts, by the following distich:

"Wotton under Weever
Where God came never."

And, it is also remarked that these people have noticed that the west wind always brings rain, but the east and south, which in other places are rainy winds, make fair weather, unless the wind veers from the west to the south,§ and this they ascribe to its nearness to the Irish channel.

On *Ecton Hill*, near *Warslaw*, upon the estate of his grace the duke of Devonshire, there are remarkably fine mines for lead and copper, particularly the latter. That part of the hill in which the mine is situated is of a conical form, and its perpendicular

* Brompton's Chronicon, *apud Regno Mericorum.*

† Plot. Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 410.

‡ Ib. 408, *et ante* p. 923. Mr. Gough, who was our authority, in the former mention of this place, has misled us. He probably mistook it for *Walton.*

§ Camd. Brit. in Staff. Mr. Pitt, Agricul. Sur. p. 6, has copied this observation from Camden; but in a note on the same page, Mr. Sneyd adds, that "from a series of observations, taken here these twenty years, it is proved that most rain has come from the south-west."

pendicular height to the east is about seven hundred feet, the diameter of its base, from the *Manifold* westward, is about half a mile. The upper strata of mould, is on limestone, about fifteen or sixteen inches thick, producing very fine herbage for sheep and other cattle. In those parts where the declivity will admit of plowing very fine wheat, barley, and oats, are occasionally cultivated, to great advantage. This mine was known before Plot's time. He informs us that it was worked several years by lord Devonshire himself, Sir Richard Fleetwood, and some Dutchmen; but they had all left it off, before he came into the country as not worth their while.* Between eighty and ninety years ago, this mine was again discovered by a Cornish miner who, passing over the hill, found a bit of ore, annexed to some fine spar, to which that metal usually adheres. On viewing the situation and height of the hill, he concluded that it might contain vast quantities of copper ore, and that no place could be more convenient for working it. He, therefore, communicated his discovery and his sentiments to some adventurers at Ashborne, who approved of the project, and applied to the grandfather of the duke of Devonshire, we believe the grandfather of the present duke, for a lease to search for copper in that hill. Upwards of 13,000*l.* were expended before any returns were made, when several of the adventurers, despairing of success, sold their shares at a considerable loss. The second adventurers were more fortunate; for after sinking a shaft of about two hundred yards deep, and driving in an entrance, or adit, as the miners term the opening to such pits, they found immense quantities of copper ore, which continued to increase the lower they descended; by which means, at the termination of the lease, they had acquired very considerable fortunes; and it then fell into the hands of the present duke's father. At the time Mr. Gough published the second edition of his Camden in 1789, it cleared annually between 8 and, 10,000*l.* and, as he observes, might produce

 double.

* Plot, 165. in Gough's Camd. II. 515.]

double.* Some hundreds of persons, men, women, and children, are annually employed.

In descending to view this extensive mine, we enter at the base of the hill, by the river, and proceed almost four hundred yards in a direct line. About sixty yards from the entrance, it is nearly five feet high, walled on each side with masonry. Beyond this the height of this adit varies, and in some places rises to six feet. At the centre there is a spacious timber lodgement, for landing and receiving the ore from below. After it is drawn up to this lodgement, it is conveyed through the adit on four-wheel carriages, each containing about a ton and a half. These vehicles have brass wheels, which run along the passage in grooves, with great facility, by boys of twelve or fourteen years of age. Over this lodgement, there is a large cavity, at least two hundred and fifty yards high, by the sides of which there is a passage to the summit. Thus far it is easy to pass, with the assistance of lights; but below there is such a horrid gloom, rattling of carriages, noise of workmen boring the rocks, and blasting the more obdurate and impenetrable strata, under the very feet of the beholder, while from this apparently frightful gulph the distant and hollow voices and murmurings of labourers, that if Milton had wished for a place, from which to have drawn his picture of Pandemonium, he could not better have described it than by a representation of this stupendous mine, and its gloomy apparatus.

From the platform, the descent is nearly two hundred yards through different lodgments, by ladders, steps, and cross-pieces of timber, let into the rock. In passing down, the constant blasting of the rocks, making a noise much louder than the loudest thunder, which in some parts of the Moorlands among the rocks is awfully tremendous, seems to agitate the whole mountain. When at the bottom, strangers take shelter in a niche, as the miners generally give a salute of half a dozen blasts,

* Additions to Camden, Vol. II. p. 515.

blasts, in quick succession, by way of welcome to these horrid mansions. The monstrous cavern above, the glimmering light of candles, and the suffocating smell of sulphur, all conspire to increase the stranger's surprise, heighten his apprehensions; and call up those ideas, which enthusiasts labour to impress upon the minds of the ignorant, respecting the sulphur and the smoke of the bottomless pit:

"For he, who standing on the brink of hell,
Can carry it so unconcerned and well
As to betray no fear, is certainly
A better Christian, or a worse, than I."

COTTON.

The description which this same poet gives of the noise made by the large stones, which the country people are apt to cast down *Elden Hole*, one of the wonders of the *Peak* in Derbyshire, will apply with peculiar force, if not exactly with the same accuracy of description, to the sounds of these fearful blastings:

"When one's turned off, it, as it parts the air,
A kind of sighing makes, as if it were
Capable of the trembling passion fear,
Till the first hit strikes the astonish'd ear,
Like thunder under ground, thence it invades
With louder thunder those Tartarean shades,
Which groan forth horror at each pond'rous stroke,
Th' unnatural issue gives the parent rock.
Whilst, as it strikes, the sound by turns we note,
When nearer, flat; sharper, when more remote;
When after falling long, it seems to hiss,
Like the old serpent in the dark abyss."

Let the mind add to this representation, that the bottom of these frightful abodes, in the heart of *Ecton Hill*, are inhabited, for the greatest part of the day, by living reflecting beings, and little more will be necessary to complete the vulgar idea of the infernal regions.

There is something in the position, situation, and inclination, of

of this mine different, it is said, from any yet discovered in the known world: for the amazing mass of copper ore with which this hill abounds, does not run in regular veins, courses, or strata, but sinks perpendicularly down, widening, and swelling out at the bottom, in the form of a bell. Let the reader suppose himself nearly three hundred fathoms deep, in the bowels of a mountain, in a great hollow of immense diameter; then let him suppose an impenetrable wall of limestone rock, interspersed with small veins of copper ore, yellow, black, and brown, intermixed with spar, marcasite, mundic, and other sulphureous compositions, of all colours; and at the same time figure to himself the sooty complexions of the miners, their labour, and miserable way of living in those subterraneous regions, and he will then be apt to fancy himself in another world. Yet these inhabitants being trained up in darkness, labour, and confinement, are not perhaps less happy, or less contented, than those who possess the more flattering enjoyments of light and liberty.

No timber is made use of, except for the lodgments, or platforms; ladders or steps, let into the rocks for ascending and descending the mine; and we believe many of the cross-pieces are now made of iron, as is the case with the lead-mines in Derbyshire. Neither is there any considerable quantity of water to retard the works, though they are now above two hundred yards below the bed of the river. Hence, four horses, working six hours each at a common engine, are sufficient to keep the mine clear. In this mine, which has long been the deepest in Great Britain, sixty or seventy stout men were employed about six hours at a time each day. Their pay is now much increased; but whether it has kept an exact proportion with the advanced price of provisions is somewhat doubtful. They are, however, as merry and jovial as their fellow mortals who toil above them. Most of them work entirely naked, except having on a pair of coarse canvass drawers.

When the ore is emptied from the carriages, above men-

tioned, it is broken into small pieces by large hammers. It is then conveyed, in hand barrows, to a small shed to be sorted and picked by little girls, in three different parcels, called the best, second, and worst. It is then conveyed to a larger shed, where women sit back to back on benches, to buck or beat it, with flat hammers, still keeping every particular sort separate. The ore, now reduced to a small sand, is removed to the buddles for washing; when an experienced miner superintends it, lest any of the finer sort, through the ignorance of the girls and women, who sort and beat it, should be lost. Here it is washed and cleansed, and afterwards exposed for sale in the open air, in various heaps, ticketted, according to the different qualities and quantities. What is called ticketing the ore is taking a couple of handfuls off a heap of ore promiscuously, and putting them into canvas bags for samples. Labels are attached to these bags expressive of the quality and the quantity which each bag contains. It is sold to the proprietors of the smelting-houses, often in a manner resembling a public auction. The refuse part of the ore is carried to a smelting-house on the premises, and run into a regulus, in large pigs or bars; so that, in fact, nothing is eventually lost.

In the neighbourhood there are various buildings, for a carpenter's shop, a forge, a cooperage, and neat dwelling-houses, for the superintendants. These houses have each a small kitchen garden, with suitable outhouses.*

On the opposite side of the hill there is a lead mine, discovered some eighty years ago. This mine is also exceedingly rich; its veins approaching very near to the copper ore; so that this hill is altogether a most valuable acquisition to the estates of his grace the duke of Devonshire.

At *Calwich*, in the parish of *Ellaston*, there was formerly a small convent of Black Canons. It was founded some time before the year 1148;† but no vestiges of it now remain.

Onecote

* Tanner's Notitia Monastica, p. 497.

† Mr. Efford, in Gent. Mag. Vol. XXXIX. p. 59, *et seq.*

Onecote is a small village, and township, containing nearly two hundred houses, and seven hundred inhabitants; many of whom are employed in the copper and lead mines of *Ecton*, above described.

In this neighbourhood is *Narrowdale*, remarkable for the high rocks, by which it is surrounded. Dr. Plot* remarks, that many of the mountains about here, are of so vast a height, that, in rainy weather, he has frequently seen the tops of them above the clouds. Those of *Narrowdale*, in particular, are so very narrow that the inhabitants there, for that quarter of the year when the sun is nearest the tropic of Capricorn, never see it at all; and that at length, when it does begin to appear, they never see it till about one o'clock, which they call the *Narrowdale-noon*, using it proverbially, when they would express a thing done late at noon.

Indeed, the rocks in this neighbourhood, many of which are of a most surprising height, give an air of sublimity to the scene, beyond description grand and awful. From these rocks, some of which are entirely naked, not having any turf or mould upon them, the most romantic prospects may be seen:

> "Fields, lawns, hills, vallies, pastures, all appear,
> Clad in the varied beauties of the year.
> Meandering waters, waving woods are seen.
> Here curling smoke from cottages ascends,
> There towers the hill, and there the valley bends."

The vale of Manyfold, is situated between *Wetton* and *Butterton*, where the waters of the Manyfold are absorbed by the fissures under the limestone hills,† and discharged again at Ilam, as before mentioned. "The warmest imagination," says Mr. Pitt, "can scarcely conceive a spot more extravagantly romantic than some parts of this *vale*." *Thyrsis's Cavern*, which

* P. 110. † Pitt's Survey, p. 173.

which signifies *Thor's** *House Cavern*, is a considerable excavation, pretty high up the side of a lofty precipice. It has something the appearance of the inside of a Gothic church, and seems to be the work of art. Starlings alone are its present inhabitants.† The thunder here is frequently tremendous. The common people call it *Hobhurst's* ‡ *Cave;* possibly some religious legend may have been attached to the place; or that some robber may have been supposed to inhabit it. We could not, however, discover that any tradition, except a Druidical one, exists to designate the origin or use of this extraordinary cavern, of which we shall have occasion again to make mention, further on.

Dr. Plot § notices several *lows* or *barrows* in this neighbourhood, and thence naturally infers, that the Roman militia some time visited the Moorlands, and that these have been places of action.

In the parish of *Ilam*, near the spring called St. Bertram's Well, there was found an instrument of brass, somewhat resembling, only larger, a lath-hammer, at the edge end, but not so on the other. This Dr. Plot has described in the XXIII. Tab. fig. 6. This he takes to have been the head of a Roman *Securis*, with which the *Papæ* slew their sacrifices, notwithstanding it has no eye for the *manubrium* to pass through, the *Securis* itself being only some times stuck through it, as may be seen at many places, among the Roman antiquities of *Bartolus* and *Bellosius.*‖ This Staffordshire historian proceeds to remark, that a small brass instrument, sent to him by "the worshipful Charles Cotton, Esq." found somewhere near him, argues also that the Roman armies were advanced even into the northern parts,

* The god of Thunder. † Pitt, *ubi sup.*

‡ The people here call the hollow of a rock, *Thur's House.* Magna Brit. Vol. V. p. 110.

§ P. 403. *et seq.*

‖ Vide *Admiranda Romanar. Antiquitatum* vestigia, per Joh. Bellorium et Petr. Sanct. Bartobrum.

parts, it seeming to have been the head of a *Roman rest;** used to support the *Lituus*, not that crooked staff used by the *Augurs*, in their divinations, to point out the quarters of the heavens; but the *Tromba-torte*, crooked trumpet, or horn-pipe, used in the Roman armies, as may be seen in Choule's Discourse of the *Castrametation* of the Romans.†

It is also justly inferred from the brass head of the Roman *Venabulum*, or hunting spear, found betwixt *Yarlet* and the foot of *Pyrehill*, that the Romans had at least some residence here, with leisure to follow such sports, as the country would afford.

Whence also it may reasonably be concluded, as also from some Roman coins that has sometimes been found in *Dale close*, between *Outover* and *Mayfield*, and a Roman urn dug, now about one hundred years ago, out of a bank in *Church Town field*‡ in Upper *Mayfield*, &c. that the barrows hereabouts may for the most part, at least, be esteemed Roman. Particularly *Harlow Greave*, a little north-west of *Mayfield*, and that other in a field near the left hand the way as you pass between *Mayfield* and *Ellaston*, near *Colwich Common*, without name, and another larger over against it, at the other end of the common, which they call *Rowlow*, perhaps the sepulchre of some petty king, *Rowlow* importing as much as *Regale Sepulchrum*.§ To these may be added the barrow on *Arbour Close*, already mentioned, the three barrows on the *Weever Hills*, and three others, in Plot's time, called *Queenslow*, *Gallows low*, and *Castlow Cross*, together with the *lows* on *Ribden*, *Reeden*, and *Cauldon* hills; and so *Cocklow*, and the rest near *Leek*, and those on *Ecton Hill*; and another between that and *Onecote*. Most of these upon examination, as well as those on Morredge, have been found made of stones, and not gravel or earth, as usually elsewhere,

* It is described on the Plate above referred to, fig. 7.

† *Discorso sopra la Castrametation di Romani per il S.* Guglielmo Choul.

‡ Magna Brit. Vol. V. p. 105. § Plot. p. 404.

elsewhere, which yet, says Plot,* must not be wondered at, because we find they were made also in other countries of such materials as the places best afforded, particularly *ex lapidibus in Saxosis locis*,† such as these are.

The reason why such barrows and warlike instruments, certainly Roman, are so often found remote from their *military ways*, Dr. Plot supposes to have been, that the natives drew their invaders off, and skirmished with them any where, as occasion presented. Upon which account too we find the Romans to have pitched their tents in places far distant from their *ways*, as may be plainly perceived by the *Valla* that went round them, which, as Polybius and Vegetius both say, were often made square,‡ especially says *Stewechius*,§ when they would have their armies appear great.

The Saxon antiquities of this county seem to be confined to the more southern districts.

This part of the Moorlands is the most barren and unproductive, as far at least as concerns the soil, of which, indeed, in many parts there is very little, and in some none at all: the naked rocks appearing. The limestone bottom ends at *Morredge*, and understratum in the tract of country west of *Leek*, and of this waste, is generally sandy or gravelly clay, or grit-stone rock. The surface of the land north-east of *Mole-cop* is in most instances too uneven for cultivation. Large tracts of waste land here, though elevated in point of situation, are mere moors and peat-mosses; and of this sort are a part of *Morredge, Axedge, Cloudheath, High-forest, Leek-frith*, and *Mole-cop*, though ranking among the highest land in the county.‖ Mr. Pitt gives an interesting description of the general face of this part of the country. "The summits," he observes, "of some of the hills in this county terminate in huge tremendous

* P. 504. † v. Wormii Monument. Danicorum, lib. I. cap. 7.
‡ Polyb. Hist. l. 6. de Cast. et Flav. Veget. de re militari lib. I. cap. 23.
§ Godesc. Stew. Com. in lib. I. cap. 23. Flav. Veget. de re militar.
‖ Pitt's Survey, p. 273, 274.

dous cliffs, particularly those called *Leek Rocks* or *Roches*, and *Ipstones'* sharp cliffs, which are composed of huge piles of rude and rugged rocks, in very elevated situations, piled rock on rock in a most tremendous manner, astonishing and almost terrifying the passing traveller with their majestic frown. Here single blocks, the size of church steeples, are heaped together: some overhanging the precipice, and threatening destruction to all approachers; and some of prodigious bulk have evidently rolled from the summit, and broken in pieces. These stupendous piles, the work of Nature, are a sublime lecture on humility to the human mind; strongly marking the frivolity of all its even greatest exertions, compared with the slightest touches of that Almighty hand, which placed them here; in whose presence all flesh is as grass, and the proudest productions of the highest efforts of human genius are but as chaff. The speculative mind, in endeavouring to account for their origin or formation by any known laws, agency, or operation of Nature, is lost in amazement, and led to exclaim with the Egyptian magicians, "THIS IS THE FINGER OF GOD;" for the most superficial observer may perceive that it is his work." Such pious and apposite reflections, though but seldom indulged, in works like the one from which they are quoted, are pleasing indications of the excellent frame of mind with which the author performed his useful task. We are sorry for it, but feel ourselves compelled to acknowledge the fact, that many writers on the statistics, history, and antiquities, of our country, write as if they were determined to shew their contempt of all religious feeling, though pursuits like these should have a direct influence in the inspiration of a devotional spirit. We trust, however, that no portion of our own work has hitherto been devoted to a strain of writing calculated to freeze or even to hinder, those sentiments, which alone exalt us beyond the ground we describe, or the inanimate productions of nature or art we attempt to delineate.

Leek Roches, as they are called, are composed of a coarse sandy

sandy grit rock. They are stupendously grand, and the reader will be able to form some idea of the scenery of which they are a conspicuous part, by casting his eye over the background of the view, which we have given of the seat of Mr. Hulme at *Ball Haigh*. The elevated rocks, being the highest parts of the scenery to the left of the view, are the *Rocks* here alluded to. Those of *Ipstones*, Mr. Pitt says, "have for their bases gravel, or sand and small pebbles cemented together." In a note, by Mr. Sneyd, who is evidently a gentleman of much correct and practical knowledge, it is said that these rocks are *breccia arenacea*, or coarse plum-pudding stone.

Speaking of these rocks, Mr. Pitt observes that it is evident they have fallen in pieces, or, as Mr. Sneyd more correctly expresses it, have been torn in pieces, in some early period, "either by some violent convulsions of nature, or, more probably, by an alteration in the earth's centre of gravity, from some agency under the immediate will of the Almighty Creator." This, adds Mr Pitt's annotator, just quoted, was "probably at the general burst, occasioned by volcanic minerals and water; when the strata lay regularly lapped round the globe; and consequently must have made a sufficient resistance, to have occasioned the formidable convulsion." The universal deluge, to which we believe Mr. Sneyd here alludes, is very aptly called "the general *burst*." No figure could more justly convey the idea of the sacred historian who informs us that "the foundations of the great deep were broken up." And it is not improbable, that these superb rocks were formed, or rather modelled into their present shape, by that tremendous agitation of nature. These magnificent, and evidently disjointed, piles might, however, be thus broken and elevated by some remote volcanic eruption, or by the violence of an earthquake, which might happen either in these immediate districts, or at far distant parts of the earth; for those internal convulsions, though local in their immediate origin, are sometimes extensive in their operations and consequences. It is a

singular, but a well authenticated fact, that at the very time when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1755, the mines in Derbyshire, within a very few miles from the place we are now writing concerning, were alarmed by agitations, and vibrations of the whole district, and with explosions, as loud as those proceeding from discharged cannon. It requires no reasoning to prove the adequacy of an earthquake thus to disjoint and disfigure, as it were, the hardest rocks. At the destruction of Lisbon, the mountains of Arrabada, Estretta, Julio, Marvan, and Cintra, which were amongst the largest in Portugal, were shaken to their very base; and some of them opened to their highest summits, split and rent, in a most astonishing manner, loosing huge masses, which were hurled into the adjacent vallies. When the city of *Tasso* was wholly swallowed up, one of the *Sarjon* hills was rent in two; and fell in different directions, destroying at the same time, the town and temple of Mula Tesis, and another large town on the opposite side. The effects of earthquakes, on elevated and rocky situations, have often been observed. In 1692, when a great part of *Port Royal*, in *Jamaica*, was sunk by an earthquake, some mountains along the river, between *Spanish Town* and *Sixteen Mile-Walk*, were joined together, and others thrown on heaps, somewhat similar to these *Rocks* near *Leek*. At *Yellows* a great mountain was split, and fell into the level, covering several settlements. The agitations were very extensive; but the mountains were most violently shaken. The *Blue*, and other mountains most elevated, were the greatest sufferers. A large mountain, near *Port Morant*, nearly a day's journey over, was quite swallowed up; and a lake now occupies its site. Some of these mountains used to afford the finest green prospect: but at the conclusion of the convulsions one half of them, at least, seemed to be wholly deprived of their natural verdure.

Thus we see the natural effects of these internal operations of nature; and thus may we account for the ragged and barren

elevations

elevations of these romantic districts: for who can tell what even this country may have experienced in that long lapse of ages, during which the earth has stood; and the almost perpetual changes to which it has ever been subject? An elegant, though a fanciful, and it is to be feared in some respects a dangerous writer,* has thus reflected on these tremendous convulsions of our earth: "Happy visitations, could they but teach us lessons of humanity and beneficence, and thus sweeten the precarious moment of existence! Diseases and calamities incident to human nature, eruptions of volcanoes, and, the convulsions and agitations of the globe, conspire to our destruction. The elements fight against us—should we then fight against each other, or contend for a spot that we enjoy but for a moment? For what stability is to be looked for in a world that trembles under our feet?" Or, as a writer of much greater authority, has thus emphatically expressed it:—"The fashion of this world passeth away." To whatever cause the present appearance of these rocks is to be ascribed; whether to that "general burst—" that universal concussion, which took place at the deluge, when the whole face of the earth, as well as its internal structure, was distorted and "broken up;" to some volcanic eruption, which the calcareous nature of the soil, in many parts of these districts, would seem remotely to indicate; or, which is by no means unlikely, to some violent earthquake, in their neighbourhood, nothing can be more obvious than this, that the uneven, broken, and irregular masses, of which many of them are composed, have been piled, in this wild manner, one upon another, by some cause subsequent to their first formation, when the Great Creator

"——————————— in his hand
—took the golden compasses, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things."

* Dr. George Hoggart Toulmin's "Eternity of the Universe," p. 613.

In the immediate neighbourhood of *Ipstones* is *Belmont*, the seat of John Sneyd, Esq. whose judicious notes in Mr. Pitt's Survey, we have more than once had occasion to quote, and refer to. The house is pleasantly situated on a gently rising hill fronting the south-east, nearly surrounded by deep woods of oak, ash, elm, lime, maple, &c. with underwood of mountain ash, hazel, birch, alder, salixes of several species, &c. &c. which underwood is cut, on an average, once in six years, to make crates for the *pottery*. At the bottom of this romantic glen runs a brook, which, after feeding eight or nine large fish-ponds, runs into the river *Churnet*. *Mr. Sneyd's* plantations here are very extensive; and it is remarked, that had every gentleman, who has landed property in the Moorlands, improved their estates in the way he has done, there would be little occasion to complain of the "nakedness of the land," in so large a portion of this county. The woods and walks abound with numerous rare plants, of which a list, amounting to not less than twenty-seven different kinds, is given in Mr. Pitt's Survey.* Besides these, there are many others, which are not peculiar to these gardens and plantations; yet growing here in abundance.

The example of Mr. Sneyd and others, is not without its beneficial effects; and many parts of these Moorlands begin to assume as much an appearance of comfort and usefulness as other parts of the county. Many of these rude and bare rocks, it is true, must for ever remain exposed naked to the elements, unless another eruption, similar to the one to which, in all probability, they owe their present appearance, shall again sink them to their native beds, when the level plains on which they now stand may once more be covered with a fruitful soil, pregnant with animation, and teeming with verdure and fruitfulness. Till then their flinty eminences must continue an example of the awful power of that Being, who "kills and makes alive," who to one place says Be fruitful and multiply,

* P. 229, 230.

tiply, be replenished and beautified with the bounties and the ornaments of spring, and to another, Be ye the seats of winter, and the constant abodes of snow and gloom. At present to many of these rocky elevations may justly be applied the beautiful lines of Montgomery:

"Spring,—the young cherubim of love
An exile in disgrace,—
Flits o'er the scene, like Noah's dove,
Nor finds a resting place.

When on the mountain's azure peak
Alights her airy form,
Cold blow the winds,—and dark and bleak
Around her rolls the storm."

We are informed by Dr. Plot,* that in digging in a *low* or *barrow*, at no great distance from this place, there were found men's bones, of an extraordinary size, which were preserved, for some time, by a Mr. Hamilton, vicar of *Alstonfield*. As this writer does not mention the exact size of these supposed human bones, and as he received his information from report only, it is probable that some exaggeration had been used, and that, in fact, this circumstance can throw no light on the numerous traditions, we have of the existence of a race of giants, either in this, or any other part of the country.

The *Blue Hills*, in this neighbourhood, are remarkable for sending forth a saline stream, which gives the rocky district, through which it runs, a brown rusty colour. This water with an infusion of galls immediately turns as black as ink. This, doubtless, is owing to the almost inexhaustible strata of lead ore, which abounds in various parts of these hills.

The village of *Wetton*, mentioned above, is situated in the very heart of these romantic cliffs, which give it an importance highly interesting. Here it is supposed the Druids were wont to seclude themselves to perform their sacred rites; and

* P. 330.

Before we finally take our leave of the northern parts of the moorlands, we will once more notice the fertile banks of the *Dove*. These meadows, it is justly remarked, are an object of considerable importance and interest. This river, which has given name and beauty to the rich *vale* before mentioned, springs from beneath the "limestone hills of the moorlands and the peak; and at times receives an amazing addition, from torrents rushing down these hills after heavy rains or melting snow. Its channel has a great declivity; and in many places this river comes tumbling over the rocks in cascades; and, in its greatest swell, pushes on with astonishing rapidity, which continues to below *Rocester*, where the water has a greyish cast, apparent to the eye, from its being impregnated with calcareous earth, to which undoubtedly may be attributed the extraordinary fertility of its banks: for after receiving the *Churnet*, a considerable stream from a part of the moorlands, not abounding with limestone, its waters become diluted; and although its banks still continue excellent, yet they visibly decline in richness, and the extraordinary fertility ceases. Immense quantities of limestone are found both on the banks and in the channel of the *Dove*, in the first part of its course. This limestone has fallen in length of time, from precipices, which overhang the river. The fertility of the land on the upper parts of this river, about and above *Rocester*, is, and always has been, proverbial; "as rich as Dove," being applied to any spot highly forced; and the farmers, according to the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, are accustomed to say, that it is scarcely possible to overstock a few acres of Dove land. This land has a perpetual verdure, and the spring floods of the river are very gratifying to the land-occupiers, who have this proverb:

"In April, Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good."

It is also said of Dove banks in spring, that a stick laid down there

there over-night shall not be found next morning for grass. It is very certain this river fertilizes its banks like another *Nile*, but sometimes rises so high in twelve hours as to carry off sheep and cattle, to the great alarm of the inhabitants; and in as few hours abates, and returns again within its own channel. Below *Rocester*, where this river receives the *Churnet*, the plain spreads very wide, and continues so with variations to below *Uttoxeter*. The plain here, on either side the river, is rather composed of deep rich mellow loam, impregnated with, if not wholly formed of, a sediment of rich and calcareous earth. The herbage is very fine, without any mixture of rushes or aquatic plants. The grasses are of the common sorts; but the foxtail, the vernal grass, the *poas*, the dog's tail, and the meadow *bromuss*, predominate. It contains also rib-grass, meadow and white clover, upright crowfoot, and the common herbage of other meadows; not without a mixture of the curved, or common thistle, or saw-wort, so common in every soil and country.

The plain, within reach of the floods of the Dove, extends in some places to near a mile in breadth, particularly opposite *Uttoxeter*, and amounts to several thousand acres, almost entirely pastured with cows, sheep, and some horses; very little of it being mown for hay. The uncertainty and suddenness of the floods make the risk of hay too great. A sudden rain or melting of the snow on the *moorland* or *peak* hills is sufficient to inundate large breadths of land near this river; as the declivity or fall is great, the swell of water is sudden, but soon over; and the largest floods continue but a few hours. It is to be remembered, however, that the extraordinary fertility of these lands is owing to this circumstance, however complained of as an inconvenience.

In delineating the *Beauties* of a country, certainly few objects claim a more decided and prompt attention, than the natural products of the land. It will not, therefore, be irrelevant to notice some of the most remarkable wild or native plants,

growing, for the most part, in the meadows and pasture lands on the *Dove*. Mr. Pitt has very accurately described them; and from his report, with a few occasional remarks, the reader will be able to gain a pretty clear knowledge of the botany of these charming districts. We insert the Linnæan, with the English, or vulgar appellation: Wild rape, (*brassica napus,*) in as highly luxuriant state, as in most places where it is cultivated. Tansey, (*tanacetum vulgaris.*) Water mustard, (*erisymum barbarea.*) Butterburr, (*tussilago petasites.*) Jack by the hedge, (*erisymum alliaria.*) Hemlock (*conium maculatum.*) Figwort, or water betony, (*scorphularia aquatica.*)

What follows is a list of the principal spontaneous pasture and meadow herbage: Meadow grasses (*poa pratensis et trivialis.*) Annual meadow grass, or Suffolk grass (*poa annua.*) This buds three or four times a year, after which the old root dies. On this account Mr. Pitt remarks it might be termed *poa quadrans annua*; he also adds, that, could the seed be procured in sufficient quantities, it is well worthy of cultivation, producing in quick succession an infinity of blades of grass, and being a sweet and fine pasturage. It is, however, after all, not very productive. Meadow fescue (*festuca pratensis.*) Foxtail grass (*alopecurus pratensis et agrestis.*) Soft grass (*holcus lanatus.*) Dog's tail grasses (*cynosurus cristatus et echinatus.*) Vernal grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum.*) This is a fine, sweet, and early, grass; but by no means productive. Rough cock's-foot grass (*dactylus glomeratus.*) This is a coarse and luxuriant grass; but not much cherished for hay. Water-meadow grass (*poa aquatica.*) This grows very high, even to the extent of six feet or upwards. It is also extremely productive. It is cultivated in the isle of Ely. Reed Canary grass (*phalaris arundinacea.*) Linnæus says that in the province of *Scandia* they mow this grass twice a year; and their cattle eat it. There is a variety of this grass, which under the name of painted lady grass, or ladies' traces, is cultivated in our gardens. It is here very tall, stalky, and productive. Meadow

oat

oat grass (*avena pratensis.*) Bent grasses of various sorts; principally the *capillaris alba et stolonifera.* These, though valuable in meadows, are very troublesome in arable land, being the basis of what Mr. Pitt calls "that curse to the plough-farmer, the black, or beggarly couch or squitch grass."* Tall oat grass (*avena elatior.*) This is the knobby or bulbous rooted couch grass. It makes good hay intermixed with other finer grasses. Dog's couch, or squitch grass (*triticum repens, et caninum.*) Flote grass (*festuca fluitans,*) generally growing in water. It is a sweet and good herbage, and very productive. It is remarked, that many a poor horse has been bogged in searching for it, of which they are remarkably fond; as also our geese and ducks of its seeds, when they well know where to find it. It is difficult to collect the seeds, or they would, says Mr. Sneyd, be very valuable on many accounts. Water hair grass (*avia aquatica.*) It is very common here, and exceeds all other grasses, and most native plants in Staffordshire, in a palatable sweetness, nearly resembling liquorice.

Other principal meadow herbage consists of the Meadow or cow clover (a variety of the *trifolium pratense);* the seed of which is often sold under the name of Cow grass. The long-leaved perennial clover (*trifolium flexuosum.*) This, we believe, is not very common on the Dove lands. It grows chiefly on a mixed gravelly loam, sometimes shady, and sometimes in open situations. It is the Marl grass of Hudson: *trifolium angustifolium.* It is found in the clayey soil in the parish of *Blymhill,* in the hundred of *Cuddlestone.* Trailing trefoil (*trifolium procumbens;*) a sweet, fine, and good, herbage. Bird's foot trefoil (*lotus corniculatus.*) This grows in all situations, open and shady, moist and dry, apparently worthy of cultivation. Yet Mr. Pitt failed in the attempt; the seed of his own gathering never vegetated. Perennial tufted vetch (*vicia cracca;*) excellent pasturage, and a good mixture in hay;

* Mr. Pitt, no doubt, has since seen Dr. Richardson's very interesting treatise on the cultivation of the Fiorin grass.

hay; not uncommon in hedges and meadows; and highly worthy of cultivation. Meadow vetchling *(lathyrus pratensis.)* For the cultivation of this plant a premium has been offered by the Bath Agricultural Society; yet it does not appear that cattle are remarkably fond of it. Meadow burnet, *(sanguisorba officinalis,)* so named from its styptic quality. It is not very common in these meadows; but it grows luxuriantly near *Walsall*, between *Walsall Wood* and *Cannock Heath*: this, Mr. Pitt says, is "a hint from nature that it should be cultivated" on cold and very poor wet upland. Meadow sweet *(spiræa ulmaria.)* The farina, or dust, of the ripe blossoms of this plant, which is very abundant, is by some esteemed a good styptic; and has been used with great success in stopping hæmorrhages. Cow weed *(chærophyllum sylvestre.)* This has been used, according to Curtis, * as a pot-herb. It is very common about *Wolverhampton* and *Wednesfield*. Cows eat it very greedily. † Meadow sorrel *(rumex acetosa.)* To these may be added the various kinds of Crowfoots *(ranunculuss.)* These are extremely abundant in the Staffordshire meadows; and which, though in themselves acrid and pungent, are certainly a most desirable and grateful admixture. They seem intended, says Mr. Pitt, as seasoners and correctors, and to be adapted to uses in the animal œconomy similar to that of salt, mustard, pepper, and vinegar, at our tables; to correct the flatulent or putrid qualities of the more palatable and luxuriant dishes on the great table of Nature.

What follows are considered, by this sensible agriculturist, as neutral plants, or such as are neither worthy the farmer's attention to encourage their growth, nor his efforts to destroy; the foliage of many of them is eaten by cattle without injury, either green or in hay, in common with other herbage: Dandelion *(bellis perennis.)* Daffodil *(narcissus pseudo-narcissus.)* Harebell, English hyacinth *(hyacinthus non scriptus.)* Fritillary *(fritillaria*

* Observations on British grasses.

† Dr. Withering's Botanical Arrangement of British Plants.

(*Fritillaria Meleagris.*) This very curious and rare flower adorns in great profusion some meadows about one mile from *Blymhill*, in the parish of *Wheaton-Aston*. Cowslip (*primula veris.*) Primrose (*primula vulgaris.*) Lady smocks, of several sorts (*cardamines;*) principally the *pratensis* and *hirsuta*. Wood, or meadow anemone (*anemone nemorosa.*) The flowers of this plant fold up in a curious manner against rain. Dr. Withering observes, that it brings on the Dysentery, when eaten by sheep that are unaccustomed to it. Goose grass (*gallium palustre, et uliginosum.*) Bistort (*polygonum bistorta;*) common in moist meadows; also in very high pasture-ground, at *Essington*, in the parish of *Bushbury*. The root of this plant is, as Dr. Withering observes, one of the strongest vegetable astringents. Cinquefoils (*potentilla verna et reptans.*) Meadow rue (*thalictrum flavum.*) This grows plentifully on Mr. Pitt's farm at *Pendeford*. Valerian (*valeriana officinalis.*) Orchises of several sorts; Meadow boot (*Caltha palustris.*) Ladies' mantle (*alchemilla vulgaris.*) Yarrow (*archillea millefolium.*) Restharrow (*ononis arvensis.*) Of this, almost useless plant, Mr. Pitt remarks, that he never found any in *Staffordshire*, except the kind here mentioned: there is, however, in some counties, particularly in Kent, a worse kind than this: (viz.) the prickly, thorny, or spiny restharrow (*ononis spinosa:*) this is a smooth species; yet rather to be extirpated than encouraged. Yellow rattle (*rhinanthus crista galli,*) called also penny-grass, from the flat round shape of the seeds, which are very nutritive.* Eye-bright (*euphrasia officinalis et odonites.*) This plant is much gathered by some persons for the purpose of uniting with crow-foot, and St. John's wort, for making into British-herb tobacco.† Purging flax (*linum catharticum.*) This is called in London Mountain flax, and is sold at the herb shops, as a cathartic. It grows plentifully both in Staffordshire and other places. There is abundance of it growing on a heath near *Withington* in Cheshire; but does not appear to be much noticed in the country.

* Mr. Sneyd's n. in Pitt. † Editor.

[illegible] saxifrage *(saxifraga granulata.)* This is found in abundance on some of the moorland meadows.

Mr. [illegible] has not noticed that universal plant, the modest and humble, yet persevering, *Daisy*, which grows so plentifully, and whitens the fields in many parts of this and other counties. Mr. Montgomery's beautiful verses on finding one of these flowers in full bloom on Christmas day, 1803, may serve to relieve what some readers, whose tastes do not lead to botanical researches, will consider a tedious list:

There is a flower, a little flower,
With silver crest and golden eye,
That welcomes every changing hour,
And weathers every sky.

The fonder beauties of the field
In gay but quick succession shine,
Race after race their honours yield,
They flourish and decline.

But this small flower to nature dear,
While moon and stars their courses run,
Wreathes the whole circle of the year,
Companion of the sun.

It smiles upon the lap of May,
To sultry August spreads its charms,
Lights pale October on his way,
And twines December's arms.

The purple heath, and golden broom,
On moory mountains catch the gale,
O'er lawns the lily sheds perfume,
The violet in the vale.

But this bold floweret climbs the hills,
Hides in the forest, haunts the glen,
Plays on the margin of the rill,
Peeps round the fox's den.

Within

* EDITOR.

Within the garden's cultur'd sound
It shares the sweet carnation's bed;
And blooms on consecrated ground
In honour of the dead.

The lambkin crops its crimson gem,
The wild-bee murmurs on its breast,
The blue-fly bends its pensile stem,
That decks the sky-lark's nest.

Tis FLORA'S page:—In every place,
In every season fresh and fair,
It opens with perennial grace,
And blossoms every-where.

On waste and woodland, rock and plain,
Its humble buds unheeded rise;
The ROSE has but a Summer-reign,—
The DAISY never dies.*

The list which we have just given is of the dietetic or agricultural plants, natives of this county; and, as we before remarked, may nearly all be found in the meadows and grounds bordering on the *Dove*. Besides these, Mr. Pitt has given a most interesting and extensive list of the other most remarkable plants, trees, and shrubs; being such, generally, as he himself observed. The list occupies nearly twenty-four pages; † and to those who feel an interest, or a pleasure, in such kind of pursuits, it is certainly a pleasing and highly valuable addition to his volume, than which a more interesting, correct, or well-drawn up account has not appeared of all the reports published by the Board of Agriculture. This is not the place, even had we room, to particularize these plants. The list includes all those mentioned by Mr. Gough in his Additions to Camden, and

* Montgomery's Wanderer of Switzerland, and other poems; a volume of poems than which, as a lady, herself one of the first and best of our female bards, observed to the writer of this, a more pleasing one had not appeared these fifty years.

† Appendix to his Agr. Sur. p. 287—310.

and a great many others. The most remarkable and common indigenous vegetable productions, besides those we have already named, and several weeds, and plants of local growth, amount in number to two hundred and eleven. Besides these there is an extensive list of the commonly cultivated plants of this county, to which the author has very properly added the generic and specific names of Linnæus. This list contains forty different kinds of plants: ten of fruits; and fifty-five garden flowers most commonly cultivated: including some medical plants, trees, and shrubs. The whole of this botanical catalogue contains the names of 816 plants, &c. besides many others noticed in various parts of the work including those which we have above selected.

As it is not our intention to revert to this subject any more, and having already glanced at it, in an early part of these volumes,* we will finish it by enumerating the *rare plants* of this county, as given by Mr. Gough:†

"*Aster Tripolium.* Sea Starwort: at *Ingestre*, in a place called the *Marsh*, within two miles of Stafford, near the place where the brine of itself breaks out above ground.

Avena nuda. Naked Oats, or Pilcorn: in corn fields.

Campanula latifolia. Giant throat-wort: in the mountainous parts of this county.

Euphorbia Characias. Red Spurge: on the paper-mill pool-dam, in *Heywood Park.*

Fumaria claviculata. Climbing Fumitory: on the banks of the river *Trent*, not far from *Wolseley.*

Lichen pyxidatus coccifera. Red Liver wort: or Scarlet-headed Chalice-moss: on mole-hills in *Cank-wood*, and in *Fair Oak* and *Wolseley Park.*

Lycopodium clavatum. Club-moss, or Wolves-claw: on the mountains.

Phallus impudicus. Stinking Morel, or Stinkhorns: in the park

* Vide ante, p. 741. † Gough's Camd. II. p. 518.

park at *Bentley*, and lanes thereabout; at *Old Fallings*, and elsewhere, near *Wolverhampton*.

Sambucus nigra. White-berried elder; in the hedge near *Combridge*, in Rocester parish, plentifully.

Vaccinium Vitis idæa. Red Whorts, or whortle-berries; on the mountains."

Returning to the neighbourhood of *Ilam*, already briefly named, we stop once more, to notice a few particulars worthy of remark in these parts.

Erdeswicke,* says the "*Manifold*, having left *Throwley*, runneth down to *Ilam*, by *Casterne*, sometime *Ipstone's* lands, from which it descended to the Walkers, in which name it continued for a space, until this our age, that one of them sold it to Lawrence Wright, and having past *Ilam* enters into *Dove*." This collector does not mention the family of the Portes, they are the same family with those of *Etwall*, in Derbyshire; for Sir John Porte, of that place, calls them cousins in his will.†

Wingfield lord Cromwell, earl of Ardglass in Ireland, inheriting from his mother Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Meverell, Esq.‡ the neighbouring seat of *Throwley*, upon his death, Oct. 3rd, 1649, was buried in the church at *Ilam*. In this church, the following epitaph is worthy of being copied, being the production of Cotton, the dramatic writer, and not appearing in any addition of his works:

"Epitaph on the monument of
Robert Port, Esq.

"Virtue in those good times, that bred good men,
No testimony crav'd of tongue or pen;

* Staffordshire, Harl. MSS. 1990, p. 68.

† Visitation of Staffordshire, 1614.

‡ Robert Meverell, Esq. died February 5th, 1627; his widow, August 5th 1638, and were both buried, in the church at Blore. See Noble's Cromwell, Vol. II. p. 8, 9.

No marble columns, nor engraven brass,
To tell the world that such a person was,
For these, each pious act to fair descent
Stood for the worthy owner's monument;
But in this change of manners, and of states,
Good names, though writ in marble, have their fates;
Such is the barb'rous and irreverent rage,
That arms the rabble of this impious age.
Yet may this happy stem, that bears a name,
(Such as no bold survivor dares to claim,)
To ages yet unborn unblemish'd stand,
Safe from the stroke of an inhuman hand.

Here, reader, here a PORT'S sad relics lie,
To teach the careless world mortality;
Who while he mortal was, unrival'd stood,
The crown and glory of his ancient blood;
Fit for his prince's, and his country's trust,
Pious to God, and to his neighbour just;
A loyal husband to his latest end,
A gracious father, and a faithful friend:
Belov'd he liv'd, and died o'ercharged with years,
Fuller of honours than of silver hairs;
And to sum up his virtues, this was he,
Who was what all we should, but cannot be."

Thus have we taken a brief view of the chief beauties not only of these moorland districts, the neighbourhood of *Dovedale*, and the places adjacent along the borders of Derbyshire in general, but of nearly the whole county. We shall now hasten to a conclusion of our topographical survey, just premising, that, in districts where few or no antiquarian remains are to be discovered, and where the works of art in general do not often occur to arrest the attention, the description has necessarily been confined, for the most part, to such of the works of nature as in the most prominent manner presented themselves to our observation. And it must be confessed, that the northern parts of this highly interesting county make up in grandeur of scenery, in the richness of their mineral pro-

ductions, and in many places, even in the extent of their botanical, and agricultural resources, for the want of historical importance, or architectural and antiquarian relics.

Though still in those parts denominated *moorlands*, most of the parts which yet remain to be noticed by no means deserve to be so termed; hence we consider ourselves as having passed the real boundaries of those moorland districts, over which we have conducted the reader, without any direct or pre-determined plan, calling his attention to such objects and places, as seemed to us to demand observation, however remote from each other, or however we may have found it needful, occasionally to retrace our steps, and revisit scenes before described. It has been a ramble over some of the most picturesque and sublime portions of our island; which, however, have but seldom called forth the attention of the topographer, or the researches of the antiquary. We now proceed to notice the thriving and flourishing town of Leek; still holding ourselves free to notice any place, which may not yet have been sufficiently described.

LEEK.

This town of late years has considerably increased in its trade and manufactures. In Camden's time it was said to have a good market. The button trade is not now very extensive; but in silk and mohair works it has considerable manufactories. Though the war has certainly very materially affected the trade of this and other manufacturing towns, yet at present there are few towns more amply provided with the necessary means of rendering the sober and industrious parts of its inhabitants happy and comfortable. In 1808, when Mr. Pitt's Survey was last published, as he informs us, upon information derived from Messrs. Sleigh and Alsop, and Phillips and Ford, in the manufactory of sewing silks, twist, buttons, ribbons, silk-ferrets, shawls, and silk-handkerchiefs, there were employed about two thousand inhabitants of the town, and one

thousand of the adjacent country. To this information Mr. Pitt adds, that in this trade some good fortunes have been made, and it has been very flourishing; but the check on paper credit, which in a great measure hurt the confidence of all connexions, diminished the trade here; and the war must, in some degree, have damped the demand for it abroad: yet the trade is now in a flourishing state.*

Since these remarks were made by Mr. Pitt, the trade has increased considerably. The nearness of *Leek* to *Macclesfield*, in *Cheshire*, being only about thirteen miles distant, has doubtless tended very materially to increase the silk-trade of the former place. The late *Mr. Pratt*, of *Leek*, from whom this information is in part derived, and whose death every one, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance must sincerely lament, employed many hands; but, from information given to the writer of these observations, by two very extensive and highly respectable silk manufacturers of Macclesfield,† it appears that the chief support of the town, as to its trade, is that derived from the extensive works of *Messrs. Phillips* and *Ford*, and Mr. *Alsop*.‡ The Cotton trade, for several years past, has been (if we may be allowed the figure) travelling with a somewhat regular pace, from some parts of Lancashire, through Cheshire into Derbyshire and *Staffordshire*. Leek has, however, as yet partaken but in a small degree of this once flourishing and lucrative branch of manufacture.

The market, which is on Wednesdays, is still good; and there are now seven annual fairs, chiefly for cattle and pedlars goods. The church has a square tower, with six bells; but has nothing very remarkable, either in its monuments or architectural antiquities. In the church-yard, at the south-east corner of the chancel, stand the remains of a pyramidal cross.

It

* Pitt's Agr. Sur. p. 236.

† Gervase Ward, Esq. and Daniel Brinsley, Esq.

‡ Messrs. Gaunt, and Co. also carry on a pretty extensive trade in sewing-silks, &c.

It is about ten feet high, having three steps at the foot. It is adorned with imagery and fret-work; but has no inscription to designate its origin or precise objects. There are several such in various places, as we have already noticed; particularly in the church-yards of *Chebsey*, *Ilam*, and *Checkley*, "serving," says Mr. Gough, "where single as crosses; where more, as sepulchral monuments, probably of the Danes."* This stone is, we think, not of Danish origin, though it is usually so denominated.

Besides the church, which is a vicarage in the patronage of the earl of Macclesfield, valued in the King's books at seven pounds, nine shillings, and one penny half-penny, here are meeting-houses for the Dissenters. The Methodists are numerous here, as in other places abounding with labourers, mechanics, and manufacturers. They have lately built a very large and handsome Meeting-house.

Here are also eight alms-houses, endowed in the year 1696 by Elizabeth Ash, widow, eldest daughter of William Jolliffe, of this place,† for eight poor widows, who are allowed two shillings per week, and seven shillings and five pence three farthings twice a year for coals, and a new gown once in two years.

The population of Leek, according to the census we have hitherto, for the most part, followed, consists of 4,186 inhabitants, (viz.) 1,912 males, and 2,274 females, of which number 2,611 were returned as being employed in trades and manufactures, principally in those of ribbons, silk, twist, and buttons, as we have already seen. The number of houses was 867, a number, we are persuaded, much below the real amount. The very flourishing and thriving silk-trade every year adds

* Add. Camd. II. p. 515.

† Collins confounds this name with that of "Thomas Jolley of *Buglawton*, in Cheshire, Esq." whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Rowland Hill of *Hawkestone*, in Shropshire, Esq. Collins's Peerage, VIII. p. 34. and Shaw's Staffordshire, II. p. 44. apud Sir E. Brydges's Ed. of Collins, ubi supra.

to the population and prosperity of this town. This population, however, is much checked by the practice of employing very young children of both sexes, in the silk-mills. At Macclesfield, where the same trade is carried on to a still far greater extent, there are perhaps more lame, deformed, and prematurely old persons, owing, as we apprehend, to this practice, than in any other town of the same population, in the United kingdom; and Leek partakes, in a proportionate extent, of this calamity. Nor is this the only evil attending these manufactories. Where such great numbers of young persons are promiscuously associated in the same rooms, improper connexions are almost unavoidably formed; and perhaps nothing but the general prevalence, and daily increasing influence, of Methodism, which finds its way into most of these manufactories, prevents them from becoming a public nuisance of the most dangerous nature. The numerous evils of enthusiasm, particularly the corrosive vice of slander, of which it is the fruitful source, are more than counterbalanced by the spirit of subordination, and the outward decorum which even the semblance of true religion produces. These observations will apply, with still greater force, to the many cotton manufactories, which are common in various parts of these districts. Nor can the evils, of which we complain, be checked, except by the most watchful care and unremitting attention of the principal conductors of these works; an attention, we are persuaded, that is by no means wanted in most of the principal houses that have come under our observation, whether at Leek or at Macclesfield. Such men are a real blessing to society; and many such, we know, there are in these manufactories.

This town is remarkable also for the following singular circumstance. By the intervention of one of those craggy mountains which we have already described, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the same evening at a certain time of the year; for after it sets behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on the northern side

side of it, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon in its fall. So that within a very few miles, the inhabitants have the *rising-sun* when he has, in fact, past his meridian, as at *Narrowdale*, before noticed, and the *setting-sun* twice in the space of a very few hours, as here at *Leek!*

The manor was the estate of one Algarus Ca, before the Conquest; and in the Conqueror's hands, *Reg.* 20; but it was, 6th Stephen, the estate of Ranulph de Gernoiis, the 4th earl of Chester, a great man in King Stephen's time, in whose reign, Anno Dom. 1153, he died, being poisoned, as it was suspected, by William Peverell and others. His wife Maud, daughter of Robert, earl of Gloucester, base son of king Hen. I. was the foundress of *Repton priory*, in Derbyshire, and, surviving her husband, in the 32nd of Henry II. held the lordship of *Wadington* in dowry.* Ranulph was a person of singular piety in his days; and, among many other benefactions, to divers monasteries in several counties, as to the nuns of Chester, monks of Geroudon in Leicestershire, &c. he gave the tythes of his mill in this place to the monks of St. Werberge, at Chester. His heir and successor in his earldom was Hugh, surnamed Kiviliock, a town in Powis in Merionethshire, where he was born. He died at his seat in this town, in the year 1181, 27 Hen. II. and was succeeded by Ranulph, his son and heir, who gave this manor to the monks of the abbey of Dieu le Creyse, adjoining.†

That the Romans made frequent incursions into these parts is evident from various concurring circumstances; and that the neighbourhood of Leek, in particular, has been the scene of some signal action, fought between the Britons, and their invaders, is clear from the circumstance of several pieces of Roman and British arms having been, from time to time, discovered in its immediate vicinity. Dr. Plot,‡ speaking of the manner in which the Britons used to head their arrows, writes thus:

"Nor

* See the Topographer, Vol. II. p. 256.

† Magna Brit. Vol. V. p. 99. ‡ P. 396, 397.

"Nor did the Britons only head their arrows with flint, but also their *matarœ*, or British darts, which were thrown by those that fought in Essedis,* whereof I guess this is one I had given me, found near *Leek*, by my worthy friend, Mr. Thomas Gent, curiously jagged at the edges with such like teeth as a sickle, and otherwise wrought upon the flat,† by which we may conclude, not only that these arrow and spear heads are all artificial, whatever is pretended, but also that they had anciently some way of working flints, by the tool, which may be seen by the marks, as well as they had of the Egyptian porphyry." Whatever truth there may be in this conjecture, it is enough for our present purpose to shew, as we have just remarked, that these warlike instruments, found in this part, prove the extent of the Roman invasion, into these remote districts of the kingdom; and the reluctance with which the aboriginal inhabitants of these islands yielded to the power of their invaders.

This town gave birth to the founder of the earldom of Macclesfield. The family was founded by THOMAS PARKER, the person of whom we now proceed to give some account. He was the son of Thomas Parker, an attorney of this place. The name was originally written Le Parker, as is evident from our records. William le Parker, in 1271,‡ had a grant of free warren in all his lands in Eccles, Lesingham, Hapesburg, Brumsted, and Shaleham, in the county of Norfolk. Thomas Parker § was seated at Bulwel, and was a person of such ample possessions, that in the reign of Richard II. he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Adam de Gotham, son of Thomas de Gotham of *Lees*, son of Roger de Gotham of *Lees*, near *Norton* in the county of Derby, of which lordship he was also owner, and now retains the name of Norton Lees. He had by

* C. Jul. Cæsaris Commentarior. de bello Gallico, lib. 4.

† Dr. Plot has given a drawing of this: Tab. XXXIII. Fig. 2.

‡ Cart 56. Hen. III. p. 1.

§ Ex Stemmate, and Visit. of Derbyshire, 1611.

by the same Eliz. three sons: Robert who continued the line; Thomas of *Norton Lees*, who had an only daughter, married to Thomas Moore of *Green Hill*; and William seated at *Shirland* in Derbyshire.

Robert Parker, his eldest son, was seated at *Norton Lees*, and with his younger brother William, was certified in 12 Hen. VI. among the gentlemen of the county of Derby,* who then, pursuant to an act of Parliament, made oath for the observance of the laws, for themselves and retainers.

Robert, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Birley, of *Barnes*, had issue several children; of whom the eldest son, John Parker of *Norton Lees*, was of full age in the 12 Hen. VI; for he also, being written of *Norton*,† made oath with his father for the observation of the laws. This John married Ellen, daughter of Roger North, of Walksingham, in Nottinghamshire, ancestor to the present earl of Guilford, by whom he had issue five sons, and four daughters: John Parker of *Norton Lees*, the eldest, married Elizabeth, daughter to Ralph Eyre, of *Alfreton*, and had issue three sons; John, Henry, and Anthony; and a daughter, Margaret.

Henry, the fourth son of John Parker, by Hellen North, was groom of the chamber to Henry VIII. but left no issue. William the fifth was sewer to that king, and seated at *Luton*, in Bedfordshire; and married Margaret, daughter to John Wroth, of *Durane*, in *Enfield*, in Middlesex, Esq. by whom he had an only daughter Barbara his heir, married to John Wickham of Enfield, father by her of William Wickham. Thomas Parker, second brother to the said Henry and William, married ——, daughter and heir of —— Parker, of his own family, by whom he had issue William Parker, of *Ashborne* in Derbyshire, who had three sons; George Parker of *Nether-Lees*; Rowland and Edward. George married Barbara, daughter of —— *Busley*, of Berkshire, and had issue William Parker, of *Parwich* in Derbyshire, who died in 1631, aged seventy-

* Fuller's Worthies, in Derbyshire. † Fuller, *ubi supra*.

seventy-eight, having wedded Elizabeth, daughter to Humphry Wilson, and had issue Thomas Parker, the father of the Chancellor, of whom we now proceed to give such an account as the scanty materials, that have been recorded of him will afford.

Under the direction of his father, he first applied himself to the study of the laws, and grew so eminent in his profession, that he was appointed one of the council to queen Anne; and, being called to the degree of serjeant at law, June 8th 1705, the motto of the rings delivered on that occasion to queen Anne, and prince George of Denmark, was *Meritus, Armis, Ingenio.* He was the same day appointed the queen's serjeant, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He was member of Parliament for Derby, from 1705 to 1708. On March 5, 1708-10, he was constituted lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench; and, on the demise of the queen, was one of the lords justices, till the arrival of her successor from Hanover; who, on March 10th, 1715-16, created him a baron of this kingdom, by the style and title of lord Parker, baron of *Macclesfield,* in the county of Chester.

Bishop Burnet* says that he had just been one of the managers of Sacheverell's trial; and distinguished himself in a very particular manner in it. On the death of Holt, the lord chief justice, which took place during this celebrated trial, Parker was constituted in his place, "which great promotion," says Burnet, "seemed an evident demonstration of the Queen's approving the prosecution; for none of the managers had treated Sacheverell so severely as he had done; yet secret whispers were pretty confidently set about, that though the Queen's affairs put her on acting the part of one that was pleased with this scene, yet she disliked it all, and would take the first occasion to shew it."

To return to the time of Parker's elevation to the title of baron: Nearly two years after this honour, his majesty was pleased to deliver the Great Seal to his lordship, and to declare

* Own Time, Vol. II. p. 540—548.

clare him chancellor of Great Britain; and on the 14th of May 1718, two days afterwards, he was sworn at Kensington, the king present in council, and took his place at the board accordingly: he was congratulated upon his promotion, by the university of Cambridge. He was one of the lords justices, whilst George the first was at Hanover; being so appointed May 9th 1719. On June the 4th of that year, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester. On the fifth of November 1721,* he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Parker of *Ewelme*, in Oxfordshire, and earl of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, in tail-male, to hold the dignities of lady Parker, baroness of Macclesfield, viscountess Parker of Ewelme, and countess of Macclesfield, to Elizabeth his daughter, wife of William Heathcote, Esq. and to the heirs male of her body.

This tide of honour was suddenly interrupted: for in June, 1725, his lordship was impeached on charges of corruption; was tried at the bar of the house, and unanimously pronounced guilty; in consequence of which he was removed from his high office, and fined 30,000l.† This was certainly a heavy and severe sentence; which, had this unfortunate chancellor lived and erred in later times, would doubtless have passed away as one of those many things which, however, our forefathers might have shuddered at them, are now as common and as obvious "as the sun at noon-day."

Of this distinguished, but unfortunate earl, Mr. Noble‡ writes as follows: "This every way distinguished character was the son of Thomas Parker, an attorney at Leake, in Staffordshire; in the chancel of which church I have read the inscription on his grave-stone. He left his son about 100l. per annum. He received the Great Seal, May 11th,§ 1708, which he

* Bill signat. 8 Geo. I.

† Coote's History of England, Vol. VIII. 265, *et seq.*

‡ Continuation of Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, III. p. 90.

§ It was delivered May 12th.

he held till January 4th, 1724-5. It was an extraordinary event, that lord Macclesfield, one of the great ornaments of the peerage, who had so long presided at the administration of justice, should himself be arraigned as a criminal; be convicted of mal-practices; and sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l.* by punishment for his offence: that a second lord chancellor of England should be impeached by the grand Inquest of the nation, for corruption of office; and be, like his great predecessor, lord St. Albans, found guilty of the charge. The prosecution was carried on with great virulence; and though right justice, indeed, demanded a severe sentence; yet party zeal and personal animosity were supposed to have had their weight in that which was passed upon him. The whole fine was exacted, and actually paid by his lordship and his son, notwithstanding the favourable disposition that was shewn in a certain quarter, to relieve him in part by a considerable donation. It is certain, there had been gross mismanagement in the offices of the masters in Chancery, by which the suitors had been great sufferers; and it appeared that those places had been sometimes conferred upon persons, who had evidently paid for them a valuable consideration. The public cry against corruption in high stations was loud and long; and it was not thought prudent to stay proceedings against the supreme judge in the kingdom. The statute on which the chancellor was impeached had, indeed, grown into disuse; but it was still a law: a breach of it was proved, and the consequence was inevitable. Lord Macclesfield was a man of learning, and a patron of it. Bishop Pearce of Rochester, among others, owed his first introduction to preferment to his lordship's encouragement. He was also very eminent for his skill in his profession; but rather great than amiable in his general character. He was austere, and not deemed sufficiently attentive to the gentlemen of his court, to whom his manners are represented to have been harsh and ungracious, unlike the mild and complacent behaviour of his predecessor, lord Cowper.

per. His lordship passed the remainder of his life in a learned retirement, much devoted to the studies of religion, of which he had always been a strict and uniform observer." Such is the character of this great man, (for, after all, he was a great man,) given by a learned and able pen: but how wilful corruption—criminal mal-practices—an abuse of the most exalted trusts and privileges—harsh, ungracious, and domineering dispositions, can be reconciled with a *strict* and *uniform* observance of religious duties, does not, to us, appear quite obvious.

His lordship married Janet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Carrier of *Wirkworth*, in Derbyshire; and by her had issue, George the second earl of Macclesfield; and the lady Elizabeth, before mentioned. He died * at his son's house, in Soho-square, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, on April 28th, 1732, and was buried at *Shirburn* in Oxfordshire; esteemed for the social virtues of a husband, parent, and master, by every one to whom he stood in those relations.

His lordship's son George, the second earl of Macclesfield, was distinguished as a scholar, and the steady promoter of literature and science. He was president of the Royal Society† and member of many foreign academies; and rendered himself otherwise remarkable, for being zealous in procuring the alteration of the style;† but, as his lordship was not born at Leek, his biography does not properly belong to this place.

At a small distance north of Leek is *Dieu le Creyse*, or rather *Dieu Encres*, now commonly called *Delucres*, where was an abbey built by Ranulph, the third earl of Chester, and at the Dissolution given, with most of its appurtenances, to Sir Ralph Baggenholt, by King Edward VI. for his advancement; but Sir Ralph dispersed it abroad, and gave it partly to the poor, for he sold it almost all to the tenants, who held it, to every one his own, at so small a price, that

* Park's Royal and Noble Authors, Vol. IV. p. 145.

† See Sir E. Brydges's Collins's Peerage, Vol. IV. p. 194.

that they were able to make the purchase, and then spent the money gentlemanlike, leaving his son nothing but his natural endowments, which proved sufficient to raise him to an equal dignity with his father; and it is likely to as good or better an estate; for he was for his valour knighted at Calais, Anno 1596.*

This, as the same author informs us,† was an abbey of Cistercian Monks; and the following legend is mentioned, as immediately connected with its foundation and name: "Upon this occasion, the ghost of earl Ranulph's grandfather appeared to him one night, when he was in bed, and bid him go to a place called *Cholpesdale*, within the territory of Leek, and there he should find a chapel dedicated to the blessed virgin, and form there an abbey of White monks, and endow it; for by it," said the ghost, "there shall be joy to thee and many others who shall be saved thereby. Of this it shall be a sign, when the Pope doth interdict England. But do thou, in the mean time, go to the monks of *Pulton*, and be partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and, in the seventh year of that interdict, thou shalt translate those monks to the place I have appointed." Ranulph having had this vision, related it to Clementia his wife, who, hearing it, said in French: "*Dieu encres!—God increase,*" whereupon the Earl, pleased with the expression, said: "The name of the place shall be *Dieu le cres*, which is now corrupted to *Dieulacres*. This house, being thus founded, was furnished accordingly with monks, of the Cistercian order, from *Pulton* in Cheshire, which was built in this earl's name, by Robert de Pincerna, or Butler his servant, and well endowed by the earl himself, with divers lands and possessions, which his successors, earls of Chester, confirmed, and made considerable additions to it. Robert de Menilwannin also gave to the monks of this house, "for the health of his soul," and of Ranulph, earl of Chester and Lincoln, and his mother's brother, in pure and perpetual alms, free common in the

* Mag. Brit. V. p. 101. † P. 149, *et seq.*

the wood of *Pevero*, with housebote, and haybote, and pawnage for fifty hogs."

At the Dissolution, according to Speed, it was valued at 243l. 3s. 6d. Afterwards its site, with the lands, and other things of value belonging to it, was given, as we have above stated, by Edward VI. to Sir Ralph Baggenholt. Thus was the property—the true and rightful property,—of pious and innocent persons torn from their owners, by these reformers in Religion, and squandered away on the favourites of princes, who themselves had no more moral or legal claim to such property, than the king of England, at the present day, has to the house, in which we are now writing, or to the pen that records this testimony against the rapacity and persecutions of interested reformers. There are still some remains of this abbey; and, on the site, is now an abbey of French nuns!

Rushton Spencer. The name of this place would seem to indicate, that it must, at some period, have been the estate of some of the Spencer family. There is another place at no great distance from this, called *Rushton James*, which formerly belonged to one James. In the former of these places they point out a small well, which the people of the neighbourhood call *St. Hellen's Well*. It is so plentifully supplied by a spring, that (joined by another of equal force) supply water to a pretty large reservoir, belonging to a cotton-mill, when we visited it, occupied by Mr. Peter Goostry, who employed many of the neighbouring people, in the spinning of cotton weft for the Manchester market. This well is remarkable for some singular qualities: It sometimes happens that it will become suddenly dry after a constant discharge of water for eight or ten years. This happens as well in wet as in dry seasons, and always at the beginning of May, when the springs are commonly esteemed highest; and so it usually continues, till *Martinmass*, Nov. 12, following. The people imagine, that when this happens, there will soon follow some stupendous calamity of famine, war, or some other great national

tional disaster, or change. They say that it grew dry before the late civil war, and again before the beheading of king Charles I; and also against the great scarcity of corn in 1670; and lastly in 1679, when what is ridiculously, and falsely, called the Popish plot, was discovered. Mr. Peter Goostry, whose influence in this neighbourhood was considerable, being himself an intelligent man, helped materially to bring these superstitious notions into contempt. We could not learn that *St. Helen's Well* suddenly withheld its supplies previous to, or upon, the breaking out of the present war, which has certainly operated as much to the prejudice of the poor inhabitants of this neighbourhood, as any other calamity that has befallen them these two centuries past.

The little rural chapel of this parish stands upon a considerable eminence, near this singular well; but has nothing remarkable, in its history or construction. The hamlet contains about sixty-four houses; one of the best of which is a large brick building, once occupied by Mr. Goostry; and subsequently by Mr. Thomas Ball, a worthy and ingenious person, now, we believe, of Macclesfield.

Field, south of Leek, was, in king Henry's time, given by one Jeffrey, abbot of Burton, to one *Andrew*, in fee-farm for the rent of 20l. per annum; but afterwards Nicholas, abbot of the same house, gave the same, with the homages and services, (Jeffery S. Maur being then the farmer thereof,) to his brother Bertram de Verdon, in exchange for certain lands of his in *Stepenhall*, of which one Roisia (Margaret) was heir, being the daughter and heir of some of the Staffords; she had for her second husband Sir Thomas Pipe, and by him had Sir Robert Pipe, Knt. She had two other sons by Sir Thomas Pipe, John and Thomas, who took on them the name of S. Maur. Thomas's son William passed all his lands to Sir James Pipe, the son of Sir Robert, by which means, in king Richard's reign, this manor came into the possession of Sir John Bagot, whose heirs were

were owners of it in 1659. The river *Blithe* runs through this village.

In this parish grew a prodigious Witch-Elm, felled by Sir Harvey Bagot, in whose ground it grew, and who was the proprietor of it, the bigness of which being so well attested by the surveyor of it, and other living witnesses in 1680, well deserves a description: "Two able workmen were five days in stocking or felling it. It was one hundred and twenty feet in length. At the butt-end it was seven yards in circumference. Its girth was twenty-five feet and a half in the middle. Fourteen loads of fire-wood, as much as six oxen could draw to the house of *Field*, being not above three hundred yards distant, broke off in the fall. There were forty-seven loads more of firewood, as large as the former, cut from the top. They were compelled to fasten two saws together, and put three men to each end, to cut the body of it asunder. Out of this most astonishing tree were cut eighty pairs of nathes, for carriage wheels, and 8000 feet of sawn timber in boards and planks, at six score per cent, which, for the sawing only, as the price of labour then was, came to the sum of twelve pounds."

These facts being thought of so much importance, it was deemed requisite to establish their truth on a permanent basis; accordingly, they were attested by the hand-writing of every person immediately concerned, from lord Bagot, the owner, to the persons who actually stubbed the tree, and cut it down.

The number of "*Tunns*," according to the scantling just mentioned, it was computed to contain (after their gross country way of measure) were ninety six of solid timber; "a vast quantity indeed," adds Plot, "for one tree, and well requiring ample testimony to render it credible: but whoever will take the pains to cast it nicely, and more artificially, will find that it must contain one hundred *tons* at least, of neat timber, a fifth part (which is sufficient in such large *batts*) being allowed for the waste of rind, chips, &c. For supposing this tree

gradually to taper from a base, to such a length, multiplying the area of the base, by a third part of the length, one hundred *tons* will be found a very modest account, all allowances being granted, that can reasonably be desired." The height of this tree, according to the same author, could not be less than forty yards; and yet he mentions a fir-tree, growing at *Norton*, in the parish of *Norbury*, which grew at least seven yards higher than this, "out of which," says he, "perhaps as wonderful a piece of timber might be cut, as was out of the *Larch-tree*, mentioned by Pliny, brought to Rome with other timber for rebuilding the bridge *Naumachiaria*, in Tiberius Cæsar's time, that contained in length forty yards, or one hundred and twenty feet, and carried in thickness every way two feet from one end to the other, which the emperor would not use, but commanded it to be laid in a public place in open view, as a singular and *miraculous* monument to all posterity, where it remained entire, till the emperor Nero built his stately amphitheatre.*"

And yet neither of these equalled the firs that Chabræus mentions, as growing in his time in the wood called *Thannenwald*, in the territory of *Bern*, whereof some were two hundred and thirty feet; above seventy-six yards high, exceeding the tallest of these in Staffordshire, by nearly one hundred feet, or full thirty yards.†

It is not improper in this place to notice the principal places in this county wherein have been dug up, at various times, exceedingly large trunks of trees, which have been buried in the ground, as some have thought, since the universal Deluge. These have been found at *Laynton*, in *Pyrchill* hundred, at the old *Pewit pool* in *Norbury* parish, in Cuddlestone Hundred; in *Stebben-pool*, in *High Offley*, in the mosses near *Endley*, in Audley parish; and also near *Betley*, in *Pyrchill* hundred. Besides in these northern and western districts, such

* C. Plinii, 2nd, Nat. Hist. lib. XVI. cap. 40.

† Dominici Chabræi Stirp. Schiagraph. in App. ad Classem, 8vo. p. 608.

such trunks have been dug up in the southern parts: in *Cranmoor*, near *Wrottesley*; in *Rotten Meadow*, near *Wednesbury Hall*; on *Dorely Common*, in the parish of *Gnosell*; in a place called *Peatsmoore*, at *Thorne*; and in the moors of *Handsworth*.

Dr. Plot discusses at some length the questions concerning the kinds or sorts of these trees; whether mineral or vegetable; and if vegetable, of what species; and if of this or that species, by what means they came to be thus buried. These questions, which are by no means uninteresting, are treated in an able and rational manner; and his conclusions from the whole are, that although "there certainly is a mineral substance, called *lignum fossile*, found in the earth representing the stumps and parts of the trunks of trees which never grew above ground like other vegetables;" yet that the trees found in these and other parts are certainly vegetable, from the circumstance of their having their roots joined to these, and the stumps of their branches issuing from them; and still more from the fact, that the timber of them swims in water, which *lignum fossile* will not do; and is still as liable to the axe, chissel, saw, or plane, as any other wood whatever. Plot then corrects one or two mistakes, into which Cæsar in his Commentaries had fallen, relative to the growth of *Fir*, (which many of these trees seem to be) in this country. From this error of Cæsar's have arisen the other, as Plot conjectures, that these trees were brought hither by the Deluge. This opinion is corrected by the fact of many of these trees having still the mark of the axe upon them; and the *stooles* or *stumps*, standing in an erect posture, as is the case with those at *Stebben*, *Laynton*, and *Pewit Pools*, as also those of *Auqualat*, in Pyrehill hundred.

To account for these firs, which he takes them to be, being found alone, there being other timber enough near all the places, which Plot saw, he conjectures, on the authority of some ancient writings, then in the possession of Viscount Gor-

manstow, that the Danes and Norwegians, when they had gotten good footing in our island, which they had for many years, like other conquerors, endeavoured to make this as like their own country as they could, and therefore planted there firs; which after they had grown for about two hundred years, either upon the total destruction of them throughout England in a day, in the time of king Ethelred;* or their final loss of all dominion here, after the death of Hardicanute, that no memorial whatever might remain of them, the trees they had planted were also cut down, and as many of them as grew in low moist lands, (lying convenient for portage,) neglected, and thus covered, in process of time, by *attrition*; those cut down upon the hills and higher grounds (lying readier at hand) having been spent in divers uses, many ages ago." This Dr. Plot offers only as a conjecture; but is decided that these subterraneous trees were not brought to their present places by any extraordinary flood, or other unusual operations of nature.†

Butterton is a small hamlet and chapelry to the parish of *Mayfield*. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of *Wetton* and *Ilam*, and bordering upon the place where the rivulets *Hamps* and *Manifold* make their subterraneous transit, which we have before noticed:

"Where *Hamps* and *Manifold* their cliffs among,
Each in his flinty channel winds along,
With lucid lines the dusky moor divide,
Hurrying to intermix their sister tides.
* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *
Three-thousand steps in sparry clefts they stray,
Or seek, through sullen mines, their gloomy way;
On beds of lava sleep in coral cells,
Or sigh o'er jasper fish and agate shells,

Till

* Speed's History of Great Brit. Book VIII. chap. 46.
† Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 211—220.

Till where fam'd ILAM leads his boiling floods
Thro' flowery meadows and impending woods,
Pleased with light spring they leave the dreary night,
And mid circumfluent surges rise to light:
Shake their bright locks, the widening vale pursue,
Their sea-green mantles fring'd with pearly dew,
In playful groups by towering THORP they move,
Bound o'er the foaming weirs, and rush into the DOVE.*

Horton is a parish about two miles and a half from *Leek*, containing about one hundred and fifty houses, and nearly eight hundred inhabitants. The living is a curacy.

Bradley, is a parish near *Cheadle*. It is at the utmost eastern extremity of *The Potteries*, of the manufactories of which a more minute description has been purposely deferred to this part of our work. The following account, we believe, will be found to contain a pretty correct description of this extensive manufacture; both as to its origin and present state. Those parts of the county, where this manufacture is carried on, from the coal mines, which are plentiful there, seem better adapted, observes Dr. Aikin, for a manufactory of earthen wares than, perhaps, for any other. And here it is just to premise, that the substance of what follows on this subject is copied from the very accurate description of this sensible writer, who had it originally from a gentleman of great chemical knowledge, and thoroughly acquainted with the subject. The measures or strata, by which the beds of coal are divided, consist most commonly of clays of different kinds, some of which make excellent fire bricks, for building the potter's kilns and *saggars*, (a corruption of the German *Sehragers*, which signifies cases or supporters) in which the ware is burnt. Finer clays, of various colours and textures, are likewise plentiful in many places, most of them near the surface of the earth; and of these the bodies of the wares themselves were formerly manufactured. The coals being then also got near

* Darwin's Bot. Gard. Pt. II. in Aikin's Manchester, p. 99.

the surface, were plentiful and cheap. In the time of Plot,* they were as low as twopence the horse load, which, at eight horse-loads to a ton, (the usual estimation,) amounts to only sixteen pence the ton. In 1795 the price of coals was from four to five shillings per ton at the works. Since that time a regular advance has taken place. In 1804 they were from seven to eight shillings; and they are now much higher. The land, having chiefly a clay bottom, was unfavourable to the productions of husbandry; and the remoteness of these districts from the principal seats of commerce contributed to render labour cheap. All these circumstances considered together, with some others which will be mentioned hereafter, may possibly afford the best answer to a question, which has often been asked, why the pottery was established in *Staffordshire*, preferably to any other place, and why it still continues to flourish there more than in any other part of the kingdom, or perhaps of the world.

It is impossible, now, to ascertain the exact length of time, since this manufacture was first established here. It can be traced with certainty for more than two centuries back; but no document or tradition remains of its first introduction. Its principal seat was formerly the town of *Burslem*; and it was then called a butter pottery, that is, a manufactory of pots for keeping butter. It is so denominated in some old maps. Camden, who died in 1623, does not appear to have heard of the existence of this trade, nor is any mention made of *butter pottery* in Speed's map of 1610. One of the earliest authors, who notices it, is Dr. Plot, who died in 1696, and published his Natural History of this county in 1686. As a proof, however, of the antiquity of the manufacture in this neighbourhood, it may be proper to mention, that about ninety years ago, below the foundation of a building, then taken down, and supposed to have been not less than one hundred

* Nat. Hist. of Staff. chap. III. where the subjects of both the *pottery*, and of the Staffordshire *coals* are amply treated.

dred years old, the bottom of a potter's kiln was discovered, with some of the saggars upon it, and pieces of the ware in them; and that about the same time a road, which had long before been made across a field, being worn down into a hollow way, the hearth of a potter's kiln was found to be cut through by this hollow part of the road; and it was not among the then existing, or then remembered potteries, that these old works were discovered, but at a considerable distance, in places where no tradition remained among the oldest inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, that any pot-works had ever been. It may be added, that pieces of ware, of the rudest workmanship, and without any glaze or varnish, are frequently met with, in digging for the foundations of new erections. Though these old remains are doubtless the productions of distant periods, they give little or no light into the successive improvements, made in the art; nor, indeed, could any good purpose be answered by any inquiry of that kind; for though the manufacture has within our memory advanced with amazing rapidity to its present magnitude, it seems to have continued for a long series of years almost uniformly rude and uninteresting. Even so late as the time when Plot wrote, the quantity of goods manufactured was so inconsiderable, that "the chief sale of them was to the poor oratemen, who carried them at their backs all over the country."* All the ware was then of the coarse yellow, red, black, and mouled kind made from clays found in the neighbourhood; the body of the ware being formed of the inferior kinds of clay, and afterwards painted or mottled with the finer coloured ones, mixed with water, separately or blended together, much in the same manner as paper is marbled. The common glaze was produced by lead ore, finely powdered, and sprinkled on the pieces of ware before firing; sometimes with the addition of a little manganese, for the sake of the brown colour it communicates; and where the potters wished "to shew the

* Plot's Nat. Hist. Staff. p. 124.

utmost of their skill,"* in giving the ware a higher gloss than ordinary, they employed, instead of lead ore, calcined lead itself; but still sprinkled it on the pieces in the same rude manner.

A few years after the publication of Plot's work, a new species of glaze was introduced, produced by throwing into the kiln, when brought to its greatest heat, a quantity of common salt, the fumes of which occasioned a superficial vitrification of the clay. How long this practice might have subsisted in other countries is unknown; but it was first brought hither about the year 1690, by two ingenious foreigners of the name of *Elers*, of whom a descendant was, no long time ago, a respectable magistrate in the county of Oxford. These foreigners established a small pot-work at this place—*Bradley*—not we believe, *Bradwall*, as Dr. Aikin's correspondent writes. It is said that the inhabitants of *Burslem*, and the other adjacent places, flocked with astonishment to see the immense volumes of smoke, which rose "from the Dutchmen's ovens," on casting in the salt, a circumstance which sufficiently shews the novelty of this practice, in the *Staffordshire Potteries*. The same persons introduced likewise another species of ware, in imitation of the unglazed red China from the east; and the clays in this county being suitable for their purpose, they succeeded wonderfully for a first attempt, insomuch that some of their tea-pots are said to have been sold as high as a guinea a piece; and some of the specimens, which still remain in the country, are very perfect in their kind. We have seen several of them, at different places south of Leek; in the farm-houses. Both the texture and quality of the ware itself, and the form and workmanship, are by no means contemptible, though much inferior to those of more recent manufacture. The *Elers*, however, did not long continue in this situation: finding the manufacturers about them very inquisitive, and not choosing

* Plot, p. 123.

choosing to have their labours so narrowly inspected, they quitted Staffordshire, and set up a manufacture near London.

This practice of the new glaze with salt was succeeded, in a short time, by a capital improvement in the body of the ware itself, which the tradition of the country attributes to the following incident: Mr. Artbury, one of the potters, in a journey to London, happened to have powdered flint recommended to him, by the hostler of his inn at *Dunstable*, for curing some disorder in one of his horse's eyes; and for that purpose a flint stone was thrown into the fire, to render it more easily pulverizable. The potter observing the flint to be changed by the fire, to a pure white, was immediately struck with the idea, that his ware might be improved, by an addition of this material, to the whitest clays he could procure. Accordingly he sent home a quantity of the flint stones, which are plentiful among the chalk in that part of the country; and, on trial of them with tobacco pipe-clay, the event proved fully answerable to his expectations. Thus originated the white stone ware, which soon supplanted the coloured ones, and continued for many years the staple branch of pottery.

It was natural that this discovery should be kept as secret as possible; hence they had the flints pounded in mortars, by manual labour in cellars or in private rooms; but the operation proved pernicious to many of the workmen, the fine dust getting into the lungs, and producing dreadful coughs and consumptions; and these alarming complaints of the men may be presumed to have hastened the discovery of the source from which they had arisen. The secret becoming generally known, the consequent increase of demand for the flint powder occasioned trials to be made of mills, of various constructions, for stamping and for grinding it; and the ill effects of the dust, which could not be entirely guarded against, when the stones were either pounded or ground dry, pointed out an addition of water in the grinding. This method being found effectual, as well as safe, is still continued: the ground flint comes from

the mill in a liquid state, about the consistence of cream; and the tobacco-pipe clay being mixed up with water, about the same consistence, the two liquors are proportioned to one another by measure, instead of weight.

The use of flint had not been long introduced, when an improvement was made, by an ingenious mechanic in the neighbourhood, Mr. Alsager, in the potter's wheel, by which its motion was greatly accelerated. This enabled the potters to form their ware not only with greater expedition and facility, but likewise with more neatness and precision, than they had done before.

The manufacture, by those means, was so far improved, in the beginning of the last century, as to furnish various articles for tea and coffee equipages, and soon after for the dinner-table also. Before the middle of the century, these articles were manufactured in great quantity, as well for exportation, as home consumption. The salt-glaze, however, the only one then in use for these purposes, is in its own nature so imperfect, and the potters, from an injudicious competition among themselves, for cheapness rather than for excellence, had been so inattentive to elegance of forms, and neatness of workmanship, that this ware began to be rejected from genteel tables, and supplanted by a white ware of finer forms, and more beautiful glaze, which, about the year 1760, was imported in considerable quantities from France.

The introduction of a foreign manufacture, so much superior to our own, must have had very bad effects on the potteries of this kingdom, if a new one, still more to the public taste, had not happily soon after been produced here. In the year 1763, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, who had already introduced several improvements into this art, as well with respect to the forms and colours of the wares, as the composition of which they were made, invented a species of earthenware for the table, of a firm and durable body, and covered with a rich and brilliant glaze, and bearing sudden vicissitudes of cold and

and heat, without injury. It was accompanied also with the advantages of being manufactured with ease and expedition, was sold cheap; and as it possessed, with the novelty of its appearance, every requisite quality for the purpose intended, it came quickly into general estimation and use. To this manufacture the *Queen* was pleased to give her name and patronage, commanding it to be called QUEEN'S WARE, and honouring the inventor by appointing him her majesty's potter.

It is composed of the whitest clays from *Derbyshire, Dorsetshire*, and other places, mixed with a due proportion of ground flint. The pieces are fired twice, and the glaze applied after the first firing, in the same manner as porcelain. The glaze is a vitreous composition, of flint and other white earthy bodies, with additions of white lead for the flux, analogous to common flint glass; so that, when prepared in perfection, the ware may be considered as coated over with real flint glass. This compound being mixed with water to a proper consistence, the pieces, after the first firing, are separately dipt in it: being somewhat bibulous, they drink in a quantity of the mere water, and the glaze, which was united with that portion of the water, remains adherent, uniformily all over their surface, so as to become, by the second firing, a coat of perfect glass.

To Mr. Wedgwood's continued experiments, we are indebted for the invention of several other species of earthenware and porcelain, adapted to various purposes of ornament and use. The principal are the following: 1. A TERRA COTTA; resembling porphyry, granite, Egyptian pebble, and other beautiful stones of the siliceous or crystalline order. 2. BASALTES, or black ware; a black porcelain biscuit of nearly the same properties with the natural stone; striking fire with steel, receiving a high polish, serving as a touchstone for metals; resisting all the acids, and bearing, without injury, a strong fire, stronger indeed, than the *basaltes* itself.

CELAIN BISCUIT, of a smooth wax-like su
properties with the preceding, except in

colour. 4. JASPER, a white porcelain biscuit of exquisite beauty and delicacy, possessing the general properties of the *basaltes*, together with the singular one of receiving through its whole substance, from the admixture of metallic calces with the other materials, the same colours which those calces communicate to glass or enamels in fusion, a property which no other porcelain or earthen-ware body, of ancient or modern composition, has been found to possess. This renders it peculiarly fit for making cameos, portraits, and all subjects in *basso relievo*, as the ground may be of any particular colour, while the raised figures are of pure white. 5. BAMBOO, or cane coloured biscuit porcelain. This possesses the same properties as the *White porcelain biscuit*, mentioned above. 6. A PORCELAIN BISCUIT, remarkable for great *hardness*, little inferior to that of agate. This property, together with its resistance to the strongest acids and corrosives, and its impenetrability by every known liquid, adapts it for mortars, and many different kinds of chemical vessels.

These six distinct species, with the *Queen's ware* already mentioned, expanded by the industry and ingenuity of the different manufacturers, into an infinity of forms for ornament and use, variously painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the present fine English earthen-wares and porcelain, which are now become the source of a very extensive trade, and which, considered as an object of national art, industry, and commerce, may be ranked among the most important manufactures of the united kingdom.

The following description of the process used in manufacturing the earthenware, was communicated to Dr. Aikin, by a person on the spot. The practice has varied in but a trifling manner since that time. A piece of prepared mixture of clay and ground flint, dried and prepared to a proper consistence, is taken to be formed into any required shape and fashion, by a man who sits over a machine called a wheel, on the going round of which he continues forming the ware. This

This branch is called *throwing*; and, as water is required to prevent the clay sticking to the hand, it is necessary to place it for a short time in a warm situation. It then undergoes the operation of being turned, and is made much smoother than it was before, by a person called a turner; when it is ready for the handle and spout to be joined to it, by the branch called *handling*. Dishes, plates, tureens, and many other articles, are made from moulds of ground plaister; and, when finished, the whole are placed carefully (being then in a much more brittle state than when fired) in saggars, which, in shape and form, pretty much resemble a lady's band-box, without its cover, but much thicker, and are made from marle or clay of this neighbourhood. The larger ovens, or kilns, are placed full of saggars so filled with ware; and after a fire, which consumes from twelve to fifteen tons of coal, when the oven is become cool again, the saggars are taken out, and their contents removed, often exceeding 30,000 various pieces; but this depends upon the general sizes of the ware. In this state the ware is called *biscuit*, and the body of it has much the appearance of a new tobacco-pipe, not having the least gloss upon it. It is then immersed or dipped into a fluid generally consisting of sixty pounds of white lead, ten pounds of ground flint, and twenty pounds of stone from *Cornwall*, burned and ground, all mixed together, and as much water put to it as reduces it to the thickness of cream, which it resembles. Each piece of ware being separately immersed or dipped into this fluid, so much of it adheres all over the piece, that when put into other saggars, and exposed to another operation of fire, performed in the glossing-kiln or oven, the ware becomes finished by acquiring its glossy covering, which is given it by the vitrification of the above ingredients. Enamelled ware undergoes a third fire after its being painted, in order to bind the colour on.

A single piece of ware, such as a common enamelled teapot, a mug, jug, &c. passes through at least fourteen different hands,

hands, before it is finished: (viz.) The slipmaker, who makes the clay;—the temperer, or beater of the clay;—the thrower who forms the ware;—the ball-maker and carrier;—the attender upon the drying of it;—the turner, who does away its roughness;—the spoutmaker;—the handler, who puts to the handle and spout;—the first, or biscuit fireman;—the person who immerses or dips it into the lead fluid;—the second, or glass fireman;—the dresser, or sorter in the warehouse;—the enameller, or painter;—the muffle, or enamel fireman. Several more are required to the completion of such pieces of ware, but are in inferior capacities, such as turners of the wheel, turners of the lathe, &c. &c.*

The evidence given by Mr. Wedgwood to the committee of privy council, and at the bar of the two Houses of Parliament, when a commercial arrangement with Ireland was in agitation in 1785, will give some idea of the recent extent of this manufacture, and of its value to our maritime and landed, as well as commercial, interests. And the evidence of the present Mr. Wedgwood to the late committee of the House of Commons, on the celebrated Orders in Council, will shew the present state of this manufacture as a branch of commerce.

The late Mr. Wedgwood, in the evidence just alluded to, was of opinion, that through the manufacturing part alone in the potteries and their vicinity, they gave bread to fifteen or twenty thousand people, including the wives and children of those who were employed in it, yet that this was a small object, when compared with the many others which depend on it: namely, 1. The immense quantity of inland carriage it creates throughout the kingdom, both for its raw materials, and its finished goods:—2. The great number of people employed in the extensive collieries for its use:—3. The still greater number employed in raising and preparing its raw materials, in several distant parts of England, from near the *Land's End* in Cornwall one way, along different parts of the coast, to *Falmouth*,

* Aikin's Manchester, p. 534, 535.

Falmouth, *Teignmouth*, *Exeter*, *Pool*, *Gravesend*, and the *Norfolk* coast; the other way, to *Biddeford*, *Wales*, and the *Irish coast*:—4. The coasting vessels, which, after being employed at the proper season in the Newfoundland fishery, carry these materials coast-wise to *Liverpool* and *Hull*, to the amount of more than 20,000 tons yearly, at times when they would otherwise be laid up idle in harbour:—5. The further conveyance of them from those ports, by river and canal navigation, to the potteries situated at one of the most inland parts of this kingdom:—and, 6. The re-conveyance of the finished goods to the different parts of this island, where they are shipped for every foreign market, that is open to the earthen-wares of England.

Mr. Wedgwood further observes, that this manufacture is attended with some advantageous circumstances, almost peculiar to itself; (viz.) that the value of the manufactured goods consist almost wholly in labour, that one ton of raw materials produces several tons of finished goods for shipping, the freight being then charged, not by the weight but by the bulk;—that scarce a vessel leaves any of our ports, without more or less of these cheap, bulky, and therefore valuable, articles to this maritime country; and, above all, that not less than five parts in six, of the whole produce of the potteries, are exported to foreign markets.

Notwithstanding all these important advantages, Mr. Wedgewood, in his evidence to the house of Commons, declares himself strongly impressed, with the idea that this manufacture was then but in its infancy, compared with what it might arrive at, if not interrupted in its growth.

Mr. Anderson, in his History of the Great Commercial Interests of the British Empire,* supposes that this last expression alludes to the introduction of the excise laws in the *pottery*, of which, it seems, there was some talk at that time; but adds, that it would have been too impolitic a step to check so growing

* Appendix to the second Ed. Vol. IV. p. 700.

growing a manufacture by excise laws, more especially when five-sixths of the duty collected must have been paid back again, upon exportation of their goods, and an opening thereby made for fraud, which, if we may judge from what has been practised in some of these articles, would have made the drawback amount to more than the original payment.

This manufacture is, perhaps, more than any other, affected by the war. The evidence given by Mr. Wedgwood, on the subject of the late orders in council, at the bar of the House of Commons, shews the ruinous effects which any restrictions on the American trade has upon this manufacture.

Mr. Wedgwood, the great improver of this valuable manufacture, was born near this place. His life furnishes but few materials to the biographer. We have already intimated, that to his indefatigable labours England is indebted for the establishment of a manufacture, that has opened a new scene of extensive commerce, before unknown to this or any other country. By the united efforts of himself, and his partner Mr. Bentley, the pottery art has been carried to a greater degree of perfection, both as to utility and ornament, than any works of the kind, either ancient or modern, has ever experienced. His many discoveries of new species of earthenwares and porcelain, his studied forms, and chaste style of decoration, and the correctness of judgment with which all his works were executed, under his own eye, and by artists, for the most part of his own forming, have turned the current in this branch of commerce; for, before his time, England imported the finer earthenwares; but, for nearly half a century past, she has exported them, to a very great annual amount; the whole of which is drawn from the earth and from the industry of the inhabitants; while the national taste has been improved, and its reputation raised in foreign countries. Neither was Mr. Wedgwood unknown in the walks of philosophy. His commnnications to the Royal Society, of which he was a worthy and active fellow, shew a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him

him the esteem of scientific men at home, and throughout Europe. His invention of a thermometer, for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts, is of the highest importance to their promotion ; and adds celebrity to his name.

Mr. Wedgwood was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, which descended to the eldest son. In every sense, therefore, he was the maker of his own fortune ; and his country will be benefited in a proportion not to be calculated.

At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufacture he was engaged in, in the spot which gave him birth, without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the grand Trunk canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of Parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest, which at that time stood very high, and but just before had, with great difficulty, been overcome in another quarter by all the powerful influence of a noble duke, whose canal was at that time but lately founded. Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the calls of charity, and to the support of every institution for the public good. To his relations, friends, and neighbours, he was endeared by his many private virtues; and his country will long remember him, as the steady patron of every valuable interest of society.* He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died at his beautiful village of *Etruria*, aged sixty-four. The business of the pottery has since been carried on by his son, the present Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.†

* Gent. Mag. for 1795.

† In Magna Britannia, Vol. V. p. 103, *Heracles* is said to be " the seat of Mr. John Wedgwood, who from a freeholder's estate, hath advanced to the quality of a gentlemen ; but Mr. Erdeswicke says, that his son, seeking further

Near Newcastle, in Pyrehill hundred, is *Stonefield.* It is a large tract, remarkable only as having been the place where the duke of Cumberland drew up his army in 1745, in daily expectation of coming to an engagement, with those rebels who had so incredibly penetrated into the very heart of the kingdom, undisciplined, ragged, and almost unarmed. Part of these wild and hot-brained Scotsmen were at Derby, and the rest in a very scattered state. Well for them, observes a writer in the Topographer, the loyalists had false intelligence of their route, and that the sword of chastisement was not unsheathed, or every soul might have perished. The general confusion that was spread over this part of the country, and the town of *Stone* in particular, at this alarming period, would seem almost incredible, to those who have not heard the particulars. Yet in fact, there was no great cause of alarm, except to weak and superstitious minds, which quake at scarecrows; for a more ragged band of mountaineers, under the name of an enemy, were surely never seen, while this town was safely guarded by an army, the most disciplined and loyal that the kingdom could produce. So numerous were the army in proportion to the size of the town, that the inhabitants were almost dispossessed of their houses, while every apartment was crowded with soldiers, besides what were encamped in *Stone-field.** The surprise expressed at the fears of the inhabitants of these parts, of the rebels, may be accounted for, from the natural dislike which these people have to a military life: for though the Staffordshire militia has long been distinguished as the finest militia corps in the kingdom, it is a fact, that the common people here have a more than ordinary aversion to the army. We know it to be true, that several of the poorer people of *Biddulph moor* have actually disabled themselves,

ther to advance himself, hath entered into a contentious course of living, which he feared would not prove commendable, if successful." *Quere* how is this? Erdeswicke wrote towards the close of the sixteenth century.

* Topographer, Vol. I. p. 68.

themselves, by striking off their own thumbs with an axe, sooner than run the risk of being ballotted into the militia! But these people of *Biddulph*, or as they call it *Biddle*, seem to be a totally different race of persons from the rest of their countrymen. Rough, unbroken, and but half-civilized, they yield to none of those restraints which curb the passions and appetites of others; and seem inclined to regard themselves as licensed to brutality and insolence. The influence, however, of Methodism, which is very zealously and benevolently exerted here, is gradually softening the native character of these people, and reducing them to something like rational beings. Their love of independence, however, still keeps alive their aversion to a military life.

Having approached so much to the east of the county, and as we too briefly passed it over in our account of Pyrehill Hundred,* we will give a more extended account of the early history of *Newcastle-under-Line*. This place, as has already been observed, is so called on account of an older castle which formerly stood at a little distance from it, at Chesterton, where were lately seen the ruinous and shattered walls of an old castle, which first belonged to Ranulph, earl of Chester, by the gift of king John, and after by the bounty of king Henry III. to the house of Lancaster, who rebuilt the castle, and were some successions in possession of the manor. But before this gift, Gilbert lord Segrave had a grant of king Henry III. of this manor to him and his heirs, to hold of the crown in fee farm; but the castle (which perhaps must prove it built before it came to the house of Lancaster) was under the government of Henry, lord Audley, and was continued to his son James lord Audley, under the title of constable of Newcastle-under-line, in the 35th year of Henry III. But upon the rebellion of Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, who undertook, with his confederate lords, to reform all things amiss in that king's government, the manor and castle of this town

* Vide ante, p. 932.

was settled (with the forced consent of prince Edward) upon the earl of Leicester and his heirs. But fortune soon cancelled this deed; for he was slain the same year by prince Edward, at the battle of Evesham, and all his lands and estates being forfeited, this manor and castle were given by the king to his younger son Edmund, whom he made earl of Lancaster, and gave him all the vast possessions of Simon Montfort, and Nicholas lord Segrave, who had been a partaker with Montfort, in his rebellious actings; all which estates king Edward I. his brother, confirmed to him.

His earldom, and his great estate, he left to his eldest son Thomas, who having married Alice, the sole daughter and heir of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, endowed in the church, at the time of his marriage with her, with this castle and borough, and all the other hamlets belonging to them. This same earl of Lancaster, by the instigation of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, (who had married the daughter of the king, widow of the earl of Holland,) complaining of the arbitrary proceedings of the Despencers, the king's favourites, drew together many of the nobility, and took arms, under a pretence of reforming what was amiss in the government; but chiefly to oblige the king to remove the Spencers from his councils and person,* which they commissioned certain bishops† to request he would do. This fighting reformer, like all other reformers,

* The occasion of this confederacy against the Spencers was this: William de Berews a baron, proposing to sell part of his estate, called Gowerland, first agreed for it with the earl of Hereford above named, who offered to be the purchaser; but Hugh Spencer, Junior, obtained the king's licence, it being holden of the king *in capite*, and bought it out of the earl of Hereford's hands; who, being highly provoked at this affront, complained to the earl of Lancaster, and they two engaging a great number of barons into their interests, entered into a confederacy against the Spencers. Walsingham's Historia Brevis, 113.

† London, Salisbury, Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, who were to come to the confederate barons at St. Albans, to procure accommodation. Walsingham, Hist. Brev. p. 114.

reformers, who take the sword for their own aggrandizement, rather than for the good of the cause which they hypocritically support, was fearfully wroth against the monarch who refused to listen to his menacing message by the bishops; accordingly he marched to London;* and by the queen's and bishop's advice, the king was induced to promise to grant his request, and the favourites underwent a temporary banishment. But this, it seems, was done only to get a little time, in which an army might be raised to reduce him to submission. The king having easily raised an army, by assuring his subjects, that it was not against them that he marched, but merely to punish the insolence of an individual, made considerable progress, not only against the ostensible object of his attack, but also against many others of the confederate barons. The two Spencers were recalled, and the army put under their command; by which they had soon an opportunity of displaying not their courage so much as their revenge. Many of the barons forsook the standard of the earl of Lancaster; and he was soon so weakened, as to be compelled to withdraw into Yorkshire, where he was ultimately taken at Burrow-bridge. In his retreat, he took the most destructive methods to retard the march of the royal forces. He destroyed the country behind him; but was obliged at length to halt, after passing the *Trent* over *Burton-bridge*, in order to oppose the passage of the army, which pursued him across this county, with great rapidity. The battle that ruined him was fought near *Burrow-bridge*, on the sixteenth of March 1322.† Lancaster, being made prisoner, was attainted of treason; and, being sentenced to death, by a small number of peers, among whom were the two Spencers; and in the presence of the king, who assembled for the purpose in the hall of Pontefract castle,‡ he was be-

* Vid. Act. Pub. III. 478, *et seq.* Walsingham, Knighton.
† Knighton. De la Moor, p. 596.
‡ Rymer's Fed. Vol. III. p. 490, et seq.

headed on a hill near the town.* Being thus attainted, his estate was confiscated; but upon the deposal of the king, which took place soon afterwards, his attainder was reversed, and his estate restored to his brother and heir Henry, whose son Henry died possessed of this manor and castle, leaving his estate to his two daughters and heirs, Margaret and Blanch, which last proved his sole heir, her sister dying without issue. She was married to John of Gaunt, the celebrated duke of Lancaster. King Henry the fourth was her son, and the heir of her estates, of which this manor was a part, and came to her upon the death of her sister, to whom it fell in the partition.

It does not appear who built the castle from which the town takes its name; but whoever built it, it is now almost wholly lost; but very few fragments of it remaining. The town itself was formerly more populous, or more religious: having once had four churches,† but the barons' wars reduced them to one.

The Dissenters are here numerous, particularly the Wesleyan Methodists.

Dr. Plot mentions an instance of a stone having been found in a place called *Gallows Field*, near the town, being the place where malefactors were formerly hung, in which stone was an entire skull of a man, with the teeth, &c. in it. Of this fact, an alderman of Newcastle assured the doctor, that he had such an one long in his possession. This curious circumstance Plot endeavours to account for by saying, that it is probable, that the place, when it was used for executions, was nothing else but a sandy land, in which they used to bury the bodies of the persons executed, which, in process of time, turned into stone, about the head of a man, inclosed it in it.

* His sentence was to be hung, drawn, and quartered; but the king, out of respect to his birth, saved him the infamy of that punishment. Evesham, Chron.

† Magna Brit. Vol. V. p. 65.

it. This is not at all unlikely; it being well known that sands have been observed to petrify.

This same writer also, in mentioning several instances of men of extraordinary strength living in this county, adduces one in Godfrey Witrings, a butcher of this town, whom he saw take up a form six feet and ten inches long, and fifty-six pounds in weight, by one end in his teeth, and, holding both his hands behind him, lifted up the other end the whole height of the room, striking it thrice against the floor of the chamber over it; which the doctor says, by computation according to the centre of gravity, will prove that he lifted up, with his teeth, about one hundred and sixty-eight pounds weight.*

But what in this way, perhaps, confers greater notoriety, if not even greater honour on the town of Newcastle, than its men with strong necks and firmly set teeth, is the circumstance of its having given birth to Major-general Thomas Harrison, and to the celebrated John Goodwin, two of the infamous but extraordinary Cromwell's admirers; the one aid-

* "R. W. saw a negro, in the year 1717, lift 224lbs. with his teeth, from the ground, and stood upright with them. They were four weights with rings." MS. note in the margin of p. 65, of Vol. V. Magna Brit. in Dr. Williams's library, Rod Cross Street.

We knew a person some twenty years ago, at *Chowbent*, near Bolton in Lancashire, named *Osbaldeston*, who could easily lift much greater weights than these in a similar manner: but these may, perhaps, yield in point of wonder, to the extraordinary strength, or rather hardness of bone, in the *head* of a person of the name of Nightingale, a dyer, (no way related to the writer of this,) at Macclesfield, we believe now living, who can readily break through a strong house door, or the slab of a stone or marble chimney-piece, by suddenly running against it headforemost. Of this man's extraordinary exploits in this way, the whole town of Macclesfield can bear ample testimony. He is rather a low man in stature; and otherwise does not appear to possess any extraordinary strength. Had Plot met with such a person, he would have assigned him a dignified niche, in his catalogue of natural wonders, with which his History of *Staffordshire* but too much abounds.

ing the usurper's regicide purposes with his sword, and the other with his pen.

These Major-generals, as the usurper called them, were, according to some, only eleven * in number; according to others † twelve; but Bates ‡ says, the districts over which Cromwell appointed these Major-generals were fourteen. These officers were to keep a strict and vigilant eye over the jarring parties of the Presbyterians, the Independents, and cavaliers, as the loyalists were called; but particularly to watch the proceedings, and curb the factious spirit, of the rigid republicans, whom Cromwell had the greatest reason to dread and suspect. The Major-generals had almost absolute power; and they exercised it, as might naturally be expected from the nature of their characters, and the upstart innovations of their master, of whose turbulent spirit they largely partook. So tyrannical did they at length become, that, to prevent worse consequences to himself, Cromwell was compelled to reduce their authority within much narrower bounds. Before this reduction of their power, they could commit to prison all suspected persons; and they chose to suspect, whoever they disliked, (viz.) all moderate, loyal, good, men: they moreover levied money, sequestered those who refused to pay; had power to enlist horse and foot upon any occasion they might think proper to make, or any emergency they might themselves create. From their decisions no appeal lay, but to their regicide master himself.

Of this honourable fraternity was Harrison, the son of an attorney of this town. Not having any relish for his profession, he enlisted into the Parliament's army; and, being a person of great volubility of tongue, he soon insinuated himself into the favourable opinion of the army, and became Cromwell's confidant. The *Protector* knew how to make use of such a person

* Whitelock's Memorials of English Affairs, &c. p. 634.

† Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, Vol. III. p. 458.

‡ Vitæ Selctorum, &c.

a person as Harrison; and he did not fail to avail himself of his canting dexterity, and perseverance, in routing the Presbyterians, and bringing his legitimate, though weak, monarch to the block. These services, for a season, procured Harrison a wicked elevation and popularity, among those who admired anarchy, rebellion, and military tyranny, highly seasoned by religious professions; but he did not long enjoy his honours. He was at length executed as a traitor; his head was set up at Westminster hall; and his quarters upon the gates of the city of London. Thus disgracefully perished one of the many persons who, under the most showy pretences, would gladly have entailed to their posterity a form of government, which the people of this country never was, and we hope never will, be long disposed to support:—a government which opens the door to every species of oppression, by raising those to govern others who have neither prudence nor judgment to govern themselves:—who are clamorous for principles which wherever they have power, either in their own families, or over their other immediate dependents, they rarely reduce to practice. Monarchy, and that only, suits the genius, and sober, and rational character, of Englishmen.

The other person mentioned, as a native of this place, was doubtless honest in his mistaken principles; and, as his personal history is not very generally known, we shall dwell upon it at a somewhat greater length. This person is the celebrated John Goodwin, a learned divine and most acute and zealous defender of Arminianism, who, as Granger* remarks, "made more noise in the world, than any other person of his age, rank, and profession." Notwithstanding this, no one has yet written his life; Dr. Calamy's account being too meagre and partial, to deserve the title. This will be our apology for the extended account we shall give of him. "It has been the misfortune,"

* Biographical Hist. of Eng.

misfortune," observes an ingenious and useful writer * of the present day, "of Mr. Goodwin to have his name transmitted, chiefly through the medium of his enemies, who have darkened it by reproach, and laboured to render it odious to posterity."

Mr. Goodwin was born in the year 1593, as we are informed by an intelligent gentleman, who is descended from him in this neighbourhood.† Every account, hitherto printed, states the place of his birth to be unknown; and it is but just to add, that our own authority is tradition. He received his academical education at Queen's college Cambridge, where he soon became known by his learning and talents, and for being a smart disputant. Upon his leaving college he was admitted into orders, and became much admired for the erudition and elegance which distinguished his pulpit compositions.

He preached sometime in the country, and removed to London in the year 1632. The year following he was presented to the vicarage of St. Stephen's Coleman Street. At this time the lordly archbishop Laud took upon himself the government of the English church; and John Goodwin, among others, was

* Mr. Wilson, in his "History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, Chapels, and Meeting-houses, in and about the city of London." Vol. II. p. 403. This work of Mr. Wilson's contains an invaluable mass of curious and interesting neglected biography and antiquity. Due allowance being made for a tincture of prejudice in favour of modern Calvinism, this book is of great value; and well worth a place in the library of every antiquary, and historian, as well as in those of dissenting ministers, by whom, we fear, it is ungratefully neglected. It is too liberal for the majority, and too orthodox for the fastidious tastes of heretics. Between the pride of the one, and the narrow mindedness of the other, a work that will do honour to the author for ages, is, we understand, likely to be left unfinished for want of encouragement! From this book many of the particulars relative to Mr. Goodwin are extracted.

† Yet Granger quotes a MS. in Lambeth Palace, which says: "Johannes Goodwin, Norfolc, became fellow of Queen's college in Cambridge, in 1617." Biog. Hist. Eng. III. p. 42. (note.)

was denounced for a breach of canons, by this tyrannical prelate in 1637.* To this Mr. Goodwin submitted.

In the year 1640, the king having allowed the convocation to continue its sittings, after the dissolution of Parliament, the clergy were busily occupied upon two subjects of considerable magnitude. One of these was to grant a subsidy for six years, to meet the exigency of the public affairs. This was proposed to be done, by a tax of four shillings in the pound upon the estates of the clergy. Another object of this prolonged convocation was the enactment of certain canons, or articles, amounting in number to seventeen. These were published on the 30th of June.† The first of these canons, "concerning the royal power," asserts the absolute authority of Kings, and the unlawfulness of taking arms, even in self-defence. Many of the other canons bore peculiarly hard on the non-conformists. The fourth, in particular, has been remarked to have a singularly intolerant character. It is there decreed, that no person shall import, print, or disperse, any books written by Socinians, on pain of excommunication, and of being further punished in the star-chamber. That "no minister shall preach any such doctrines in his sermons, nor students have any such books in his study, except he be a graduate in divinity, or have episcopal, or archidiaconal, ordination; and if any layman embrace their opinion, he shall be excommunicated, and not absolved without repentance or abjuration." How different the spirit of our own times, when, it is well-known, there are Unitarians living upon the revenues of the establishment, despising and undermining her tenets, yet fattening on her bounty! Though Mr. Goodwin does not appear to have had any peculiar bias to Socinianism, he, along with others of the London

* Neal's History of the Puritans, Vol. II. p. 263.

† "Constitutions and canons ecclesiastical, treated upon by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, president of the convocation for their respective provinces, and agreed upon with the king's majesty's licence, in their respective synods, begun at London and York 1640."

London clergy, drew up a petition to the privy council; and so great was the outcry, against the proceedings of the bishops, that the king thought it prudent, to issue an order to Laud to soften his severity.*

Mr. Goodwin, refusing to baptise the children of the parish promiscuously, and also to administer the eucharist to his whole parish, was ejected from his living in 1645. He then set up a private meeting in Coleman Street parish, on the plan of the Independents. Being thus in a manner freed from the restraints of episcopacy, he attacked his adversaries with considerable warmth; and being a zealous defender of Arminianism, against the rigorous and dissocializing dogmas of Calvinism, was attacked with a characteristic and native fury; and he did not fail to defend himself with spirit. But when the factious turbulence of the times had succeeded in destroying for a season, the episcopal government, he hoped to have met with more favour from the Presbyterians. By indulging this expectation, honest John Goodwin by no means shewed the strength of his understanding. The ridiculous pride of Presbyterianism is more pernicious than the domineering sway of episcopacy. These religious demons, being unexpectedly mounted on the state horse, soon galloped to destruction. Goodwin was too honest and too unbending for these new demagogues, who, not content with depriving him of his living, continued to heap upon him plenty of abuse, and enacted laws that were designed to prohibit his preaching.

One Edwards, a furious Presbyterian, about this time published a book, intituled *Gangræna*, &c. which is still well known. In this work Mr. Goodwin is spoken of in the following style: "There is Master John Goodwin, a monstrous sectary, a compound of Socinianism, Arminianism, Libertinism, Antinomianism, Independency, Popery, yea, and of Scepticism, as holding some opinion proper to each of these."† In winding

* Neal's Hist. Puritans, II. 327—335.

† Gangræna, Part III. p. 114.

winding up the climax of abuse which Edwards heaps upon Goodwin, he calls him an "Hermaphrodite," and, among other equally heavy charges, he accuses him of playing at bowls upon one of the Parliament's thanksgiving days.* This and such like offences, however, might possibly have been pardoned, had not Goodwin indulged himself in preaching against Calvinism. He replied to Edwards, and served him with much the same kind of pious abuse, so fashionable in those days, and too common in our own.

Amongst numerous errors which, about this time, the London clergy protested against, was the *Error of Toleration.* Of fifty-eight of these enlightened protesters, seventeen were of the famous Westminster Assembly, who, strange to relate, joined in the complaint of its being a very great grievance, "That men should have liberty to worship God in that way and manner as shall appear to them most agreeable to the word of God; and no man be punished, or discountenanced, by authority, for the same."† "Happily," says Mr. Wilson, "the lapse of time has effected, upon this subject, a complete revolution in the opinions of mankind."‡ Among the other *errors* denounced by these religionists, the fifth and sixth were selected from the writings of Goodwin: They are these: "5. That Christ died for the sins of all mankind; that the benefits of his death were intended for all; and that natural men may do such things as whereunto God has by way of promise annexed grace and acceptation."—"6. That a man hath a free-will and power in himself to repent, to believe, to obey the Gospel, and do every thing

* Gangræna, Part II. p. 63.

† Neal's Puritans, Vol. II. 263—265.

‡ Hist. and Antiq. of Dis. Churches, &c. II. 410. Yet a clergyman lately said, and that with the approval of numbers of his brethren, in hearing of the writer of this note, that the "Roman Catholic Faith is not a religion, but a mass of sin, which ought to be extirpated!" This worthy nonconformist is, of course, a great admirer of the Assembly Divines, and of their works!

thing that God requires to salvation." Mr. Goodwin feeling sore under this charge of heresy, gave a general challenge to dispute the points; and one William Jenkyn entered the lists. It were useless and disgusting to detail the squabbles and skirmishes to which this gave rise.*

But Mr. Goodwin held principles much more dangerous to the peace and stability of society than those of Arminianism: he was a zealous republican; and actually published a work to defend the decollation of Charles the First.† This mischievous book, though doubtless written under a firm conviction of the truth of its doctrines, raised Goodwin numerous enemies, more respectable for character, and formidable for talents, than his other foes. Yet he continued to defend what he had written.

Another controversy in which Mr. Goodwin soon after engaged was that relating to the *Tryers*, as certain commissioners were denominated, whom Cromwell appointed to approve of the public preachers. Of these Tryers Goodwin complained that "they made their own narrow Calvinian sentiments in divinity the door of admission to all church preferments."‡ No great knowledge of the peculiar character of this creed is requisite to decide on the justice of this charge. Those who would shut out from the kingdom of heaven in the next world all but those of their own sect or faith might consistently enough be supposed to attempt the starvation of the same species of heretics in this. Goodwin's dispute with the *Tryers* lasted some time, and was very bitter, as usual.§

Bishop

* Before the title to one of the books written against Goodwin is a plate containing Goodwin's portrait, with a windmill over his head, and a weathercock upon it: the devil is represented blowing the sails; with other matters, emblematical, says Wood, (Athenæ Oxoniensis, Vol. II. p. 154,) of the "instability of the man."

† "The Obstructors of Justice; or, a Defence of the Sentence passed upon the late King by the High Court of Justice; wherein the justice and equity of the said sentence is demonstratively asserted," &c. *London*, 1648.

‡ Neal, II. p. 449.

§ See Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. II. p. 505.

Bishop Burnet * accuses Goodwin as a zealous *Fifth Monarchy Man*; but with what justice we know not; he was certainly a friend of Cromwell's, and that is almost sufficient to stamp him a friend to any enthusiastic vagary. The late Mr. Toplady,† in his detestation of Goodwin's Arminianism, was glad to have this flaw in his character; and Mr. Wilson ‡ observes, of this furious Calvinist, that "he has heaped together whatever he could find to vilify the character of Mr. Goodwin, and stated them with all the acrimony of a party bigot." The author of the Gangræna, however, has not enumerated this among the vices of Goodwin.

On the restoration of monarchy under Charles II. it was naturally expected that Goodwin would meet a severe chastisement; but, as Burnet § observes, both "John Goodwin and Milton did escape all censure, to the surprise of all people." All that was done was to call in his book intituled the "Obstructors of Justice," and Milton's celebrated "*Defensio propopulo Anglicano contra Salmasium*," and his *Answer* to "The Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings," and have them burnt by the hands of the common hangman, which was accordingly done, on the 27th of August. The recommendation of the Commons that the king should direct his attorney-general to proceed against the authors of these books ‖ was not regarded. It is thought by some that his Arminianism was at length of some use to him.¶

The restoration, however, did not restore Goodwin to his former living; and another presentation took place in 1661.** The terms

* Own Time, Vol. I. p. 67, 68.

† Historical Proof, &c. Introduction.

‡ Hist. Antiq. &c. II. 417. § Own Time, Vol. I. p. 163.

‖ Kennet's Chronicle, p. 180, 189, 239.

¶ Burnet, Own Time, I. p. 163. Granger Biog. Hist. III. 42.

** Die 29 Maii, 1661. Theophilus Alford, A. M. admiss. ad Vic. S. Stephani, Coleman-street, Lond. vac. per Deprivat. Johannis Goodwin." Newcourt's Report. Vol. I. p. 537. Wilson, II. 419.

terms of the Act of Uniformity not according with the free spirit of Mr. Goodwin, he continued a nonconformist till his death in 1665, aged 72.* He wrote a great number of books, and seems to have had a ridiculous fondness for Greek titles. If our memory does not fail us, some of the late Mr. Wesley's Calvinian opponents used to call him Goodwin redivivus. Wesley, however, was a much more sober man: had every thing that was benevolent in Goodwin's religious creed, without any of his dangerous political bias.

Our departure from the hundred of Totmanslow north, to even beyond the southern extremity of it, may perhaps, if not perfectly, justify, at least apologize, for our proceeding a little farther still to give some account of *Shugborough*, not hitherto noticed by us.

Mr. Pennant has† described the vale of Shugborough with his usual accuracy and pleasantness. Leland‡ makes but little mention of this place; briefly remarking, that "some call it *Shokesborow Haywood*, because it standith by it." Camden does not notice the place at all. It is near *Great Heywood*, a village bestowed by Roger de Melend, otherwise Long Epee, "a worthless prelate, in the reign of Henry III."§ on his valet, Roger de Aston. He was son of Ralph Aston, and father of Sir John Aston, Knt. whose posterity enjoyed the seat till the latter end of the sixteenth century, or the beginning of the seventeenth, Sir Edward then being in possession of it.‖

This family, as they received their estate from the church, so they have always shewn a particular respect to churchmen, and learned men. Sir Walter Aston, father of Sir Edward, was employed by James I. as ambassador into Spain,¶ and Michael Drayton

* Calamy's Contin. p. 78.

† Journey from Chester to London, p. 90, ed. 1811.

‡ Itin. VII. p. 38. § Pennant, p. 89.

‖ Mag. Brit. V. 82.

¶ See Dodd's Church History, Vol. III. p. 49.

Drayton* mentions him as particularly friendly to his muse.† This estate passed from the Astons to the family of the Tixals; the heiress of Tixal being married to a descendant of the Astons occasioned it to remove to the new acquisition.‡ "If my memory does not fail me," says this writer, "the old seat was in the possession of the Whitbies." It has since been re-united to the house of Tixal, by purchase. The barn belonging to the manor-house was of a most magnificent size, but has been greatly reduced. The horse-bridge over the Trent, adjoining to Haywood was formerly not less remarkable for extraordinary dimensions. Mr. Pennant says he remembered it to have consisted of two-and-forty arches. Magna Britannia,§ says it "is longer than any bridge in England, having near forty arches; yet much shorter than the bridge over *Drave*, at Essec, which Dr. Brown tells us is at least five miles long, and made all of wood." The tradition is, that it was built by the county, in compliment to the last Devereux, Earl of Essex, who resided much at *Chartley*; and, being a keen sportsman, was often deprived of his diversion for want of a bridge. Mr. Pennant, who states this, says he was not clear about the truth of this report, and adds, "then there certainly had been a bridge here long before; so that, if there was any foundation for such a mark of respect, it could only have been rebuilt after falling to decay."‖

* Mag. Brit. *ubi sup.* We will take this opportunity to mention and recommend one of the most pleasing and ingenious poems in the English language: we allude to Michael Drayton's *Nymphidia*: a poem than which there is not one of all the numerous collections that have recently been made of our early English poets, more pleasing for beautiful imagery, simplicity of character, and ease of versification. Doubtless, the well-known Butterfly's Ball and Grasshopper's Feast of Mr. Roscoe owes its birth to Drayton's *Nymphidia*, which we should much wish to see re-published in a separate and neat form. It would not have detracted from the merit of Mr. Roscoe's beautiful piece, had he mentioned the name of that from which his idea is obviously borrowed.

† Vide ante, p. 908. ‡ Pennant, p. 89.

§ Vol. V. p. 89. ‖ Journey from Chester, &c. p. 90.

The chief reason for the notice which we have just given of *Haywood*, and of this bridge, is that we might more conveniently introduce the beautiful *Vale of Shugborough*, which from the middle of the bridge is seen to great advantage. This vale, varied with almost every thing that nature and art could give to render it delicious, is watered by the *Trent* and *Sow*. The first, to use the words of the author last quoted, animated with milk-white cattle, emulating those of Tinian, the last with numerous swans. The boundary on one side is a cultivated slope; on the other, the lofty front of *Cannock-wood*, clothed with heath, or shaded with old oaks, scattered over its glowing bloom by the free hand of nature. It is more difficult, continues Mr. Pennant, to enumerate the works of art dispersed over this Elysium: they epitomize those of so many places. The old church of *Colwich*; the mansion of the ancient English baron at *Wolseley-Hall*; the great windowed mode of building in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the house of *Ingestre*; the modern seat in Oak-edge; and the lively improved front of *Shugborough*; are embellishments proper to our own country. Amidst these rise the genuine architecture of China, in all its extravagance; the dawning of the Grecian, in the mixed Gothic gateway at *Tixal*; and the chaste buildings of Athens, exemplified by Mr. Stuart, in the counterparts of the Chocagic monument of Lysicrates,* and the octagon tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes.† From the same hand arose, by command of a grateful brother, the arch of Adrian of Athens, embellished with naval trophies, in honour of Lord Anson, a glory to the British fleet; who still survives in the gallant train of officers who remember and emulate; nay, who surpass, his actions. Pennant's friend, as he informs us, the late Thomas Anson, Esq. preferred the still paths of private life, and was every way qualified for its enjoyment: for with the most humane, and the

* Antiquities of Athens, Chap. IV. tab. 1, 3.
† Ib. Chap. III. tab. 1, 3.

the most sedate disposition, he possessed a mind most uncommonly cultivated. He was the example of true taste in this county; and, at the same time that he made his own place a paradise, made every neighbour partaker of its elegancies. He was happy in his life, and happy in his end. Mr. Pennant saw him about thirty hours before his death, listening calmly to the melody of the harp, preparing for the momentary transit from an earthly concert to an union with the angelic harmonies. The improvements which he began were carried on, with great judgment, by his nephew and successor George Anson, Esq. He was father to the present proprietor, who was created a peer of Great Britain February 17th, 1806, by the titles of Baron of Soberton, *in the county* of Southampton; and Viscount Anson, of *Shugborough* and *Orgrave* in the county of *Stafford*.*

The improvements at Shugborough have been farther carried on by his lordship, the house having been recently enlarged, and a handsome portico added to it. "The highly cultivated state of the demesne marks the laudable agricultural taste of the noble owner."

Of the great number of statues which embellish the place, an *Adonis* and *Thalia* are the most capital. There is also a very fine figure of Trajan, in the attitude of haranguing his army. The number of which Etruscan figures in the garden shew the great antiquity of the art of sculpture in Italy, long before the Romans became a people. The beautiful monument in the lower end of the garden does honour to the present age. It was the work of Mr. Schemecher, under the direction of Thomas Anson, Esq. just mentioned. The scene is laid in Arcadia. Two lovers, expressed in elegant pastoral figures, appear attentive to an ancient shepherd, who reads to them an inscription on a tomb:

"ET IN ARCADIA EGO!"

* Sir Egerton Brydges's Collins's Peerage, VI. 490.

The moral of this seems to be, that there are no situations of life so delicious from which death will not at length snatch us. It was placed here by the amiable owner, as a memento of the certainty of that event. Perhaps, also, as a secret memorial of some loss of a tender nature in his early days: for he was wont often to hang over it in affectionate and firm meditation.* The Chinese house, a little farther on, is a true pattern of the architecture of that nation, taken in that country, by Sir Percy Brett; not, as Mr. Pennant observes, a mongrel invention of British carpenters.†

Opposite to the back-front of the house, on the banks of the *Sow*, stand the small remains of the ancient mansion, which, according to Leland,‡ originally belonged to "Suckborrow with a long beard," who, as some say, gave it to the mitre of Lichfield and Coventry.§ It must have been in very early times; for the manor of *Haywood*, just mentioned, (in which this is included,) belonged to that see in 1085, the twentieth of William the conqueror, and so continued till the reign of Edward VI. who gave it to lord Paget. The house, before that time, was an episcopal palace. The remains still standing serve to give the appearance of reality and ruin to some beautiful Grecian columns, and other fragments of ancient architecture; which were added to the front by Thomas Anson, Esq.‖

But

* Pennant, 93.

† If noblemen and other gentlemen of large landed property would devote a portion of their possessions to the erection of such genuine specimens of foreign architecture as this Chinese building, they would render most important additions to the knowledge of those persons who have not opportunities of travelling, and who at present are compelled to receive their information on this and other interesting subjects from the imperfect and ignorant second-hand descriptions of careless, tasteless, and often absurd, travellers.

‡ Ib. ubi supra. § Magna Brit. V. 89.

‖ Pennant, 94.

But certainly the greatest honour to the place, is the circumstance of its having been the birth-place of one of the most distinguished naval commanders and circumnavigators;—the late LORD ANSON, whose voyages have long made a conspicuous figure in every truly valuable collection.

This family have been seated in Staffordshire for several generations: first at *Dunston*,* in the parish of *Penkridge*, and then at *Shugborough*, the manor of which, being purchased in the reign of James I. by William Anson, Esq. he made it his principal residence.

This William Anson, in the reign of Elizabeth and in the beginning of James I. was eminent at the bar. Sir William Dugdale† states the circumstance of his having bought two manors in Warwickshire, of Sir Walter Aston, Knight of the Bath and Baronet, which he afterwards disposed of to William Cumberford, of Tamworth, Esq. and to Anne his wife.

William Anson, their son and heir, was born in 1628, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stafford, of Botham Hall, in Derbyshire, Esq. By this lady he had, when he was 35 years of age, (April 6, 1663, when his descent was entered in the visitation of Staffordshire) three daughters, besides William his son and heir, who was born in 1656. This William, who was the third lord of the manor of *Shugborough*, had issue, besides GEORGE, of whom we are now about to give a brief memoir, Thomas, his eldest son, who succeeded to the family seat and estate; another son, who died young, and four daughters.‡ William Anson, Esq. died in August, 1720.

George Anson, afterwards Lord Anson,§ was born at this

 place,

* Visitation of Staffordshire, chap. 36, p. 11, in Offic. Armor.

† Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1st ed. p. 824.

‡ Biographia Brit. Kippis's ed. I. p. 215.

§ He was the *third* son of William Anson, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Carrier, of Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, E—
has Sir Egerton Brydges corrected the blunder?

son.

, on the 23d April, 1697; and, having an early passion for glory, in his nineteenth year, was made second lieut of His Majesty's ship, the Hampshire. The year follow- 1717, he was in the Baltic, where also the Hampsire had in the fleet commanded by Sir George Byng, and at this ie saw, on the Danish shore, the illustrious Czar, Peter of , and the famous Catherine, afterwards Empress. Shortly rards he was appointed second lieutenant of the Montague, yed by Sir George Byng in the expedition to Sicily, and resent in the celebrated action near that island. In 1722 s made master and commander of the Weazle sloop, and following year was made post captain, and appointed to mmand of the Scarborough man of war. Shortly after ointment, he was ordered to South Carolina; and, during ion there, which was three years, he erected the town, *Anson Bourgh*, and gave name to the county still called 1 County.

r being repeatedly in and out of employ, and having thrice appointed to the station of South Carolina, where he had derable property and to which place he was much attached, consequence of an order in December, 1734, returned to gland in June of that year, and was paid off at Woolwich. In these services he gave great satisfaction to the Board of Ad- y; and, after his return from South Carolina, remained ne between two and three years.

In December, 1737, he was put into the command of the Centurion, and in this ship he was ordered, in the February following, to the coast of Guinea. He returned in 1739, by the course of Barbadoes and South Carolina.

On the breaking out of the Spanish war, in this year, he was appointed to the command of a fleet of five ships, destined to annoy the enemy in that dangerous and then unfrequented sea, which lies beyond America, in the Great Pacific Ocean.* This voyage

* Anson's voyage, p. 3. 8vo. 14th Ed.

voyage laid the foundation of his future fortunes, and the history of it is well known. He did not depart before Sept. 1740, when, on the 18th of that month, he set sail from St. Helen's. He stopt at Madeira, then at the island of St. Catherine's, on the Brazil coast, and next at Port St. Julian, in Patagonia. He encountered prodigious difficulties in doubling Cape Horn; and, in this perilous passage, his fleet was separated, and part of it never rejoined him. At length he arrived at the Island of Juan Fernandes, and from thence proceeded to Peru, took the town of Paita, anchored a few days at Quibo, sailed to the coast of Mexico, and formed the design of intercepting the Acapulco ship. After stopping awhile at the harbour of Chequetan, he determined to cross the Pacific Ocean. At last his squadron was reduced to one single ship, the Centurion. He made some stay at Tinian, one of the Ladrone, or Madeira Islands, from which he went to Macao; and, sailing back from this place in quest of the Manilla Galleon, he had the happiness of meeting with it, and of taking it on the 30th of June, 1743. After this enterprise he returned to Canton, from whence he embarked for England, by the Cape of Good Hope. Having completed his voyage round the world, he came safe to an anchor at Spithead on the 15th or 16th of June, 1744. The whole of this undertaking he executed with singular honour and advantage to himself and the officers and people under him: from original errors and defects in the embarkation, and from causes in which he was in no wise concerned, the grand design of the expedition was not fully answered.*

The fame which Commodore Anson gained by this voyage, which lasted three years and nine months, will never fade from the minds of Englishmen, while the great humanity, prudence, and generosity, which he shewed towards the Spaniards, particularly to certain young and beautiful females taken in the Manilla Galleon, has endeared his name to the Spanish nation, whose natives speak of him to this day as the pattern of a perfect gentleman and a man of the greatest honour and humanity.

* Anson's Voyage, *passim*.

A few days after his return to his own country, he was made
ir-Admiral of the Blue and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.
pril, 1745, he was appointed Rear Admiral of the White,
n July, 1746, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He was also
en member of Parliament for *Heydon*, in Yorkshire.*
e same winter, 1746-7, he commanded the channel squa-
in a long and tempestuous cruize. The success of this
dition was frustrated by the accidental intelligence that
given by the master of a Dutch vessel, to the Duke d'An-
fleet, of Admiral Anson's station and intention. The fol-
g summer, being then on board the Prince George, of 90
in company with Admiral Warren and twelve ships more,
rcepted, off Cape Finisterre, a powerful fleet, bound from
e to the East and West Indies, and by his valour and con-
again enriched himself and his officers, and thus strength-
he British navy with six men of war and four East India-
not one of the enemy's vessels of war escaping.† The
h admiral, M. W. George, of the Invincible, in allusion to
hips which had been taken, viz. L'Invincible and La Gloire,
ointing to these captured vessels, exclaimed, as he pre-
sented his sword to the conqueror, *Monsieur, vous avez vaincu* L'Invincible, *et* La Gloire *vous suit !*‡

On the 13th of June following, (1747) his Majesty, George II. in consideration of Mr. Anson's eminent services, advanced him to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Anson, *Baron of Soberton, in Hants*, and his lordship adopted the following very appropriate and encouraging motto: *Nil desperandum.* The same year he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Red, and the year following he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip, Lord Hardwicke,

* Gent. Mag. vol. XIV. p. 339. From the London Gazette, also Gent. Mag. XV. p. 52.

† London Gazette, May 16, 1747. Gent. Mag. Vol. XVII. p. 228.

‡ Collins' Peerage, Vol. VI. p. 428. Collins was mistaken in attributing these words to M. Jonquiere, who commanded the Serieux. See Kippis's Biographia Brit. I. p. 219.

Hardwicke, at that time Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, which lady died without issue on the 1st of June, 1760.*

He had frequently the honour of conveying the late King from England to Holland.† In 1749 he was made Vice Admiral of Great Britain, and on the 12th of June, 1751, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of the Earl of Sandwich. In the years 1752 and 1755 he was one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom, during his Majesty's absence.‡

On a change in the administration, in 1756, Lord Anson resigned his post as first Lord of the Admiralty; and some blame having been attached to him by party writers, (who, like some in our own times, were resolved never to speak well of an existing ministry,) relative to the relief of Minorca during his management of the Admiralty Board, the new ministers made a particular enquiry into the conduct of Lord Anson and others, in this affair; when, by several resolutions of the House of Commons, the late ministers were acquitted of any blame or neglect of duty.§ On the 24th of February, 1757, he was made an Admiral, and on the 2d of July he was again placed at the head of the Admiralty Board, in which post he remained during the remainder of his life. "All the rest of his conduct, as first Commissioner of the Admiralty, was crowned with success, under the most glorious administration which this country ever saw.‖"

In

* Gent. Mag. Vol. XVIII p. 187, and Vol. XXX. p. 297. Lady Anson was a woman of extraordinary goodness of heart and powers of mind. She had a fine taste in drawing and painting, and was, moreover, a poet of no mean talents. On her death, the ingenious Mr. Mallet* addressed some good lines to Lord Hardwicke, her father.

† Gent. Mag. Vol. XXXII. p. 263.

‡ Gent. Mag. *ubi supra.*

§ Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. XXVII, p. 871-2.

‖ Kippis's Biographia Brit. I. p. 221.

* Poems on several occasions, by David Mallet, Esq. (8vo. 1762.) p. 73—77.

1758, being then admiral of the white, and having hoisted g on board the Royal George, of 110 guns, he sailed from ad on the 1st of June, with a formidable fleet, Sir Edward ı serving under him; and, by cruising continually before he protected the descents which were made that summer Maloes and Cherburgh.* After this he was appointed ad- ınd commander in chief of his Majesty's fleets.

e last service he performed was conveying to England our it Queen CHARLOTTE, whom he landed after a rough and ı passage, on the 7th September, 1761. In February following year, he accompanied the Queen's brother, ı Charles of Mecklenburgh, to Portsmouth, to shew him enal and the fleet that was then about to sail, under the and of Sir George Pocock, for the Havannah. In attend- ı prince his lordship caught a violent cold, which was mpanied by a gouty disorder, with which he had long been ted. This cold at length settled upon his lungs, and he immediate occasion of his death, which took place ra- uddenly, just after walking in his garden, at his seat, at Park, in Hertfordshire. This was on the 6th of June, 1762. He was buried in the family vault, at *Colwich*, in this county.

Though Lord Anson had as few failings as most men of his age, with many more virtues than fall to the lot of the majority, he did not escape censure, nor avoid that poison of asps which ever lurks under the tongues of the base and the degenerate. Few men are in danger of the woe pronounced by the lips of an immaculate and divine teacher against those of whom all men speak well,—good men, or men of more than ordinary acquirements, are wholly out of the reach of this danger. There are always base men enough to invent, baser men to propagate, and weak and proud men to encourage and enjoy, slanders against their superiors. These remarks apply with some force in the case of

* Gent. Mag. *ubi supra.*

of Lord Anson. He was accused of extravagant gaming; and because it was thought, or rather slanderously reported, that he had lost a considerable share of his wealth in these pursuits, there did not want wretches to ridicule and reproach him:—the loss or want of money being, in the estimation of some men, a sure mark of reprobation and scorn. Dr. Kippis has vindicated the character of Lord Anson, against the attacks of an Editor* who took very little pains to obtain authentic information concerning the persons treated of in his work. The respectable editor of the new edition of Collins should not have assisted in preserving the records of slander without offering some antidote to its poison.

It only remains now that we notice a fact relative to the publication of Lord Anson's "*Voyage round the World*," which the compiler of our biographies and peerages have not sufficiently attended to. It is well known that this work has ever had a most favourable reception with the public; four large impressions being sold off in a twelvemonth.† It has also been translated into most of the European languages, and still supports its reputation. This work was published under the name of Mr. William Walter, chaplain to the Centurion; though it has been generally said to have been written, under his lordship's inspection, and from materials which he furnished, by Mr. Benjamin Robins.‡ This was first openly asserted by Dr. Wilson, mentioned in the note below. It was then reported and apparently confirmed

* British Plutarch, Ed. 1776, Vol. VI. p. 121.

† Collins's Peerage, VI. p. 429.

‡ Mr. Robins was an ingenious and very eminent mathematician, and being a native of BATH, naturally claimed an earlier and more conspicuous notice in this work. He was born in 1707, and died in 1751. He was engineer-general to the East India Company; and wrote several mathematical tracts, an edition of which was published by Dr. James Wilson, accompanied with a short account of the author. Mr Robins is particularly known for his "New Principles of Gunnery," and for having the reputation of being the real author of Mr. Walter's "History of Lord Anson's Voyage."

confirmed in the Monthly Review,* a publication of sufficient celebrity and respectability to give authenticity to any statement its conductors might feel reason to make. From these authorities the story has been copied into almost every subsequent account of Mr. Robins, or of this celebrated voyager. The editor of the last edition of the Biographia Britannica followed the same opinion; but in the further list of corrigenda et addenda to the first volume of that great undertaking, a letter is inserted from Mrs. Walter, relict of the respectable clergyman whose name appears in the title-page of the "Voyage" in question. This letter was written in 1789, and was addressed to Mr. John Walter, bookseller, of Charing Cross, London, and it decidedly contradicts the reports respecting Mr. Robins being the compiler of this work; asserting, in the most unequivocal manner, that Mr. Robins left England some months before the publication of the book, having been sent to Bergen-op-zoom. That Mr. Walter, during his almost daily visits to this lady, previous to their marriage, frequently said, how closely he had been engaged in writing, for some hours, to prepare for his constant attendance upon *Lord Anson* at six every morning for his approbation, as his lordship overlooked every sheet that was written. At some of those meetings, says Mrs. Walter, Mr. Robins assisted, as he was consulted on the disposition of the drawings. She then adds that she has frequently seen Mr. Walter correct the proof sheets for the printer.

Mrs. Walter accounts for the silence of Mr. Walter on this matter, from the circumstance of his having laboured under very severe and painful illnesses, during four years before his death; which took place in 1785; and, that during this time, "he never heard any thing but newspaper squibs, which he looked upon with contempt." This is the only thing which throws the least obscurity in the way of vindication against what Mrs. Walter thought "an imputation of duplicity" in her late husband.

* Monthly Review, Vol. XXX. p. 335, 336.

band. Dr. Wilson's edition of Robins's Mathematical Tracts, &c. was published in 1761; and, in the same year, the Monthly Review repeated the story, told by Dr. Wilson in the Memoir prefixed to those tracts, respecting the compilation of the History of Lord Anson's voyage to the South Seas. Now it is fair to ask whether during the whole twenty years, prior to Mr. Walter's severe illness, he never saw any thing but "newspaper squibs," which asserted that Mr. Robins was really the author of the very popular and highly valuable work to which his own name appeared? From the first publication of that work in 1748, at least from the year 1761, every body spoke of Mr. Robins as the compiler or author of the History bearing Mr. Walter's name; and, did that gentleman never himself hear of it? The account concerning which Mrs. Walter complains, in the Biographia Britannica, and which appears to have been the first respectable publication which the family had seen which stated the fact, was published in 1778; seven years before Mr. Walter's death, and three before his illness. We must, therefore, suppose that twenty years elapsed, during which, at different periods, and while Mr. Walter was alive and well, a report was circulated charging him with having put his name to a work of which he was not the author; and yet he never heard any thing more of it than what contemptible newspaper squibs asserted! We must also suppose that from 1778 to 1789, the date of Mrs. Walter's letter, this stigma, for so that lady deemed it, had been cast upon the character of Mr. Walter, and that "in a work that will be handed down to posterity;" and yet no body interested in the truth seems to have known a syllable of the matter!

Dr. Kippis remarks, after having inserted Mrs. Walter's letter, that they, the editors, would make no other comment upon it, than to observe, that "*it is highly worthy of attention.*" To this is added that "if it should give full satisfaction to their readers, so as to convince them, that Mr. Walter was the writer of the voyage in its present form, they would rejoice in having

having had an opportunity of doing justice to an injured character." As a piece of literary history, by no means irrelevant to the plan of our own work, we have ventured to introduce these circumstances; which we do not recollect to have seen discussed in any work yet published.

Before we return to the hundred of *Totmanslow North*, to complete our delineations of this interesting county, we will give more enlarged descriptions of one or two places which we have too minutely noticed, in these more southern districts. And first of the parish of *Rushall** in the *Offlow* hundred.

A MS. in the hands of a gentleman of this county, speaks of the former possessors of this estate in the following manner: "*Walshall* water, passing on, runneth through *Rushall*. XXo. of the Conqueror Rob. held it of William, son of Ansrulf. About H. I. tyme Nigellus was lord thereof. Nigellus had issue Osbert, who had issu Richard, who had issu Richard, who had issue Alice, married to Sir Hugh Boweles, Kt. who had issue by her William,† of whom, from Mr. Walker's MS. *VII William Boweles dns de Russale.* William Boweles sone and heyr to William Boweles of Rushele, of pleyn age at the decees of his fadir entride into the manor of Rushale, and tooke to wyf Anneys, ye eldiste doghtir of Henry Hambury, squier, sister to Sire Henry Hambury, Knyght, the whiche dwellide at *Knyghtesfeldes* in a faire maner in *Hambury* parishe besyde *Tuttebury*. The whycheWilliam Boweles was a thryfty squyer and a wel rewled and a good howsholdere. And he had issu by Anneys his wyf William Boweles. The wyche William at the age of man his fadir married to Elizabet, the doghtir of Sire John Gyfforde, Knyght; Lord of *Chylynton*, as in a fyn rerid in the Kyngis court a°. VII°.

* *Vide Ante*, p. 834.

† Erdiswicke says this "William had issue William, who had issue a third William, who had issue Katherine, first married to John Hewet, by whom she had issue Elizabeth, married to Thomas Herstall, and Margaret, married to William Storkley. Katharine was married, afterwards to Robert Groberd who had issue by her William Groberd that called himself *Rushall*." Erds. Staff.

a°. VII°. E. III. makith mention. Where William Boweles, the fadir took an estate of the maner of Rushale to of his lyfe, the remaynder to William the sone and Elizabet hys wyf, and to the issu of there two bodies begoton. And inn a fewe yeeris aftir the fyn was rerid the said William the fadir and Anneys his wyf deyde, and so the remaynder of the seyd manor of Rushale fell to William Boweles the sone and Elizabet his wyf. *VIII. William Boweles dns de Rushale.* William Boweles sone and heyr to William Boweles last rehersed was of pleyn age at the decees of his fadir, and dwellide at the manor of Russhale, and Elizabet his wyf with him bote fewe yeeris. They had issu Katryne, and thence from the grete pestilence in *anno* XX°. of the last kynge E. in the whyche the sayd William Boweles deyde, and Elizabet his wyf outlywede, and Katerine his doghtir and heyr, was maried in hire fadires dayes to John Hewit, squyer, dwellinge at Walshale. And the sayd Elizabet tooke to husbande, William Colesone, and the seyd Elizabet and William Colesone, here husbande, dwelden in the manor of Russhale, that was here ioyntore manye yeeris. And the seyd John Hewet and Kateryne, hadde issu two doghtiris Elizabet and Margarete. Elizabet mariede to Thomas Hextalle, squyer, and Margarete mariede to William Stokkeley, Squyer, and thene the sayd John Hewit was slayn, and thene the seyd Kateryne was weddid to Robert Grobbere, Squyre, and hadde issu by the seyde Kateryne, William Grobbere, and thene deyde the seyde Kateryne, eer hire sone William were twelve monthis old, and thene in the laste yeeris of kynge Edward the thirdde deyde the seyde Elizabet aftir the decees of hire doghtir, Kateryne, and thene descendede the manor of Russhale to William Grobbere, sone and heyr to Kateryne withinne age. And thene was the maner of Russhale seysid in the handis of Henry Buyssbury, as lord of *Buyssbury* in as muche as the maner of Russhale is holden of the maner of Buyssbury, by the fourthe part of a knyghtis fee. And in as much as Ro-

bert Grobber, fadir to the seyde William Grobbere was in playn lyfe at the decees of Elizabet, grandmodir to the seyde William, the marriage and the warde of the body of the seyd William Longide by lawe to his own fadir Robert Grobbere, and to no man ellis.

IX. William Grobbere das de Rushale. William Grobbere, sone and heyre to Robert Grobbere and Keteryne his wyf, and also cosyne and enheriter of the maner of Rushale after his grandmodir Elizabet, that deyde seysid as of here joynture, of the seyde maner of Russhale, whose mariage William Colesone boghte of Robert Grobbere, the fadir to the seyd William. And also the seyde William Colesone boghte the warde of the maner of Russhale of Henry of Bussebury durynge the nonnage of the seyd William Grobbere. And so the seyd William Colesone hadde bothe the warde of the maner of Russhale, and also the mariage of the seyd William Grobbere, the whyche bothe warde and mariage the seyd William Colesone solde to William Walshale, squyer, that was Nevewe to the seyd William Colesone, and the seyd William Walshale was a thryftie squyre and on of the marshallis of Kynge Richard's halle of grete power by the Kyngis autoritee. And the seyd William Walshale mariede the seyd William Grobbere to hys doghtir Kateryne. And bycause the seyde William Grobbere was lord of Russhale, the seyd William Walshale uside to calle him William of Russhale, and so al the cuntre usyde to calle him, and callide him William of Russhale al his lyfe."

What followed of this MS. has been lost. We have seen a MS. evidently of nearly the same age, partly copied from this, and partly original, the production of Robert Standish of Stone. This MS. says that, "William Grobbeior, mostlei callid William *Dom: Rush:* bilt hym a verie prattie littil house of woode, and hadde inn it severall picturs of famous kynges, and quenes, and of hystoricall subiets from various partes of the worlde. But a dreadful fiere burnt bothe the littil wouden chamber, bilded for theyre receptioun and care, and al the pictures

tures bot foure, whyche were presarvede, altho moche dammaged bi the water. Theyse were thene gyuen to Syr John Harpure; the lord of Rushal, beyinge greatlie greeved for the losse of thoose thynges, boothe natrall and made by the cunnynge of wyse menne, whyche hee hadde wythe greate paynes and coste ammassed togeder for hys owne and manie friendes pleasure, who cam frō greate distaunces inn this countrie, to feaste theyre eyen uppon. After thys losse lord Grobbiere de Rushale resolved to make no moore collectionns of so greate coste, and thys mooved hym to gyve the foure saued pictures, the best then all hee hadde, to Syr John Harpure hys friend and afterwardes hys son-in-lawe, beynge married to hys doghtir Elianor, who hadde welnye beene burnte to deathe in the littil picture house. Theyse thynges I haue inn parte from a wrytynge lent to mee, and the oder from a paper wrytten in ye lyfe tyme of my goode relatycion Roger Standyshe of the towne of *Stone*, in the reigne of kynge Rycharde, on whose soule mercie; whyche short bot syncere *masse* I saye in trouthe, tho no mann wille paie mee for the same. Att Rusale.

The names and coppies of the foure pictures are in my box X. donne wythe my owne hande, bye oders longing to my decesed cousyne."*

Erdeswicke, speaking of this *William of Rushall*, says he "had issue Elianor, married to Sir John Harpur, Knt. who had issue William Harpur, who had issue another Sir John Harpur, Knight, who had issue Robert Harpur, Dorothy, and Elizabeth. Robert had issue, Dorothy, married to Sir Anthony Knighton, and after to Sir Richard Egerton, Knt. but had no issue; so that the lands came to her two aunts. Dorothy was married to Thomas Hood, of Bridgnorth, who had issue by her Frances, married to Thomas Farmer. Frances also died without issue.

* This MS. is sufficiently curious to be preserved in this work: and this, probably, is the first time it has been printed.

Elizabeth was married to William Leigh,* son of Sir Roger Leghe of *Wellington*, which Sir Roger was son of Richard, a second son of John Leghe of the *Ridge* in Cheshire. William Leghe had issue Henry, who had issue Edward, who possesseth Rushall, and hath issue Henry Leghe, both living Anno 1597."†

This village is thought to have been a part of the Forraigne of Walsall, from the circumstance of Moseley's dole-penny being distributed here, upon every Twelfth-day, as at that place, where it first originated.‡

The following particulars and monumental inscriptions are from a MS. by Mr. Walker of *Aldridge*, and may be seen in the Topographer,§ before quoted: "William Ruffus (or Rous) of Walsall, for the cause of God and furtherance of piety, by his deed (*sans* date) gave to the Abbey of *Hales Owen*, the church of Walsall with the chapters and appertenances, to which abbey this church of Rushall passed, as being then a chapel appertaining to Walsall. The time of making the above deed will appear in the witnesses thereto (viz.) *Hijs Testibus Domino Willielmo Coventriæ Episcopo:* &c. This witness being William de Cornehull, consecrated January 25, 1215, died June 19, 1223.‖

Not long after (viz.) in the year 1248, De Weseham, then bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, ordained a vicar for this place *(Inter Alia)* with an annual stipend of thirty marks all offerings or oblations and robes, &c. M. A. T. 2. p. 656.

John Harpur, Esq. about the year 1444, 22 Henry VII. endowed this vicarage, and seems also, by the following lines, wrote

* From his younger brother Thomas descended the lords Leigh of Stoneley, those of Addlestrop, &c. Topographer, Vol. II. p. 199.

† Erdeswicke's Staffordshire, Ex Collect. Holmian Mus. Brit. Bibl. Harl. 1990. See also Mag. Brit. V. p. 23.

‡ Vide ante, p. 836. § Vol. II. p. 201.

‖ Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, &c. de Præ. p. 20.

wrote on vellum in the old church book of Rushall, not only to have endowed it then, but also furnished and rebuilt it:

This present book legebile in scripture
Here in this place thus tatched with a cheyn;
Purposed of entent for to endure,
And here perpetuelli stylle to remeyne;
Fro eyre to eyre wherefore appone peyn
Of Cryst is curs of Fadres and of Moderes
Non of hem hens stempt it to dereyne
While ani leef may goodlei hange with oder;
But for as moche that noo thyng may endure
That urthely ys alwey the trowe certeyn
Whensoever thys book hereafter in Scripture
Eyder in koverying beggynneth cause ayeyn
All tho therto that diligence doth or peyn
Hit to reforme be they on or oder
Have they the pardon that Criste gave Magdaleyn
With daili blessyng of fader and moder
Gret reason wolde that ev'y creatura
Meved of corage on hit to rede or peyn
Shuld hym remembre in prayer that so sure
Both *preest* and *place* and *Bokes* just ordeyn,
At his gret cost John Harpur noght to byn;
Wherfor in speciall his eires with all oder
As byly bondon to pray the sovereyn
Lord of all Lordes present hym to his moder.

In the Kalendar of which book in 20th of January, is the following entry:

Ruyshale ecclia sacra hec fuit et locus erat: Anno Domini M quater si tibi plena.

Thomas Stheston of *Pelsal*, by his deed in writing dated the 6th of August, 16 Henry VII. gave a moiety, or half part of one field called *Lydeat Field* in Rushall, unto the use and behoof of the maintenance mending and repairing of the church of Saint Michael in Rushall, and the ornaments thereof for ever.

(Obiits) 15th January. Obitus Willi Ruyshale Armigeri Anno Dom. M°CCCCXXIX.

14th February. Obitus Willi Balle nup' Vicarii Ecclie Scti Michaelis de Russhale Anno Dom. MCCCCLVIII.

5th March. For the solle of Margaret Harpur and John Wyllya.

7th May. Obitus Elizabeth * que fuit Ux' Willi Ruysshale Armigeri Anno Dom. MCCCCXXX°.

10th July. Obitus Roberti Colman Anno Dom. M°CCCCXLVII° qui Dedit VIS, & VIIId. Redditus Annual — — — Curati Ecclie St.-Michis de Russhale. Ibid. in perpetuum.

29th Sept. Obitus Johis Harpur et Elenor' Uxor' Ejus.

Hac III die Julii et anno Dom. millmo CCCCmo. LXmo. IIIIto. obiit Johes Harpur Armig: ac dom: de Ruyshale Int.' horam septimam et octavam post nonam, cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen.

Buried in the Grey Friars, Lichfield:

Burials. Lewis, second son of Sir Edward Leigh, Knt. Dom. de Rushall, — — — — — 24th April, 1624.

Richard, third son of ditto — — — — 13th August, 1630.

The only remaining monument of this family in this church is the following, being upon a flat stone in the south chancel, to them belonging:

"Here lieth the bodys of Samuel Leigh, Esq. grandson of Sir Edward Leigh, Knight; and son of Henry Leigh, of Rushall, in the county of Stafford, Esq. by Dame Ruth Scudimour, widdow and relict of Sir Philip Scudimour, Knt. and daughter of Sir Edmund Hampden, of Buckinghamshire.

And Ann his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Cornwallis, of Lincoln, Esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Charles Cornwallis, of Broom-Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. who was Treasurer to Prince Henry, and Embassadour in Spain for King James the First. He departed Anno 1651; and she in 1684.

In

* She was daughter of John Rowlston of Tutbury. Topog. II. 203.

In the north chapel, built by the late Edward Leigh, Esq.

Hic Inhumatur Gulielmus Strong. Natus est, Anno 1622, Denegatus 1698.

In the middle isle:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Worsey, who died March 21, 1739, aged 27."

In addition to what we have before* said respecting *Wednesbury*, we have the following short account chiefly from the Topographer, with church notes from Mr. Walker's MS. before quoted. The renowned Queen Adelfleda, who governed the kingdom of Mercia with so great conduct, fortified this place against the Danes who infested her nation. At the conquest it was the ancient demesne of the crown, but in the reign of Henry II. was given to the family of Heronvile, in exchange for the town of *Cobfield*, in Oxfordshire. It continued in this family divers successions, till Henry Heronvile having no issue male, left it, with his other estates, to Joan his daughter and heir, who married Sir Henry Beaumont, Knt. uncle and heir to William Viscount Beaumont. In which family it remained many generations, till John Beaumont, left this lordship, among other estates, to his daughters and coheirs, one of whom, Dorothy, married Humphrey Comberford, in whose posterity this manor was invested by the said marriage, and they continued lords of it sometime.†

* P. 841.

† "This ancient family, no doubt, took their name from *Comberford*, a manor standing on the east side of the Tame, near to *Tamworth*, where they long had their principal seat. Alanus de Comberford, was lord of Comberford in Henry the First's time; William Comberford was a man of great note in the reign of Henry VI. and they long continued a family of repute in this place. But Dr. Plot seems to deal in the marvelous about their signal warnings of death, (viz.) three knocks being always heard at Comberford-Hall before the decease of any of that family, though the party dying be never at so great a distance.

"The Comberfords, we believe, had likewise some time their residence at

This place is also rendered famous for the descent of the first lord Paget; whose unmerited, though temporary, degradation will ever remain a stigma and a reproach on the memory of the vicious and ambitious Duke of Northumberland.*

In the church of *Wednesbury* are some very ancient monumental inscriptions: on a flat stone on the chancel floor:

Of your Charyte praye for the soules of Richard ********** his Wyffe the which Richard departed the IX day of *** in the Yere of our Lord God MCCCCXCI being LXUIII yeare of age of whose soules Jesus have Mercy. Amen.

On another is a similar one, for John Comberfort, Gentleman, and Ann his wife. This is dated Ap. 22, 1452. There is another with the names obliterated, dated Oct. 4th, 1417; and on another, close under the chancel step, in Latin, for *Gaulterus Hercourti*. This is without date. These are all in old English, black letter.

*****

The curious in the history of ancient manors will not blame us for enlarging our account of *Clifton-Campville*.† According to Erdeswicke, this manor was held, before the Conquest, by Earl Algar; and, in the 20th year of the Conqueror, by the King. In the 9th of Edward II.‡ Sir William Camvile was lord thereof; and before this it had been the seat of the Camviles

at *Tamworth*, in the curious old mansion still remaining there called the *Moat-House*, said to have been built by one of them, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and their arms we lately saw in the large open room there." The Topographer, Vol. II. p. 356.

* Strype's Memor. Vol. II. p. 155. Hayward's Life of Edward VI. p. 311. Godwin's Annals, p. 272, and, particularly, Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 285, *et seq.* This is a very interesting portion of English History.

† Vide ante, p. 821.

‡ The Nomina Villarum Rec. is of this date.

viles for many descents.* Neither Erdeswicke, Burton,† nor Dugdale,‡ say how this manor of *Clifton* first came to the Campville family; but it appears to have been possessed by Geffrey, eldest son of William Campville, by Alberda, daughter and heir of Geffrey Marmion. Dugdale says the husband of Albreda was a younger son of Richard de Campville, founder of *Comb-Abbey*, just mentioned in the note. This Geffrey married Maud, grand-daughter and heir of Henry de Tracy, by whom he became seised of *Barnstaple*,§ and other large estates in *Devonshire*. He had summons to Parliament from 23 to 24 of Edward I. and died 2 Edward II. seised *(inter alia)* of the lordship of Clifton-Camville, which he held by the service of three knights' fees; leaving William, his son and heir, forty years of age. This William had also summons to Parliament in 2 and 4 of Edward II.‖ and was lord of this manor 9 Edward II.

This estate then passed to Sir William's heir.¶ Erdeswicke, Burton, and Dugdale, vary in regard to the heir or heirs of this William. Erdeswicke says he had but one daughter, Maud, married, first, to Richard Vernon, and after to Sir Richard Stafford, Knt. second son of Edmund, Baron of Stafford. Burton says he had two daughters, Maud and Mary; one married to Sir Richard Stafford of *Pipe*, and the other to Sir Richard Vernon of *Haddon*, in Derbyshire. Dugdale speaks only of one daughter, whom he names Isabell, who, he says, was wedded to

* Richard de Camville founded *Combe Abbey*, in Warwickshire. His grand-daughter, Isabel, married Robert de Harcourt, who, in the right of his wife, was seated at *Stanton*, in Oxfordshire, since that time called *Stanton-Harcourt*. Collins, IV. 482, new ed.

† See Hist. Leicestershire, in *Newton-Burdett*.

‡ Dugdale's Warwickshire, ed. of 1730, p. 845.

§ See Topogr. I. p. 263. ‖ Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. 636.

¶ We give this on the authority of "a Correspondent," in the Topogr. II. p. 2. This was, probably, Mr. Wolferstan. The communication is signed S. P. W.

Sir Richard Stafford. And in a note, by le Neve,* cites, "Tim. lev. XV. Mich. XXV. E. III." "Sir Richard Stafford, and Isabell his wife, cousins and heirs of William de Campville, and Albreda his wife, released to the Abbot of *Combe*, &c." These are the words of Dugdale. But in an interleaved copy of Erdiswicke, once in the possession of the late Dr. Vernon, rector of Bloomsbury,† there are the following notes, facing pp. 165, 166: "William de Camvile of Clifton Baron had five daughters and heirs: viz. Maud, eldest daughter, wife of Sir William Vernon, of *Haddon* Co. Derby. 2. Isabella, wife of Sir Richard Stafford of Pipe Co. Staff. remarried to Gilbert de Birmingham. 3. Eleanor. 4. Nichola uxor Joho St. Clere. 5. Catherine uxor Robert Griesley.‡

"Vernon married Camvile's daughter, and had Clifton with her.§ Flower, in his Visitation of Staffordshire,‖ recites a deed *inter Matild. de Vernon, Dom. Richard de Stafford, et Isabellam uxorem ejus ex altra parte, et Dom. John. de Grieslv et Aliciam uxorem altra parte.——Dat. 22 E. III.*"

This deed, according to the same MS. note, is sealed Matil. de Vernon, and Richard de Vernon. The seal also of Isabella de Stafford is annexed to the deed; so that it bears the arms of Stafford, Camvile, and Vernon.

Admitting this deed to be accurately quoted by Dr. Vernon; and that the *Escheat. Walliæ*, referred to mean the Inquisition after the death of William Camvile, the number of his daughters is ascertained; and shews the doubtful dependance that should be placed on the unsupported assertions of even Dugdale himself. As to Burton few will rely upon any of his conjectures; and Erdeswicke has never yet been correctly given to the public;

* Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 223.

† "Now in the library of Mr. Astle." Topogr. II. p. 2.

‡ Esch. Walliæ, anno 12, Ed. III.

§ Vide a Deed of the Duke of Rutland, N. 6, *sans* date.

‖ Anno 1583, p. 24.

public;* and even the MS. copies vary in numerous particulars. However, none of these authorities contradict Erdeswicke and Dugdale as to Sir Richard Stafford's wife, (whatever her name might be,) becoming in fact heir of Clifton. But there is a very strong appearance as if her title were really derived through a Vernon, and she herself not sister, but daughter, to Matilda, who was party with her and her husband to the deed quoted in Dr. Vernon's Erdeswicke. For, not to lay stress on what is stated from this deed, how came the arms of Vernon upon the seal of Isabella de Stafford, if she bore no other relation to that family than being merely sister to a Vernon's wife? Notwithstanding the extreme confusion and want of method frequently seen in old quarterings, the circumstance seems strikingly particular. Sir Richard Stafford is usually denominated of *Pipe*, which, according to Erdeswicke, came to him, together with Clifton, from William Camvile, who had married the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Pype, lord of Pype, 24th of Edward I. Agreeably to this account, most of the monumental and other atchievements of Camvile's posterity quarter the arms of Pype. The Staffords of Pipe bore three martlets, &c. (on the ancient coat of Stafford) for difference.

On the death of Sir Richard's sons and grandson, his daughter, called Katherine by Erdeswicke, "being heir of Clifton and Pype," married Sir John Arderne, of *Elford*, in this county, Knt.; and they, according to the same author, had issue Maud, married

* *Quere.* Would not a new edition with additions of this very scarce, and in many respects curious, Survey of Staffordshire be acceptable? Especially if collated with the various MS. copies that are to be met with; his blunders (and they are not few) rectified; and the whole printed in a style of correctness worthy so old and scarce a book? The only *printed* copy it has been in our power to consult is the edition of 1732, charged in Lackington's *cheap* catalogue at 2l. 2s. 0d.! It is extremely inaccurate and intrinsically not worth one shilling!

married to Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Sir John Stanley, (who died 1413, knight of the garter and lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was, according to the printed pedigrees, a younger son of the Stanleys of *Hooton*, in the county of Chester,) by Isabella, heiress of Lathom. But a monumental pedigree in *Elford* church, of William Brooke, who possessed part of the Arderne estates, and died 1641, exhibits another Sir John Ardern, son to the former, and gives him a wife Matildis, whose arms are Ar, a cross patonce Gu. voided of the field, being those of Pilkington. This pedigree makes Matilda the wife of Stanley, daughter to Sir John Arderne, Jun.* Be this as it may, Sir Thomas Stanley had by Matilda Arderne, Sir John, whose monument remains at *Elford*.†

Sir John Stanley's history, in some points, is by no means clear. The college of arms books are confused and contradictory;

* The present Sir John-Thomas Stanley, of *Alderley*, near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, who married Maria Josepha, daughter of Lord Sheffield, has a large MS. containing various valuable materials, historical, genealogical, and topographical, relative to the family of the Stanleys, and other subjects connected with the antiquities of their native county. Sir John very obligingly opened this MS. for the inspection of the writer of this, but for a purpose connected with an ancient legend of the neighbourhood, which has been kept alive as matter of mere curiosity, in the sign of the *Iron Gates*, a public-house on *Monk's Heath*, near *Alderley Park*. Could the writer of this have then contemplated the present undertaking and his connexion with it, he would not have failed to have made a more valuable use of Sir John Stanley's very friendly and obliging liberality. Sir John has also many valuable MSS. of travels; but the one here alluded to is that with which the British topographer and antiquary should be made acquainted; and this note is purposely written to convey the knowledge of its existence, and of the owner's liberality to those who may hereafter have occasion to write on subjects wherein such a MS. may be useful; nor will an intimation of this kind give offence to the communicative mind of its owner, who is always ready to promote the true interests of science and literature.

† A fac simile of it may be seen in Pegge's Sylloge. Bibliotheca Topographica, No. XLI.

tory; Erdeswicke is still less correct. By a deed* of the 16th, of February, 1450—1, Sir John Stanley and Elizabeth his wife were seised of lands in *Tamworth, Wiggington*, and many other places in this county, in-tail special, remainder to Thomas, son of Sir John in-tail remainder to Sir John in fee. And by deed of the 6th October, 1458, they were seised of Clifton, *Haunton* and other lands in this county, in-tail special, remainder to Sir John in fee. They had afterwards Humphrey, who afterwards entered into all these lands, but was dis-seised by John, son of Sir John by a former wife. To terminate the suits between the two brothers, (described as John Stanley, Esq. and Sir Humphrey Stanley, Knt.) an award was made about the year 1491, by Sir William Stanley, then Lord Chamberlain, and second cousin to the litigants; which orders that John should convey to Master Henry Eydall and William Harpur, Esq. the manors of Pype and Clifton, and all or most of the other premises above mentioned and alluded to; and who should re-convey them to Sir Humphrey in-tail general, remainder to the right heirs of Sir John their father. Pursuant to this award Eydall and Harper recovered the premises against John Stanley; and still remained seised of them till some years after the deaths both of Sir Humphrey† and John his son, as it seems by the deed of 13th Henry VIII. hereafter mentioned, Sir Humphrey married Ellen, and heir of Sir James Lee,‡ and thereby, according to Erdeswicke,§ acquired the manor of *Ason juxta Stone*, and granted part of the lands of *Walton, Burweston*, and *Stoke*. He lived at *Pype*, and lies buried under a marble, partly plated with brass, on the floor of the chapter of St. Nicholas, in Westminster Abbey,

* Inquis. post mort. H. Stanley, (P. inspex) penes Ric. Watkins, Cic. apud Topogr. II. 4.

† Vide ante, p. 909, where we have detailed, from Pennant, the abominable treachery and cruelty of this revengeful knight.

‡ Of *Stone*, according to the pedigree of the College of Arms.

§ Survey of Staff. in *Aston*.

Abbey, almost immediately under the monument of Lady Jane Chilford. The brass plate contains his effigy in the habit of a knight, with this inscription at the bottom, in old English letters:

"Hic jacet Humfridus Stanley miles pro corpore excellentissimi Principis Henrici VII. Regis Angliæ qui obiit XXII.* Martii Anno Dom millessimo quingentessimo quinto cujus animæ propitietur Deus Amen."

Toward both the head-corners of the marble, is, on each side, a brass shield; and at the foot there are, in each corner, the places in the marble where were once two others. The nails, or whatever else might be used as fastenings, are still prominent; but their shields are gone. Immediately over the head of the effigy, and a little nearer the centre of the marble, is a large shield of four quarters: viz. 1. Quarterly, Stanley and Latham: 2. Stafford and Pipe: 3. Pipe: 4. Campville. This last one cannot be easily made out, having been defaced, and that evidently with design. The two small shields at the head bear the same arms as the upper quarters of the large one; and it is probable that those formerly at the foot bore the same as those in the lower quarters. The marble itself has been injured, having a deep indention on the left of the effigy, as if made by a violent blow with the sharp end of a pick-axe. In all other respects the marble and brass plates are in high preservation; the effigy, in particular, being nearly as perfect as when first cut, and the inscription perfectly legible and deep. Sir Humphrey had several children, the eldest of whom, John of Pipe also, was born about 1481, and died in vig. Scti. Joh. Bapt. 6th Henry VIII. 23d June, 1514, leaving by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerrard,† two daughters, his co-heirs, Elizabeth, aged eleven, and Isabella aged nine.‡

By

* The Topographer, Vol. II. p. 5 has it 12; this may possibly be an error of the press; but there are other mistakes in that account.

† Ex. stemm. in Coll. Arm.

‡ Inquis. p. mort. John Stanley, (P. inspex) ps. prod. R. Ws. apud Topgr. II. 6.

By the inquisition after the death of Sir Humphrey, and John his son, Clifton is found holden of the Duchy of Lancaster, as of the honour of *Tutbury*. Elizabeth, elder daughter of John Stanley, of Pipe, was married to Sir John Hersey,* of *Grove*, in the county of Nottingham, and Isabella to Walter Moyle, of Kent,† and in the 13th Henry VIII. about 1522, R. Eydall, heir of the surviving trustee, in pursuance of the award before mentioned, and of a decree in chancery, granted and confirmed‡ to Elizabeth, Lady Hercy, and to the heirs of the body of Sir Humphrey Stanley, the moieties of Clifton, Pype, Haunton and Aston, saving the right of Richard Huddleston and Margery, his wife, Elizabeth Ferrars, and Christopher Savage. These were the co-heirs (or their representatives) of John Stanley, of Elford, between whom and his younger brother the award was made; Margery Huddleston being his great grand-daughter, daughter and heir of Sir William Smythe, by Anne, his second wife, daughter and heir of William Staunton, Esq. and Margery his wife, eldest of the three daughters and co-heirs of John Stanley; Elizabeth Ferrers, another of those three daughters; and, lastly, Christopher, husband, (or possibly a descendant,) of the third daughter.§

Much of what follows, in the account which for the most part we have been using, concerning the fact of Aston being under

* See Collins, III. p. 412.

† "See Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 380, 411, 416*, with the pedigree of Wolferstan, where Mr. Wolferston, now of *Statfold*, has laboured some minute points in the descent of this branch, with uncommon industry and research." Note a. in Sir E. Brydges's Collins, II. 54.

‡ Ex autograph. p. præd. R. Ws. in Topogr. *Ubi supra.*

§ In the deed of 1458, above quoted, mention is made of a place there called *Ailston*. This has puzzled our genealogists not a little. There is no such place in Staffordshire. Surely it did not require the search "of an enquirer long and closely attentive to the very minutiæ of its topography" to ascertain the fact that *Aston* must be the place meant; unless, indeed, they would have it to be *Ailston*, near *Leicester*, which cannot be.

under the award of 1458, &c. it were tedious, and perhaps useless, to detail. The blunder, or ancient orthography, touching *Aston*, has evidently led Mr. Wolferston, if indeed he is the writer, into a maze from which he could not extricate himself, and the still greater blunders of Erdeswicke, aided by the subsequent contradictions of Collins, have "made confusion worse confounded."*

In 1564-5 Sir John and Elizabeth Hercy covenanted with Christopher and Dorothy Heveningham to levy a fine of all their moieties in this county, late of Sir Humphrey Stanley, by the names of the manors of Clifton, Pype, and Aston, and lands in many other places, to the use of Christopher and Dorothy, and the heirs of the body of Christopher, remainder to the heirs of the body of Dorothy, remainder to the heirs of the body of Sir Humphrey, remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Stanley, rendering 65l. rent, for the lives of John Hercy and his lady; and, on the 25th of the same month, (March,) Sir John gave a power of attorney "to his beloved John Stanley of Thoursbye Co. Nottingham, Gent." to deliver the deed of covenants to Christopher Heveningham. Christopher being thus possessed of Elizabeth Hercy's moiety, as well as his grandmother's,

* "It is asserted by Mr. Wolferston, in Shaw's Staffordshire, I. 404, from the inspection of original documents, that the genealogical deduction of this branch (the Vernons of *Harlaston* and *Haddon* in Co. Derb.) in the former edition of Collins, is full of great errors. But he is not himself able to clear up many of the difficulties which he raises. As I have not, therefore, lights enough to substitute a new and perfect deduction, I have endeavoured in part, to amend the old; but not to destroy, where I could not rebuild. But see still further particulars by the same gentleman in Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. III. p. 983." Note g. in Brydges's Collins, Vol. VII. p. 399.

We have extracted this note for the information of those of our readers who possess only the old Collins, and yet may be desirous to know what Sir Egerton would say to the complaints of Mr. Wolferston in the Topogr. and other places.

grandmother's, made a fresh settlement of the whole estate, dated the 26th of November, 1569, and died 22nd of April, 1574. Walter, his son and heir, born the 25th July 1563, lived at *Pipe-Hall*, about the 4th Car. (being then Sir Walter Heveningham, Knt.) sold Clifton, including Haunton, to John,* the eldest son of Thomas lord Coventry, lord-keeper of the Great Seal, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Aldersey of *Spurstow*, in Cheshire, widow of William Pitchford, Esq. This manor then descended to John Coventry, heir of the lord keeper.

By way of relief to what some readers will think a tedious detail, we may here give the curious origin of the Coventry-Act. The son of the last named John Coventry was made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II. and was a member of the long Parliament; and, indeed, in all other parliaments of Charles II. On December 21st 1670, a violent and inhuman attempt was made on his person. Bishop Burnet, † and others, give us the following relation of this business and its consequences. Sir John Coventry was one of those members of the House of Commons, who struggled much against the giving money; and it being then usual, after such bills had failed in their main vote, for those who opposed to endeavour to lay the money on funds unacceptable and deficient: it was proposed to lay a tax on the play-houses, which were then deemed nests of prostitution. This was opposed by the court: it was said, "the players were the king's servants,

* The four sisters of this person were very eminent for their piety, virtue, and great capacities. Dorothy the youngest, who married Sir John Packington of *Westwood*, in Worcestershire, is said to have been the author of that now much neglected, but excellent book, *The Whole Duty of Man*; a work which the enlightened spirit of modern religionists has discovered to be of the most pernicious tendency: teaching little else than the *practice* of religion: charity, and benevolence, meekness, humility, and modesty. See Ballard's "Memoirs of British Ladies, eminent for Learning or Abilities."

† Own Time, p. 269, 270.

vants, and a part of his pleasure." Whereupon Sir John Coventry asked: "Whether did the king's pleasure lie among the men or the women that acted?" This was carried, with great indignation, to the court. It was said, "This was the first time, the king was personally reflected on: if it passed over, more of the same kind would follow; and it would grow a fashion to talk so. It was, therefore, fit to take such severe notice of this, that nobody would dare to talk at that rate for the future." The duke of York told Bishop Burnet, that "He said all he could to the king, to divert him from the resolution he took; which was to send some of the guards, and watch in the streets where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him." The fact, by bills of indictment, was found to be committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, knight: Charles Obryan, Esq.; Simon Parry, and Miles Reevers, who were fled from justice, not daring to stand a legal trial. As Coventry was going home, they drew about him, he stood up to the wall, and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands; and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well, that he got credit by it. He wounded some of them, but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him (as they said) to remember, what respect he owed to the king; and so they left him, and went back to the duke of Monmouth's, where Obryan's arm was dressed: that matter was executed by orders from the duke of Monmouth; for which he was severely censured, because he lived then in professions of friendship with Coventry; so that his being subject to the king was not thought an excuse for directing so vile an attempt on his friend, without sending him secret notice of what was designed.

Coventry had his nose so well needled up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. This put the House of Commons into a furious uproar: they passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the king's power to pardon them; and that it should be death to

maim any person. This gave great advantages to all those that opposed the court; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of those times." It must be confessed, that no very high degree of anger was requisite to rivet on the memory of any independent member of Parliament the remembrance of so flagrant an attack on their privileges. Sir John was born in the county of *Somerset*, and on that account claims some notice in this work. He died unmarried, and endowed an hospital at *Wiverscombe* for twelve poor people.* For an extended, and just character of his father, the first of the family holding the manor of Clifton, the reader may see lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.† It was the opinion of lord Hardwicke, that "lord Coventry was very able, and contributed a great deal towards modelling the court of Chancery."‡

This manor remained in the Coventry family till about the year 1700, when it was sold to Sir Charles Pye, Bart. This worthy baronet built the two wings of a house, which was intended on so large a plan, that he never began the centres; and one of those wings has since served his family as their mansion, and the arches for stabling, &c. After the deaths of his sons, Sir Richard and Sir Robert, (the last of whom was a clergyman, in whom the title ended,) and of his three daughters, Rebecca, Phillippa, and Mary, who all five died married, and of Mary the survivor, on the 14th of December 1774, Clifton and Haunton went by the will of Mary, and, as settled by her and Philippa, between themselves, to the late general John Severne, of Shrewsbury and Clifton Hall, lord of the manor of the forest of *Hayes*, in the county of *Salop*, where he had an old mansion called *Wallop-hall*, and son and heir of Thomas Severne, by Elizabeth, eldest sister of Sir Charles Pye, for life, remainder to the Rev. Rich. Watkins, rector of *Rock*, in the county of Worcester.

* Vide ante, p. 555.

† Vol. I. p. 45.

‡ See Life of lord Kaims.

Sir Charles Pye died in 1731, as the following inscription on a mural monument in *Clifton Church* shews:

"To the pious memory of Sir Charles Pye, Knt. late of Clifton Camville, Co. Stafford, son of Sir John Pye, Bart. grandson of Sir Robert Pye, Kt. auditor of the exchequer to king James I. Charles I. and Charles II.

"Sir Charles was a gentleman of such fine talents, as added lustre to his Ancestors, and of such bright and early parts, as by his travels, studies, and observations, to have acquired a complete knowledge of the world, at an age when most men do but begin to appear in it.

"He was a friend to the true liberties and great rights of mankind, and a sincere lover of his country. Christian piety and moral virtues were the guides of all his actions, so that he was highly esteemed by his cotemporaries, and stands the fairest pattern to posterity. He died Feb. 12, A. D. 1731, aged 70, and is buried in a vault near this place.

"He was twice married, 1st to Philippa, daughter of Sir John Hobart of *Blickling*, Co. Norfolk, Bart. by whom there is no issue surviving. His 2d wife was Anne, daughter to Richard Stevens, Esq. of *Eastington*, Co. Glouc. who lies here interred with him.

"The piety and virtues of that excellent lady appeared eminent in every station of life, so happy in the endowments of her mind, that she justly gained the highest esteem. She died much lamented, July 12, 1772, aged 60.

"This monument was erected A. D. 1737, by Rebecca, Philippa, and Mary Pye.

"To perpetuate the memory of their worthy parents, at the request of their late brother Sir Robert Pye, Bart."

There is also on another monument, inscriptions to the memories of Sir Richard Pye, Bart. who died Nov. 22, 1721, aged 36; and to "their last and much regretted brother, the Rev. Sir Richard Pye, Bart. who died May 19, 1734, aged 37.

In this church hangs also an atchievement of the arms of General Severne, (viz.) A. chevr. B. charged with nine bezants.

In the body of the church is a flat stone, in memory of a servant of Sir Richard Clarke's, of Chilcote in this parish. There are also two monuments, apparently coeval with the church, in the south and north walls: the former under a round arch: the latter under a pointed one, having the figure of a cross on it. It is thought, but upon what authority does not appear, that these are the monuments of the founder and his wife.*

***

A MS. in the British Museum, partly written in the reign of queen Elizabeth, gives the following curious particulars of *Rolleston Park*:

"ROLLESTON PARKE is within the precinct of the manor of *Rolleston*, and within the ward of *Tutbury*, within half a mile of the *castle*, and is in circuit two miles, and containeth by the foresaid measure — acres and three rodds, whereof in Marish, overgrown with allors, six acres, in meadow three acres, and the rest is all very good and bateful pasture. It will bear well deer, and sufficient herbage to make the king's rent, which is yearly CVIs. VIIId. And there are in it at this present CXX deer; there is no covert in all the ground, but the six acres of marish and allors, and the rest is well planted with old oaks and some timber, the number of MXL, whereof may conveniently no sale be made, because it cannot be coppiced; and yet if it might, the trees be so old, that the spring would not increase. The keeper thereof is also appointed by the kings majesty's letters patent, under the dutchy-seal. His fee is yearly ——

"The lodge rent-free; one horse grass for himself, and two for his deputy, and such other fees and rewards as belongeth to the keeper." †

"The

* See Topographer, Vol. II. p. 17.

† Harl. MSS. No. 71. f. 26.

...served in the queen's majest
...ge, which is from the f
...ood Day, without which
...e to maintain hospitality
...the farmers of the herbage h
...d. and yet the queen's majest
... said manor extendeth to *Rol*
...s, which are within the manor:
... all suitors to the court and lee
...owners, as if the same were but
...
...said manor twenty-eight copyhold
...places, and have an estate of inh
...stom of the manor, and as it sho
...time *bondmen*, for at this survey
...the entry of the auncient customs
...e tenure whereof ensueth:
...g by copy of court-roll a teneme
...decayed, and a yard-land to the sa
...ne of a *Reves Place*, shall be *Reve* wh
...se, and shall collect the rent of the ma
...ne courts, as shall be extracted unto h
...ses and charges, and pay the same to the
...ser, and also at the audit, shall make a tr
...rent as also of the profits of the cour

every of them, as if the same were in the hands and occupation of several tenants.

"If any of the said tenants *being Reve*, spend or consume the Q. majesty's rent, so as at the audit they be found in arrearages, and not able to pay, or if any of them flee the country, or commit felony, or any such like, all the copyholders called the *bond tenants*, shall answer all such sums of money, as at the next audit, shall be found due upon any such tenant, for any the causes abovesaid, for as much as the *Reve* is yearly to be chosen, and to choose such as they will answer for his doings at their peril.

"And so forth with the rest of the customs."*

Erdeswicke† gives the following account: "It is and hath been long the seat ‡ of a gentleman, that takes his name of the place, whom I imagine originally to be a *Mutton*, and that being a younger brother, he changed his name, when he became lord of that town, which his armory induceth me to think, being A. a cinquefoil B. and differs only from the coat of *Mutton*, by having a *red chief charged with a lion passant gardant O*, which chief was added, that he might thereby differ from the elder house, given, as it should seem, by one of the *Lancastrians* since they came to have the Ferrers's revenues. And yet I have seen very old monuments of the *coat and chief*, especially one in *Adbaston Church*, so old that a man would think it to be of Henry III's time; and therefore, I think, set up by the first owners of *Rolleston*, being of this house."

This lordship afterwards came into the possession of the Moseley family, and upon the failure of issue of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart. who married Catherine, daughter of William, lord Grey of Wark, the title became extinct; and his widow

* Harl. MSS. No. 71, f. 76, 77. *written temp. R. Eliz.*

† Survey Staff. p. 208.

‡ *Not the Manor.* It must be a subordinate estate in the parish, Topogr. II. p. 168.

marrying Charles, son and heir of Dudley, lord North, he thereby became possessed of Rolleston estate and manor, which she had in jointure, and was by special writ summoned to Parliament, by the title of lord North and Grey of Rolleston, 25 Car. II.

Oswald Mosley, Esq. a descendant from the second branch of the family, afterwards possessed this estate and manor, with the perpetual advowson of the rectory; he was high sheriff for the county of Stafford, in 1715, and was created baronet the 6th of George the First. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thornhagh, of *Fenton*, in the county of Nottingham, and had issue Sir Oswald, who died unmarried, Feb. 26, 1757, when the title and estate descended to his brother, the Rev. Sir John Mosley, Bart.* and now, we believe, belongs to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

Sir John was a very singular character, and possessed all the oddities of an old bachelor, yet was not destitute of many excellent qualities. His seat here, the old mansion of his ancestors, was a poor neglected building; yet, instead of rebuilding this, he would amuse himself with having vast quantities of bricks made, heaped into immense walls about his ground, and sometimes buried beneath them. He was rector of his own parish, and served the church himself many years, till dying unmarried he was succeeded in his estate by a distant relation of the same name near Manchester; who afterwards resided here, greatly improved the place, and built a good house, though in a flat situation, which may be seen from the road.

The baronetage has been recreated in him. The church is a small spire, and has some very old monuments in it. The living is in the gift of the Mosley family, and is valued in the king's books, at 13l. 19s. 7d.

To the account of *Tutbury* already given, we add the following,

* Kimber's baronetage, Vol. III. p. 61.

ing, partly from the MS. survey of this honor, in the time of queen Elizabeth:* "Tutbury, as appeareth by the records, is an auncient honor situate in the extreme east borders of the county of Stafford, upon the river or water of *Dove*, [15] miles from *Stafford*, 8 from *Burton upon Trent*, 6 from *Uttoxeter*, and 12 miles from *Ashborne* in the moorland market towns, and is planted in a country most plentiful of good pasture, corn soil, wood, water, and good meadow, whose lordships and manors, with their members and liberties, extend into the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, and Northampton. And the said honor was parcel of the inheritance of the lord Ferrars, sometime earl of Derby, who, as it should seem, accompanied William the Conqueror at his invasion of this realm, for I find in the auncient records of the castle, that in the XIII year of the reign of William the Conqueror, the *priory* of Tutbury was founded by one Henry, earl of Ferrars, and Bertâ his wife, and after one Robert, earl Ferrars, granted unto the house of *St. Pere* upon *Dyve*, in Normandy, that one of the monks of the said house should at every avoidance be elected, and chosen by him and his heirs to be prior of Tutbury, whereby I gather that he was a Norman, and had greater affection to the Normans his countrymen, than to the Englishmen, or else thought them to be more virtuous in religion than the other. And at the foundation of the said priory, he gave unto the same the best possessions within the honor, which since the suppression of the house are sold to divers persons, and thereby the honor sore dismembered. And it doth appear, that the possessions continued in the name of Ferrars, from William the Conqueror to the time of Henry III. in the year of whose reign, one Robert, then earl of Ferrars, was attainted, after whose attainder, the said Hen. III. gave all the possessions of earl Ferrers, unto Edmund Crouch-Back, his second son, and to his heirs, and it continued in his succession till Edward III. and then

* Harl. MSS. in Brit. Mus. No. 71, already cited.

marryin
thereby
which s
to Parl.
ton, 25
Osw
of the
the pe
for th
the 6:
of Jo
and i
whe
Sir
Osw
all
m
h
r

issue Blanch,
Gaunt, son to
The castle, which
capital mansion, is
north side of the
round rock of ala-
with a wall of stone
the lordships and
counties of Stafford,
was not builded in that
n, for in all the honor
for wholesome air, for the
country, for the strength
necessary for the provision
hawking, fishing, fowling,
res, and pastimes to recreate
For as the river or water of
the river of *Trent*, divide the
so did it also at the begining
land; for the one side of the
eby, is all *champain*, and very
sture, and corn soil, extending
a distance miles, and all the
being also parcel of the honor.
large wastes. And on the other
y of Staff rd, for the more part
y divers ancient grants, made to
t Ferrers, sometime earls of Der-
, in the time of Richard I. king
of the reign of Henry III. and now
to tillage and pasture.
were *buylded* before the conquest or
warring, far in the south-west corner
s, within the compass of the water
at round tower, called *Julius's Tower*,
which,

which, as it is reported, was builded by Julius Cæsar, but I suppose that to be but old men's fables.* The buildings within the wall, and also the wall have been augmented and renewed by divers of the queen's majesty's progenitors, since the possessions were united to the crown; and also before, as doth appear upon several auncient accounts, and are kept indifferently well repaired.

And albeit I find no particular grant in writing, how earl Ferrers came to the same possessions, yet I gather they were given him, by William the Conqueror; and that the manors within the county of Stafford (viz.) *Rolleston, Tatenhall, Barton, Tunstall, Handbury, Agardisley,* and *Uttoxeter,* had not so large bounds as they have at present; for the hamlet of *Calingwood,* which is now within *Barton,* was granted out of the forest of *Needwood,* by several times, and by several grants to one of earl Ferrers' servants, by the name of *Rado de Bosco Calumpniato*; the hamlet of *Horecross,* which is now within *Agardisley,* Hugoni *de Melburne et Thome de Cruce,* by the said earls, by several grants, and to hold by several services; and the most part of *Agardisley* was taken out of the said forest, by the said earls, and granted to the tenants by copy, by the name of *Mattock-lands.* The hamlets of *Lande Morton, Drayton, Coton Hornehill, Slubbylone, Woodland,* and *Thorny-hills,* which now are within *Marchington,* were granted to divers gentlemen, that served the said earls out of the same forest, to hold to them by several services, so that I gather, that at the first entry of earl Robert, founder of *Tutbury priory,* he took the towns and villages of *Rolston, Barton, Tunstal, Marchington,* and *Uttoxeter,* as his demesnes of the castle, and part of them he granted (as it should seem) to his *bond-men,* for no *freeman* would be contented to take land with such *villane*-customs, as I find in auncient record at Tutbury, called "*The Cowcher,*" made in the 2nd year of Henry V, the tenants were

* We expressed our disbelief of this tradition on a former page. Vide ante, p. 768.

were bound to observe and perform by the tenure of their land. And yet he reserved in every of the manors, a certain in demean of meadow and arable. And the said *bond tenants* were bound by the tenure of their lands, to mow the grass in the meadow, make the hay, and carry it to the castle; and the arable land, to plough it, sow it, reap it, mow it, and also to carry it, either to the lord's manor-house in the manor, or else to the castle, at their own costs and charges. They were bound also to divers customs, carriages, and services, which at the making of the old *Cowcher*, were reduced into annual rent, until the king's majesty, or the lords of the honour, should come, and lye at the castle again, and then to be at their liberty.

And albeit those *bond-tenants*, held their lands, and had their grants from the lords of the honor of Tutbury, yet did they not all pass in one nature, nor by one especial name or grant, for the manors of *Rolston*, *Barton*, and *Tunstall*, past by the name of *yard lands*, and *Marchington*, by the name of *Oxgangs of land*; and *Uttoxeter*, by the name of *a tenement and certain acres of land*. *Yardland* containeth 24 acres, and every oxgang 8 acres, and the rents were certain. But since that time they have alienated their lands, so that some yard-lands hath but 10 acres, and some other 12 or 14, and yet the rent continueth; for he that for his *yardland* or *oxgang*, hath but half the content of his land, payeth the whole rent, and he that hath double as much payeth the whole rent. And when the lords had made their provisions for hospitality, that the greatest burden of their ordinary of household should be without charge or trouble, and directed themselves to be served by their poor villains in time of peace, of all things necessary for their property and furniture, of themselves and families at home, then began they to devise to increase their possessions with people, to defend themselves and their county in time of war, and to make the honor more populous and stately, erected free-boroughs within 6 miles of the castle; one

at

...ry; one other at *Agardisley*, called *Newburgh*; and one ... *Uttoxeter*; and granted to the burgesses and inhabi... of any of them, such parcels of land to build upon, as in their several grants may appear; and to make men more de... ous to plant their habitations in those places, procured for ... m markets and fairs within the same; and granted to the burgesses, divers liberties of common of pasture, pu...nage, and estovers in their forest of Needwood, and also that they should be free of all tolls, tonnage, package, po...dage, and other exactions within all their possessions; and granted to *Tutbury* CLXXX and two burgages; to *Newburgh* CI burgages; and to *Uttoxeter* CXXVII burgages, which were all inhabited, as it should seem, with handycraftmen: they could not otherwise live; for we find by record, and by the accounts from time to time, that all the lands within the said manors, were granted to divers persons, either by ———— or else to the customary tenants, for there was none reserved to the burgesses, to maintain their living, but only by some handycraft or trade of merchandize. And then were they merchants, not husbandmen, nor graziers, but trusted only to the trades of merchandize and other handycrafts. Such was the wisdom and policy of our ancestors, to divorce the merchants and handycraftmen from the husband and tylth-men, that none of them should intrude upon other's gain. And by this means the good towns were builded, inhabited, and maintained, which now are decayed and depopulated; the markets plentiful with all kinds of provisions, which are now unfurnished; and the county replenished with gentlemen and husbandmen, which is now inhabited by merchants and men of occupation; so that no man is contented with his own estate, which hath brought all things to such extremity, as they have not been of many years before.

The earls of Derby were noble gentlemen, stout and liberal, and had more affection (as it should seem) to the chivalry of Englishmen, than to their religion, and had greater

confidence in their poor neighbours in England, than to their kinsmen and abbeys in Normandy.

The lordships, manors, and other lands, which were given by them to the gentlemen of Stafford, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Warwick, between the invasion of William the Conqueror and the attainder of Robert, earl Ferrers, to hold of them by divers kinds of service, as of the same honor, do at this day amount to double as much in yearly revenue, as any of the said earls might at any time dispend during the continuance, as many plainly appear by the Feodary's books of the said honor.

Lordships within the honor of Tutbury:

Tutbury	Tatenhall
Rolston	Yoxall
Barton	Newburgh
Wichenor	Marchington
Bredsall	

Co. Staff.

The castle park is that wherein the castle of Tutbury standeth, and is in circuit one mile, and containeth by the measure of a xvigth part and a half to the pole, acres and one rood, whereof in good meadow XL acres; the rest all very good and bateful pasture; it will bear well seven score deer, and sufficient herbage to make the king's rent. And there are in it at this present, XXX deer. There is no covert in all the park but the clyff, whereupon the castle standeth. The keeper thereof is appointed by the King's Majesty's letters patent, under the duchy seal. His fee is yearly £IV. one horse grass for himself, one other for his deputy: six beasts' grass for himself, and two for his deputy; and such other fees and rewards as belong to a keeper."*

The Harleian manuscripts contain also one† descriptive of the

* Harl. MSS. No. 71. written temp. R. [illegible]. † No. [illegible].

the castle in the reign of Elizabeth. This has already been partly anticipated. This manuscript adds: "The castle is situate upon a round hill, or tower of a great height, and is circumvironed with a strong wall of *Astiler* stone; all, saving one, which is fallen down, and repaired up with timber.

The king's lodging therein is fair and strong, bounded and knit to the wall. And a fair stage hall of timber, of a great length. Four chambers of timber and other houses of office well upholden, within the wall of the castle."* Its present state we have already sufficiently described.† We have also already noticed the gloomy fact of the imprisonment in this castle of the insulted, and afterwards the *murdered*‡ Queen of Scots. To that account

* Among the prints of the Society of Antiquaries, is one of this castle in its perfect state, from a drawing remaining among the Archives of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

† Page 769.

‡ See the ingenious Mr. Whitaker's "Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots" *passim*. Camden calls her "a lady fixed and constant in religeon, of singular piety towards God, invincible magnanimity of mind, wisdom above her sex, and admirable beauty; a lady to be reckoned in the list of those princesses who have changed their happiness for misery and calamity!" *Camden's Life of Elizabeth*. But language does not supply epithets sufficiently strong to convey the full weight of indignation which should fall on the memory of the man who, though a "*Noble* author" could calmly commit to paper so base a calumny as that expressed in the following terms, wherein this unfortunate and virtuous princess is described as "at last reduced by her crimes to be a saint in a religion which was opposite to what her rival professed out of policy." The antithesis is not less unjust towards Mary than it is indecent in its conclusions:—"Their different talents for a crown appeared even in their passions as women. Mary destroyed her husband, for killing a musician that was her gallant, and then married her husband's assassin; Elizabeth disdained to marry her lovers, and put one of them to death for presuming too much upon her affection. The mistress of David Rizzio could not but miscarry in a contest with the Queen of Essex. As handsome as she was, Sixtus the Fifth never wished to pass a night with Mary: she was no mould to cast Alexanders in." *Catalogue of Noble and Royal Authors of England*, &c.

account we will only add the following "ditty," composed by Queen Elizabeth, on the factions raised through her treacherous and cruel conduct towards her afflicted rival. The lines were printed not long after, if not before, the beheading of this queen:

The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,
And Wit me learns to shun such snares as threaten my annoy;
For Falshood now doth flow, and subject Faith doth ebb,
Which would not be if Reason rul'd, or Wisdom weav'd the web.
But clouds of joy untried do cloak aspiring minds,
Which turn to rain of late repent by course of changed winds.
The top of Hope suppos'd, the root of Rule will be,
And fruitless all their grafted; as shortly ye shall see.
Then dazzled eyes with pride, which great ambition blinds,
Shall be unseal'd by worthy wights, whose Falshood Foresight finds.
The daughter of Debate, that eke Discord doth sow,
Shall reap no gain where former rule hath taught Peace still to grow.
No foreign banish'd wight shall anchor in this port.
Our realm it brooks no stranger's force—let them elsewhere resort.
Our rusty sword with rack shall first his edge employ,
To pull their tops that seek such change, and gape for lawless joy.*

These lines were doubtless written *before* the murder of the Queen

Vol. II. p. 208. It is more honourable and just in that writer, who, in estimating the character of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whose care Queen Mary was committed during the space of fifteen years, who observes that "this Earl became an instrument to the worst of tyrants, for the execution of the worst of tyrannies." See *Lodge's Illustrations*, Vol. I. p. 15. Dugdale, speaking of this same earl, says, "his behaviour to the queen was generous and honourable, sparing no cost for her entertainment; neither can words express the care and concern he had for her; nor can envy itself say otherwise, than that he was a faithful, provident, and prudent person; which shewed that his integrity was not to be suspected in the least, although evil-disposed persons gave out that he used too much familiarity with his royal prisoner." *Baronage*, Vol. I. p. 303. See also before, BEAUTIES, Vol. X. p. 291.

* Transcribed from the Harl. MSS. No. 6933, in Brit. Mus.

Queen of Scots: they breathe the native vindictiveness and pride of Elizabeth.

The Harl. MS. before cited* gives the following account of the extent, &c. of the different "parks" which in the reign of Elizabeth adorned this neighbourhood:

The park of *Agardisley* contains, in compass XXI furlongs.

The park of *Stockley* contains in compass XXI furlongs and a half.

The park of *Barton* contains in compass XVI furlongs a dim. and X poles.

The park of *Heylyn's* contains in compass one part XVIII furlongs and XIII poles, and every part XV furlongs.

The park of *Sherrold* contains in compass X furlongs and dim, and X poles.

The park called *Castle-hay*, distant from the castle a little mile, contains three miles and an half about, and the deere viewed to CCCCLXXX. And old dottred oakes MMMMMC, and in timber trees, young and old, CCCCXX. noe underwood, but in meadow ground severed XI acres and half, and more.

The park called *Hanbury Park* adjoynes on the south side of the said *Castle-hay*, within one quarter of a mile, containing in compass two miles and an halfe, the deere viewed CLXX. old trees dottred and stubbs of oakes M, and timber trees XXX.

The park called *Rolleston park* being half a mile distant from the *castle*, on the east side contains in compasse one mile and quarter, the deere viewed to CXX. In old dottred oakes M. and XL.

The number of all the timber trees within the parks of *Needwood*, are MMM. CCCCC. VI. The number of dottrel trees, † within the said parks, XII. M. DCCC. XLI. after XIId. a piece for the dottrels come to DCXIII*l.* and XII*d.*"

The same curious and interesting MS. gives the following account

* No. 568.

† These are trees that are kept constantly low by lopping off the branches.

account of the extent of *Needwood Forest*, of which we have already described the present state.*

"The *Chace of Needwood* is in compasse, by estimation, 30 miles at least, and the nearest part thereof is distant from the said *castle*† but one mile. It is divided and separated into foure wards, (to wit) *Marchington Ward, Yoxall Ward, Barton Ward*, and *Tutbury Ward*, and every ward containeth five miles or more in compasse, besides other foure woods, as *Uttoxeter Wood, Hough Bag*, &c. and within the compasse of the ring of the forest there is eight parks impalled, besides the little park that the castle stands in." These are the parks mentioned above.

In the account before given of Tutbury mention is made of the celebrated Ann Moor, the fasting woman, as she is now generally called. We *then* expressed our conviction of the truth of her assertions respecting her extraordinary abstinence.

It is now nearly twelve months since that opinion was expressed. Still her real or supposed fasting continues. Nearly six years, therefore, have elapsed since this most singular abstinence commenced; and, for any thing that appears to the contrary, she may yet live in the same way many more years. This case, so extraordinary in its nature, and so rare in its occurrence, merits the most serious investigation and enquiry. If true, the fact should be recorded in works that, from their nature and extent, are not likely soon to be lost or forgotten: if false, a lasting memorial of so curious a deception should be made, that posterity may receive another check to human credulity in addition to many others which have contributed to confirm the value of physical and philosophical investigations, and of their superiority to the blind impulses of fanaticism, or the mischievous spirit of religious imposture, of which we now fear this will prove to be a signal instance. This matter has, at length, attracted the public notice: an acute and sensible physician who has published the result of his observations and reflexions in a well-

* See before, p. 773-776. † Tutbury.

well-written, and better digested, pamphlet has, we believe, detected this imposition.* Having the permission of the respectable author, we will lay before the reader the substance of what he has observed on this curious affair.

Dr. Henderson, in the summer of 1812, visited Tutbury, on a tour to the lakes, in company with Mr. Lawrence, assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and another gentleman, whose name is not mentioned. Previous to their visit they had endeavoured to collect the opinions of the neighbourhood, concerning this case of alleged extraordinary abstinence. Of the medical gentleman to whom they addressed themselves, the majority seemed sceptical on the subject, and pointed out to them many equivocal circumstances in the conduct of the patient, though it did not appear that any very decisive means had been used by these medical gentlemen to prove the fact of imposture. Among the common people there was the most implicit belief in the truth of her assertions; and whenever Dr. Henderson and his companions ventured to express any doubts, they were invariably referred to the *watching*, to which she had been subjected, as a full and satisfactory answer to their suspicions.

These gentlemen were accompanied to the dwelling of Ann Moor by a medical gentleman of the place, who told them that he saw no reason to question her veracity, or to discredit the fact of her abstinence. They found this singular woman sitting up in a bed so constructed as scarcely to admit of her using the recumbent posture, her back being partly supported by a pillow. A large bible lay before her. She did not seem in the least discomposed by their abrupt entrance; though, on reaching the house, some bustle was heard in the upper story, as if preparations had been making for their reception. From

* "An examination of the imposture of Ann Moore, called the Fasting Woman of Tutbury; illustrated by remarks on other cases of real and pretended abstinence. By Alexander Henderson, M. D. Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary," 1813.

the appearance of her countenance, which was natural, and even healthy, and from that of her upper limbs, abdomen, and back, which Dr. Henderson examined very carefully, she might be called rather thin; but many persons of her age, in perfect health, are much thinner. The abdomen was *not* contracted, nor did it present any peculiar appearance; nor was the pulsation of the aorta more distinctly perceptible than it is in the generality of persons. The lower extremities, however, seemed, to a certain extent, wasted and paralytic; the pulse was ninety-four, firm and regular: the heat natural; both the hands and feet were moist; her mouth, as far as they were permitted to examine it, shewed no deficiency of saliva; and, on holding a mirror before her face, it was immediately covered with copious moisture. She spoke in a distinct and tolerably strong voice, and moved her arms and fingers with considerable force. There was an offensive urinous smell about the bed.

In answer to the questions that were put to her, she said, that on the 31st of October, she would be just fifty-one years old; that she had tasted no solid food for upwards of five years, and no drink for nearly four years, and had no desire for either; that she never even wetted her lips, except when she washed her face, which happened about once a week; that she had voided no urine since the week before Easter three years, and no feces since that day, (August 3,) five years; that she had not slept, or lain down in bed, for more than three years; that she sometimes dozed, with her head reclining on the pillow, but never so as to forget herself: that she had frequently blisters applied to the back of her neck, on account of a giddiness in her head, and that they rose and discharged plentifully; but that, in general, she did not experience much uneasiness, or feel pain, except on pressure of the left hypochondrium; that when she took snuff, which she did habitually, it produced a flow of mucus from the nostrils; that her hands were generally moist; and that she perspired freely over the whole surface of the body, when she had fits. The nature of

these fits she did not explain.* Her mouth, according to her own declaration, she was unable to open, because it occasioned severe pain behind the jaws; but the lower jaw acted freely enough within the sphere in which she chose to move it in the presence of Dr. Henderson and his friends, to shew that there was nothing defective in the articulation; the masseter and temporal muscles were soft, and could not, therefore, resist its descent: because it was evident, when she spoke, that she could separate her teeth to some extent, and that without giving any indications of uneasiness. Of all the fingers of the left hand, except the index, she said that she had lost the use; the middle finger, indeed, she admitted, could be moved by external force, though not by volition. But while Mr. Lawrence was examining the spot where she complained of pain on opening her mouth, she was observed to use the finger in question without any difficulty. On attempting to raise the two remaining fingers, which were bent, she made some resistance, and complained of being hurt. The left hand, she affirmed, was hotter than the other. In her lower extremities she declared, that she had no feeling whatsoever.

This was the extent of Dr. Henderson's enquiries; and both himself and his friends left her fully satisfied that the history of her long fasting, and inability to eat and drink, was a mere fabrication, which she had contrived with a view to excite wonder and compassion, and which she had been enabled to support by the collusion of those about her person. To support this conclusion Dr. Henderson, who is a gentleman of considerable learning and clearness of judgment, adduces several arguments, chiefly grounded on the observations which he made at this examination. He observes, 1. That the natural and healthy appearance of the face affords a presumption, that no serious disease

* To Mr. Corn she described them as hysterical. *Month. Mag. Oct.* 1811. Mr. Bourne calls them epileptic. Medical and Physical Journal, XX. p. 529.

can exist in the digestive organs. 2. That the strength of the pulse, and muscles, and voice, contradicts the assertion of protracted abstinence.* 3. That the moisture of the mouth, nostrils, eyes, and whole surface of the skin, shews that her whole body is constantly sustaining a certain loss, to repair which we know of no other channel, than the alimentary canal.† 4. That the soundness of her intellectual faculties proves, at least, that her condition differs from that of those fasters, whose history may be regarded as authentic. To illustrate this position, Dr. Henderson mentions several cases, from Tulpius,‡ Dr. Currie,§ Dr. Willan,‖ and from a MS. in the British Museum.¶ 5. That the dissolute conduct of Ann Moore in the former part of her life, and her confession that she once, through imposition, passed for a religious person merely for the sake of worldly interest, are circumstances by no means calculated to inspire confidence in her statements. This fact of her former dissoluteness and hypocrisy is given on the authority of one of her historians,** who is a zealous believer, both in her *faith* and *fasting*. This admirer of hers, after informing his readers that his heroine "in her younger days was a *notorious immoral character*," says that "her present state of mind is of such calmness and serenity, and *her doctrinal knowledge so clear and unimpeachable*, that it must be highly pleasing to every lover of religion to converse with her." This, we must confess, appears

* "Nimia fames, sive inedia hominum *vires insigniter prosternit*, et non nunquam in summum vitæ discrimen adducit, cujus rei indubia experientia locuples testis est." Hoffmann, Opera, I. p. 116.

† The experiments of Sequin fix the quantity of matter perspired from the skin, in twenty-four hours, at 52.89 ounces, and of the hydrocarbon disengaged from the lungs, during the same period, at 12.23 ounces. *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences*, 1789.

‡ Obs. Med. I. 43. § Medical Reports, Vol. I. p. 304.

‖ Medical Communications, Vol. II. p. 213.

¶ Sloanian MSS. 4432.

** "Account of the extraordinary abstinence of Ann Moore. By J—— L——." Uttoxeter, 1809, p. 89.

pears one of the most suspicious traits in her character; and most dangerous to the credit of her case. Even were it true that her mind is perfectly calm and serene, and her repentance for her former dissoluteness and hypocrisy quite sincere, we doubt much whether "every lover of religion" would be highly pleased at the dissertations of a fanatic on doctrinal points, or that even her knowledge on those points is quite so unimpeachable and clear as her fellow-believers would have us admit. People's tastes differ exceedingly in regard to "doctrinal knowledge;" and, after all, if Ann Moore's *fasting* can be determined by no better test than her *faith*, or the clearness of her *faith* be ascertained by the length of her *fasting*, we fear both the one and the other must rest upon very slender and precarious evidence. But, observes Dr. Henderson, "this has been the way with all such impostors, from the Holy Maid of Kent,* down to her present imitator." Dr. Henderson also remarks, on "the pomp and circumstance, with which Ann Moore displays her pretensions to superior sanctity," and adds, "that the mask is not always so impenetrable, as, her abettors imagine, will be evident from the following short anecdote: A gentleman from Derby, knowing her previous history, contrived to engage her in very free conversation, into which she entered very readily, and which she seemed to relish very much: but, upon another visitor being announced, she instantly resumed a serious air; abandoning it only when the intruder on her gaiety had withdrawn." However

 objectionable

* Cette pucelle fut tenue long temps pour saincte, et pour prophetesse par la subtile invention des Cordeliers; qui mesmes faisoint acroire qu'ell' estoit descendue du ciel, et donnoit à entendre (afin que cela fust plus vraisemblable) *qu'elle ne mangeoit ni beuvoit, combien qu'en cachette elle banquetast et paillardast fort et ferme avec les saincteles des beauxperes.*" H. Estienne, Apologie pour Herodote, chap. XXXIX. We will not say that Ann Moore feasts with saints, nor, still less, that she *paillardast fort et ferme*, with holy fathers; her appearance, at least, denies all idea of her banquetting; and her present state can offer but few temptations, either to herself or others, to more ardent and criminal enjoyments.

objectionable such a trial of a person's sincerity in religion would be with respect to one in sound health, in a case like Ann Moore's, who neither eats, drinks, sleeps, nor moves, like other people; but, if her assertions are to be credited, is under one of the most extraordinary visitations of Divine Providence, that ever befel a human being,

"The least obliquity is fatal—"

to religious pretensions; and this single fact must, in our estimation, destroy her credit, if not her fasting, with every truly sensible person.

Dr. Henderson's 6th argument is, that the interest which she and her attendants have in supporting the deception is sufficiently obvious. Before this fasting business commenced, it appears that she had been "labouring under the greatest distresses," and "had not even sufficient clothes to cover her bed;" but, since the watching, she is said to have been very comfortable, and all necessary attendance has been provided for her."* This is all very right: but Dr. Henderson informs us, on the report of the gentlemen, who it will be remarked is, a believer in her fasting, that "she has turned the exhibitions of her person to such account, as to be able, in the course of the last summer, to place the sum of 400l. in the public funds!" This is really too much for a disinterested religious faster! A few more such summers must render all further fasting quite unnecessary. The 7th argument is drawn from the declaration, "That she thinks a time may come, when God will restore her appetite." As we are now pretty strongly convinced, that this business is a downright imposition, we have less hesitation in expressing our belief, that the appetite will be restored, after a few more summer harvests. 8. The gradual concealment of the evacuation of urine, is another suspicious circumstance in her proceedings. This, however, is a trifle:

* "Account," &c. p. 11.

trifle: if Ann Moore never drinks, most assuredly Ann Moore will not be very constant in those evacuations, which are so essential to the comfort, and even the life, of ordinary people. She did, however, it seems, pass about a pint of urine in every two days, during the sixteen days and nights, in which she was "watched." So that this woman, who only swallowed, in the course of the first three days of the investigation, about an ounce and a half of water, and that with extreme misery of deglutition,* actually voided, in sixteen days and nights, not less than an entire gallon of urine, besides the ordinary evacuations arising from insensible perspiration, in which it does not appear there has been any material defect; to say nothing of the "plentiful discharge" from blisters before mentioned!

9. The proof afforded by the *watching* of Ann Moore is not satisfactory to Dr. Henderson, who makes many sensible observations on the number and character of the watchers; and on the manner in which they were chosen and appointed. Particularly on the *time* allotted to this important investigation: "sixteen days and nights, a period of time during which it is certainly not impossible, that she may have endured the privation;"—but this does not prove, says this sensible physician, "that she has lived five whole years, and odd months, without any nutriment whatsoever."† Instances are adduced, of a much longer protracted abstinence than Ann Moore's "trial," as it has been termed, occupied.‡

* See Mr. Taylor's account in the Medical and Physical Journal, *ubi supra*, and Dr. Henderson's Examination, &c. p. 35.

† Examination, &c. p. 30.

‡ John Pontanos, ap. Lentulo, p. 87. G. Wierus de Lamiis et Jejuniis Commentitiis, 4to. Basil, 1582, p. 119, 130. Gent. Mag. Obituary, 1789. Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences, 1769, p. 45. Philosoph. Transact. No. 158. Medical Commentaries, II. Dec. Vol. IV. p. 360. Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Vol. II.

From

Dr. Henderson's 10th argument refers to her dread of a repetition of the watching; but, this as will shortly appear, is now rendered nugatory; as she has consented to another "trial for her life," as her nurse calls it. 11. Her dread of all experiments whatever tells much against her. On one occasion she refused to allow Dr. Darwin to hold a mirror before her face, in order to examine her respiration; exclaiming, "No more experiments for me! I have suffered enough already from experiments." This, however, is natural in an ignorant and illiterate person like her; and it seems she did not refuse the same "experiment" to Dr. Henderson. 12. It appears, that she varies and contradicts herself in her several statements. This certainly is "sufficient to throw discredit on every thing she says."* 13. Her actions, also, are often very inconsistent with her statements. Though, according to Mr. Taylor's account, an attempt to eat and drink caused her great "misery of deglutition," yet she did attempt it, though she had, as she says, "lost all desire of food so early as November 1806." Her deceit respecting the contraction of the middle finger has been already noticed. To Mr. Thompson she affected such weakness as made it great labour and even pain, for her to attempt to move; but, upon his threatening her with a repetition of the watching, "she so completely forgot her situation," says Mr. T. "that she raised herself upright in bed; a position in which, we had *previously* learned, she had not been in for more than a year, griped her fists, threw her arms and head about with as much strength and ease, as the most healthy woman of an equal age could possibly do, and talked at the same time most loudly and incessantly, from the effect of violent passion." Besides, how does this agree with the religious

From all these, and many other sources, instances of this kind may be collected. Dr. Plot mentions several instances in this county. Nat. Hist. Stafford.

* Examination, p. 38.

religious serenity of her mind, spoken of by the author of *The Account, &c.*

14th. The acknowledged fact, that she is now in the same, or nearly the same, condition of body as when she commenced her supposed fast, appears of all the proofs of her falsehood, the most conclusive and incontrovertible. Nay it seems, that she is now rather increased in bulk than otherwise! The abdomen is not so sunk, as former descriptions of it represent; nor are the other marks of extreme emaciation so visible as they once were.* "Now, it has been shewn, that a considerable evaporation is constantly taking place, from her lungs and skin; nothing, therefore, short of an actual miracle, can solve the problem of her increased size of body under these circumstances."†

In farther confirmation and illustration of these fourteen arguments against the probability of Ann Moore's fasting, Dr. Henderson mentions several other cases of real and pretended abstinence; and what seems conclusive against this Tutbury faster, is the two following considerations: 1st. That between her and other pretended fasters, there is a marked resemblance of character and conduct: They have all grown rather plumper during their fictitious abstinence;‡ 2nd. The cases of

* See Mr. Granger's observations in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, Vol. V. p. 321. and J—— L——'s Account, &c. p. 25. Also Dr. Henderson, p. 40, 41.

† Dr. Henderson, p. 41.

‡ Vide Historia admiranda de Apolloniæ Schreieræ inedia; a Paullo Lentulo, M. D. &c. 4to. Bernæ, 1604, p. 18, 22. Gei. Buccoldiani, de Puella quæ sine cibo et potu vitam transigit, brevis narratio. Ap. Lentul, p. 32, concerning Margaret Seufrit, the girl of Spires, who was believed to have fasted three years, and was also subjected to a watching of ten days and nights, in the year 1541; and, in the following year, by desire of the emperor Ferdinand, to another trial of twelve days. See also in Lentullus, p. 71, the case of Catherine Binder, who was alledged to have fasted during five years, and who was watched fourteen days and nights. This faster lost her reason

of persons in whose abstinence nothing miraculous was pretended, and no fraud could be suspected, differed materially both from Ann Moore's and all the other impostors, mentioned in the foregoing note:* the patients grew thinner, weaker, and delirious, after a certain period; and, long before their abstinence had been protracted to the extent of this case of Ann Moore's, death put a period to their sufferings.

Thus have we thought it necessary to enter into the various arguments against the representations of this extraordinary woman, that the conviction formerly expressed in this work, of the reality of those pretensions, might not go forth without some acknowledgement of the error, into which we believe, in common with many others, we had fallen. It is, however, only just to state that a second *watching* has now† been instituted, under circumstances, more favourable to the discovery of the truth, than the one which has already been tried upon her. The following account has been given to the public of the arrangements

reason and speech, during the first three years, till both were suddenly restored to her, by a *Lutheran* preacher:—a Lutheran preacher;—not a cunning *Popish priest*,—who came to her, and repeated the Lord's prayer, the creed, the decalogue, and other parts of the liturgy! The young girl of *Uno*, in the year 1573, *et post*, mentioned by *Wierus*, before cited, "grew considerably during her supposed disease." But the most remarkable case is that of a young girl, in a village near *Osnaburg*, who, about twelve years ago, took it into her head to counterfeit this kind of abstinence. Her case is described at length by *Von Justus Gruner*, in a tract intituled "*Authentische aksenmässige Erzählung der Betrügerei eines angeblichen Wundermädchens im Hochstift Osnabrück, das seit zwei Jahren ohne Speisen und Getränke gelebt haben wollte.*" The name of this abstemious impostor was Kinker; and between her proceedings, and those of Ann Moore, there is a number of very curious coincidences. See the parallel at length in Dr. Henderson's tract, p. 49—52. The fasting woman of Orpians, mentioned by Lentullus, at the end of three years, had become more fleshy—"aliquanto carnosior." Janet Mac Leod, too, was observed to improve in her looks, and health: Phil. Trans. LXVII. p. 11. All these cases were proved to be impositions.

* These real cases, have been referred to in a former note, p. 1139.

† April, 181[illegible]

rangements made for this new investigation: "On Wednesday sennight, about two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the regulations adopted by the committee, the watch commenced on Ann Moore, of Tutbury. The room was examined with the most scrupulous accuracy by the committee, and the three gentlemen (Sir Oswald Mosley, Dr. Garlike, and the Rev. Leigh Richmond,) who undertook the first watch, to their entire satisfaction, that no kind of food, either solid or liquid, was or could be secreted in any part thereof. A new bedstead was provided, a new bed filled in their presence, and every article of the bedding searched with the utmost minuteness. The removal of her person from one bed to another was closely watched in every circumstance by all the gentlemen; after which, at her own request, her person was examined, and every possible satisfaction afforded, that no collusion could have taken place in any part of the transaction. Not a single article of any kind or description remained unexplored; and, when the business of search and removal was concluded, no doubt was left upon the minds of the parties present, that she was entirely deprived of possession of, or the means of access to, any kind of food whatsoever. A barrier is placed across the room, within which the watchers alone occupy their station, and prevent all access to the woman, which could implicate her in the smallest share of suspicion. Various regulations have been made, and are rigidly adhered to, in order to conduct this watch in such a manner, as shall satisfy the public mind, through the medium of the committee and the watchers, as to the truth or falsehood of the case. Her bedstead is placed upon a Merlin's weighing machine, constructed with peculiar accuracy, in order to ascertain the variations of weight during the period of the watch. A number of gentlemen, who undertook to watch her, have signed their names to a report attesting the minute examination, which they made, and their positive conviction, that no aliment of any kind had or could be conveyed to her. The watch had been uninterruptedly continued

continued from the 21st to the 27th of April." This watch seems certainly to bid fair to bring this mysterious matter to an issue, which, we doubt not, will be the detection of this long-standing imposture.*

*ono*ono*

Alrewas† is exactly six miles distant, in a southerly direction, from *Tutbury*. At the time of the survey, or the forming of the Doomsday-book, the manor was possessed by Algar, earl of Mercia, who left it, with his other estates, to Edwyn, his eldest son; but upon Edwyn's rebellion, they being forfeited into the hands of the Conqueror, were disposed of amongst his followers and friends; and this manor given to Walter Somervile, a Norman, of whose family, says Dugdale, though they were but two, and they the last of the male line, who had summons to Parliament; yet they were, before that time, men of eminent note in their days; the first of them that came into England, being Sir Gaulter de Somervile, who seated himself at *Whichnoure*,‡ holding that lordship, and *Barton* near it, by the gift of the Conqueror. From this Walter descended another

* Since the above was written, this has been confirmed—The public prints have announced, on good authority, that this infamous woman "*gave in*," on Friday morning the 30th of April, being the ninth day of this second watch, after having become reduced, to a state of extreme debility and emaciation. Doubtless she had persuaded herself, that she had by habit acquired sufficient strength to support the real abstinence to which she had subjected herself during the period allotted for the complete confirmation of her veracity; but she fought against nature and truth; and she lost the combat. Her case has been the most extraordinary one that ever before exercised the credulity of mankind; and her sufferings, in the experiment (for certainly her abstemiousness, though not absolute, has been beyond example great,) must have been exceedingly severe. This consideration, though it will do nothing in extenuation of her base and dishonest hypocrisy, will at least soften the rigour of indignation, and perhaps avert the punishment which her deception has so richly merited. She has since this made a public confession of her guilt, and her deception; and that she contrived to drink tea, and eat apples.

† Vide ante, p. 780.

‡ The singular tenure, by which this manor was held, has been already described, p. 777, et seq.

another of the same name, who had issue, by Cecilia de Limesi, his wife, Roger, who married Edeline, daughter to Robert Boteler, of *Engleby*, and had by her another Roger, and he a third, who, in the 5th year of the reign of king John, obtained a grant of the manor of *Alrewas*, one of the lordships of the king's ancient demesne, to hold in fee-ferme, for the old rent, and one hundred shillings increase. From this Roger descended Robert de Somervile, his grandson, (son of John) who having married Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Roger de Merley (a powerful baron in Northumberland) in the 15 of Ed. I. paid 50l. for his relief of the moiety of the barony of the said Roger de Merley; and in the 18th of the same king, obtained a licence for free warren in all the king's demesne-lands, within his lordships of *Whichenoure*, &c. as also for a market every week, upon Tuesdays, at his manor of Alrewas, and a fair, yearly on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Margaret the Virgin, and died the 25th of Edw. I. leaving issue, Roger his son and heir. This Roger left issue Roger his son and heir, who being a knight, in the 1st of Ed. III. and having been summoned to Parliament, amongst the barons of this realm, the same year, but no more, departed this life the 15th of February, 10th of E. III. and was buried at *Anneys —Burton* in com. *Ebor.* leaving Sir Phillip de Somervile, Kt. his brother and heir, fifty years of age, who thereupon doing his homage, had livery of his lands.* It was this Sir Philip who first held the manor of *Whichenoure*, &c. under the honor of *Tutbury*, by the very singular tenure before mentioned.† He died the 23rd of January, 29 of Ed. III. leaving his daughters, Joan and Maud, his co-heirs; the former of whom carried this manor in marriage to Rhese ap Griffith, Kt. whose heir (probably son) Rhese ap Griffith, (who died May 10, 1356, 30 Edw. III.) left issue by Isabel, daughter and coheir of Richard Stockpole, Kt. a daughter and heir of Joan, married

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 106, et seq.

† See ante, ut sup.

to Sir Richard Vernon, of *Harlaston* Kt.* Elizabeth, the other co-heir, married John Stafford, whose daughter and heir, Maud, married Edmund, son of John Vernon.

The estate, we believe, now belongs to Viscount Anson.

What follows is from a curious MS. communicated to the Topographer.†

The Booke and Register of Wedinges, Christenings, and Burials within the parish of *Alrewas*, made and written An̄o Dni 1560: An̄oq: Reg. Elizabeth: 45 from the firste Yeare of the Raigne of Edward the Sixte: JOHN: Faukener, Vicar, Nicholas Butler, Marmaduke Courzon William Frauncis, Churche Wardens, at the same time.

An̄o dn̄i 1568 A morte Roberti Alsope ultimi incubenti in primo Robertus Alsope vicarius sepultus fuit tertio die Mensis Julii ano dni 1568.

ANO: DNI: 1576: ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZabethæ: 17.

Elizabetha Regina nxa Rediebat Lichfeeldia 30 die mensis IVLY et illic Removebat usq: ad Terciam diem mensis AVGUSTII ano dni 1575.

ANO: DNI: 1577: ANOQ: REG: ELIZabethæ: 19.

This yeare the XIth of November appeared a blassing starre which was seene XI dayes after.

ANO: DNI: 1581 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZabethæ: 23.

This 21 day of December, ano 1581, was the water of Trent dryd up, and Sodersly fallen so ebbe that I, I. F. * went over into the halle meddow in a lowe peare of showes about IIII of the cloke in the after Nowne, and so it was never in the remembrance of any man then living at that time in the drowghtest yeare that any man had knowen, and the same water in the morning before was bancke full which was very straunge.

ANO:

* But *quere?* Whether this manor passed from the Griffiths to the Vernons.

† Vol. III. p. 77, et seq.

* John Fawkener.

ANO: DNI: 1584 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZ. 26.

This yeare 1584 the fyfthe daye of August was the house at the Trent near buylded, or as we saye begone to be reared, which house was buylded by Henry Griffith Esquier, and the same yeare at the feast of the Nativitie of St. John Baptist before was the same Henry Gryffith made one of the Justices for Pease within the County of Stafford.

ANO: DNI: 1585 ANOQ: REG: ELIZ. 27.

This yeare, the VIth of July, ano 1585, the secounde Bell, and the greatest bell weare caste at Nottingham, by Henry Oldefeeld, Belfounder.

ANO: DNI: 1586 ANOQ: REG: ELIZ. 28.

The Xth daye of October William Tunall of Orgrave, being suspected of felony, and haveinge not God in minde, did cutte his owne throte with a knife, and died the XIIIth day of October, and the crowner gave judgment he should be buried neare to the church pale without singing and service.

ANO: DNI: 1587 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZ: 29.

The VIth daye of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1587, was judgment given by the Deane of Lichefeeld in his Visitation that the inhabitants of Edingale should make their pearches in the churche yeard. Geo. [illegible]ler Deane at Alrewas.

ANO: DNI: 1593 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZ: 35.

This IVth of Aprill 1593 was one Boyle, a servante of Coventrie murdered in Croxall woode which had received XX*l.* of Mr. George Curzen, Esquier, the night before, and lodged in his house all that night, and in the morning about V of the cloke was slayne, intending to goo from thence to Burton upon Trent.

This yeare in the summer time 1593 their was a great plague in England in divers cities and townes as in London* their died in one week to the number of 2000,* and in Lichfeeld

* This plague raged in London with very great violence in the year 1592.

The

feeld their died to the number of XI hundred and odde, and at this time of wryting not cleare reasted, being the 28 of November.

This yeare, anno 1593, the XXIst of Marche, was an exceeding great tempest of winde, which continued all the daye longe, and did great hurte in many places in blowing downe of steeples, dwelling houses, barnes, trees innumerable, within this parishe their weare VII barnes overthrowen; in Lichfeeld the toppes of steeples of Saint Michaels and Saint Maries by the market place wer blowen downe, the speeple of the high church in Stafforde was then blowen downe, which hurte the church and chancell and houses about the same, that be the imagination of the townesmen 300l. will not repare and make the same.

ANO: DNI: 1595 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZ: 37.

This yeare, Anno 1595, was the Free Schole at *Burton under Needwood* buylded, founded by one Russel, a Londoner—*ut dicitur* Wm. Bocking.

ANO: DNI: 1596 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZ: 38

JHON Daniell was killed with a peece of a borde that laye over the hoole in the steeple, and with the falle of the clapper of the greate bell, brake the bourde, and an ende of same bourde hitte him on the heade, and after that he lived about the space of VIII houres, and died, never speaking any wordes but onely these, Lorde have mercy upon me. This was ringing of Curfu, the XXXth daye of October, then being Satterday, the woke even—the Dominical Letter C.

The milles at *Whichnor* weare burned the XXVth daye of Marche, being Good Fryday that yeare, at night about IV of the cloke in the night, which fyer consumed and burned all the things

The Michaelmas Term was in consequence adjourned to Hertford. It continued through nearly the whole of the year following. According to the Bills of Mortality ending the 20th of December of this year, it appeared that more than 10,000 persons had died of it in that time.

things in the mille, the millers bedd, corne bennes, the fyer burste the mille stones.

ANO: DNI: 1601 ANOQ: REG: RE: ELIZ: 43.

This yeare, the first of July, was the bridge upon TAME called the Salter's Bridge, being greatly in decaye and broken downe, was of new begone, and made broder by tow foote, which coste the workemanship tew hundred poundes, wherof this hundred of Offeley payed one hundred poundes, the other IIII hunderedes payed the reste, the XVIIth of July the foundation began to be layed.

The eight daye of Jandary 1601, was one Richard Chase drowned at Salter's Bryde out of a boate, haveing a great bottell of fodder in the boate with him, which after he was in the water tooke holde of the same bottell of fodder, and was carried by the same untill almost to the nether end of *Mytham*, and there peryshed, divers people beholding the same, bothe men and women, but could not helpe to save his lyfe, and the firste daye of February next after, he was founde and taken up, and broughte into the Church yeard, and layed in the grave, and covered withe a bourde, and by the comaundement of the Coroner was buried, after a vewe of his body being taken by honest neighbours the IIIIth daye of February 1601.

ANO: DNI: 1605. ANOQ. REG. RE: JACOBI 3tio.

The Fyfte Daye of November the Parliament should have begonne, at which daye their was a great treason should have been wrought against the Kinges Majestie, and all the whole house assembled together by the device of a number of Papistes who had conspired by one Thomas Percey, a Pensioner, with others, to have blowen up the Parliament House with gonne powder, which was placed in a vaute under the house to the number of XXXVI barrells, with faggottes, colles, and billets, but the same was prevented by God Almightie, by a letter sentte to the Lorde Montegele.*

* The author of this volume of the Beauties of England and Wales will neve

ANO: DNI: 1607: ANOQ: REG: RE: JACOBI 5to.

Nicolas Flouden, one of the sonnes of John Flouden, deceased, hanged himselfe the XVth daye of September, his mother

never knowingly lend his support and countenance to the perpetuation of this abominable slander and falsehood so long cast upon the great body of his Catholic fellow Christians; and he is happy in having this opportunity to confirm those opinions and sentiments which he has elsewhere advocated, at the loss of many temporal advantages, and the forfeiture of the friendship, (if such it can be called,) of some of his own Protestant brethren. He, perhaps, may be allowed to refer his readers to his "Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion." Though in that work mere historical facts are much avoided, on p. 196 the author has thought proper to assert, on venerable authority, that "personal misdemeanors of what nature soever, ought not to be imputed to the Catholic Church, when not justifiable by the tenets of her faith and doctrine. For this reason, though the stories of the Parisian massacre—the Irish cruelties, or the *powder plot*, had been true, (which yet for the most part are notoriously misrelated,) nevertheless Catholics, as Catholics, ought not to suffer for their offences, any more than the eleven Apostles ought to have suffered for Judas's treachery." This reasoning, and this conclusion, are not novel. King James himself, and even much wiser and much better men than King James, reasoned in the same manner respecting the wickedness of the gun-powder traitors, immediately after the detection of their most diabolical conspiracy and plot. See the King's Speech to the Parliament on the 9th of November, 1605, in that monarch's works. If the powder-plot had been a natural result of Roman Catholicism, surely when the conspirators died, after their plan had failed, and they had determined to make a stand and defend themselves, they could have raised more than 80 or 100 horse, which was the full extent of their utmost efforts! See *Discourse of the Treason in King James's Works*. Certainly had the religion of Catholics been at all implicated in this nefarious business, all the Catholic Sovereigns of Europe would not have sent their congratulations to James on his providential deliverance! Nay, it is not at all improbable that the letter to Monteagle was a cunning artifice of Cecil's, who was certainly more implicated in this matter than many of our historians are willing to grant. See the Right Rev. Dr. Milner's *History of Winchester*, Vol. I. p. 391, note (6.) See also *Welwood's Memoirs of England*, p. 19, and *Osborne's Historical Memoirs of the Reigns of Queen Elisabeth and King James*, p. 437, et seq. These two last authors are referred to because they are violently unfavourable to popery. But

let

ther being goonne to Lichfeild to the market, and with a corde upon the poote hangeles over the fire-place * lyke unto a gybbet, so he perished, being of the age of xiii yeares.

This yeare, 1607, their was a great froste and snowe, the which begane the fifte daye of December, and so continewed untill the fouretenth daye of February, being Valentine's daye, all which all our rivers were frosen over, in moste partes, that the woulde beare horse and man loaded, and cartes loaden; the moste parte of milles weare so frosen up that the coulde not grinde any corne, but with muche a dooe. And did muche hurte to mony thinges, as wheate, grasse, and herbe.

ANO: DNI: 1608: ANOQ: REG: RE: JACOBI 6: ET: 41.

The XXIXth daye of November, William Hanson of Frodley being very olde, and a man in cutting and falling downe of an oke tree for fyer wood, and he himselfe takeing hould of a boughe of the tree, pulled the same upon himselfe, and overwhelmed and stroke his head into the ground, and killed him, and the said William Hanson was buried the third of December.

ANO: DNI: 1609: ANOQ: REG: JACOBI 7mo. ET: SCO: 42 et 43.

Thomas Meo, the XXXIst daye of August, intending to wade over the water, betwixt *Belorkes bridge*, and *Salters Bridge*, the water being great, he purposing to goo to Catton to sheare peas, was overcome, with the watter, was drowned, and

let the reader consult the truly impartial notes to Dr. Butler's late *Installation Sermon at Cambridge*. Enough is here said on this head. The author would not let the occasion pass without leaving some fresh memorial of his abhorrence of injustice towards a body for the misconduct of a few.

* In some old large farm-houses these pot-hangels are still used. They consist of a strong iron crank, with a jagged or notched edge, and a short chain and hook attached to it. The crank or beam is made to turn on pivots in the holes of two irons driven into the back part of the fire-place, the long arm of the beam, when turned from the fire, projecting beyond the chimney-piece.

the VIth daye of September was founde, and the crouner appoynted him to be buried the VIIth daye of September.

ANO: DNI: 1613: ANOQ: REG: JAC. 11°. et SCO. 46 et 47.

Koger* Dune Bely of *Yoxall*, was drowned the XXIId daye of May, and found and taken up out of the water the XXIIId daye of May, betwixt *Buslake* and the *Lowe Ground*, and buried the XXVth daye of May, the jury haveing geven verdit and scene the ground, where he fell in found it.

Robert Nevoll the father, and Robert Nevoll his sonne, being in *Salter Holme* feild, the XXVIth daye of June, 1613, tending of the towne beastes in the *Hardmas Walle*, their after *Stony Furlonge* side, about foure of the cloke in the afternoone of the same daye, their was a mightie great tempest of rayne, lyghtning, and thunder, and the father and sonne standeing under an oke tree, to save themselves from the rayne, were both of them strucken to death, the barke of the oke tree rent a great length, the leaves of the tree smitten, and blowen away the most parte of them; one other yonge youth of ten yeares of age, Thomas Frauncis, being their feaze or helpe he being the compasse, of ten yeardes of the same place, was saved, and nothing hurte, as the other, the heares of their head singed with the lightning, and in some parte of the body and face blackned

ANO: DNI: 1614: ANOQ: RE: REG: JAC. 12, et SCO: 48 et 49.

The mill of *Alrewas Heis* was reared, and sette up the XXth daye of November, but it did not grind untill the XXIst of November, after, being the feast of Saint Thomas Thapostell.

ANO: DNI: 1616: ANOQ. REG: JAC. 14. et SCO: 49 et 50.

The XIIth day of December was drowned at *Chicles Bridge*, William Turner, the sonne of William Turner of *Dunstall*, seryante to William Barnes of the Woode Mill in this Parishe, rydding towardes *Burton* Market, his Mare being slipping on the bridge fell into the water, the water being out, could not be

* *Quere*, Roger?

be saved, he being of the age of XX yeares, and many neighbours in the company.

ANO: DNI: 1617: Anoq: Reg: Re: Jacobi 15: E. Sco: 50 et 51.

Jacobus Rex Noster redibat apud *Whore Crosse* XXX° Die Mensis Augusti et illic remansit Die Sabbati, Dominica et Luna abiit.

ANO: DNI: 1618: ANOQ: Reg: Re: Jaci. 16: Et Sco. 51.

The littell bell in the steepell of Alrewas being new caste, weyed before it was caste IIII hundred and a haulfe, bating VIIIlb. the same bell now newly cast weyeth IIII and III quarters and VIIIlb. The casting of the bell is IIIl. XIIs. The metell coming to IIIl. XIIs. and the carriage to Lecester and backe againe, and our expenses firste the carrying of the bell with another of Whyttington XXd. our parte.

Johannes Falkner Vicarius de Alrewas per Annos continuos 51 Sepultus fuit decimo Die Februarij Anno Dom. 1619, in eo officio mansit a Julii tertio 1568 ad Februarii octavum 1619.

Gulielmus Bockinge, Vicarius, 1620.

Hoc tempore Mortem obiit Guliel. Tooker Decanus Lich:

August 21, 1621. The king at Whichnor, and the court dyned at the Hall there.*

Anno Dom. 1623, Regis Jacobi 21, Scotiæ 56.

This yeare, the market day at Lichfield was changed from Wednesday to two in the week, Tuesday and Fryday, and the first day of the change was Midsomer Day on the Tuesday. This same city had also this yeare three new fayres, added to the old one, which formerly, as now, is held on Ash Wednesday."

A few miles distant from *Wolverhampton*, is a small place called *Moseley*. This place is not otherwise worthy of notice,

* At this time James was, or affected to be, much indisposed: and, on this account, resided for some time during part of the summer, and the ensuing winter, in the country. His celebrated answer to the Remonstrance of the House of Commons, is dated Dec. 3, 1621, at *Newmarket*.

than that, like *Boscobel*, with *White Ladies*, in *Shropshire*, it contains certain hiding holes, in which Charles II. was hidden by the priests, who might have been rewarded with ten thousand pounds for betraying him; but who loyally refused the ignoble bribe against their sovereign; though afterwards, that very sovereign signed the death-warrant of at least twenty priests, merely for being priests! When the fugitive monarch was tired of the stifling priests' holes, he used in the day time to ascend the oak, since rendered so famous; and of which we have made mention in our account of *Shropshire*.*

Madeley is a parish about five miles from *Newcastle*. It contains about one hundred and sixty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants. In the church there are several monuments of the ancestors of the earl of Wilton. It consists of a nave, side-ailes, transepts, and a chancel, which is at the east end of the nave, to the north-wall of which latter is affixed a chapel of nearly the same size and plan, as the transepts. It has also a south porch, and a square embattled tower, at the west end of the nave in which is a ring of six bells; the sixth having been lately bequeathed by Mr. Samuel Stretch. In the interior the different parts are separated from each other by pointed arches, supported on plain pillars. On the north side of the chancel arch are the reading desk and pulpit, the latter of which is an ancient oak, moderately carved with small Saxon arches. The crimson velvet cloth and cushion were the gift of the Rev. Thomas Barlow; and is mentioned on one of the tables of benefactions. Above the same arch, in the nave, is printed the pater noster, the creed, and the commandments,

* Two miles on the Staffordshire side of *White Ladies*, the house of the *Cistercian Nuns*, there are still a house and chapel of *Benedictine Nuns*, who were called *Black Ladies*, on account of their black dresses, as the Cistercians were denominated *White Ladies*, from their white habits. The choir, for these latter nuns, that for the lay sisters, the images on the altar, &c. are in just the same condition they were left in at the *dissolution*!

ments, on two tables. Between these tables are the royal arms, painted in the year 1804.

A small brass chandelier of twelve lights is suspended from the middle of the ceiling of the nave, and is inscribed:—"BEQUEATHED BY SAMUEL STRETCH, OF MADELEY." At the west end of the nave there is a small organ. The following is an account of the benefactions to the poor, &c. On a table over the second pillar, from the pulpit on the north side of the nave:

"The Rev. Thomas Barlow, vicar in his life time, gave a velvet pulpit-cloth, cushion, communion cloth, silver tankard, and salvars."

On another table, opposite the above:

"An Account of ye Benefactors to the poor of this parish.

Mr. Thomas Bowyer left	£20	0	0
Ralph Egerton of Betley, Esq. gave	40	0	0
Mr. James Shaw	10	0	0
Mr. William Clayton	10	0	0
Mr. John Weston	20	0	0
Mrs. Rose Thompson left to be dealt in cloth on St. Thomas's Day	50	0	0
Mrs. Jane Thompson	10	0	0
Mr. John Lightfoot	5	0	0
Mrs. Anne Giles	50	0	0
Mr. Weston Bayley left twenty pounds which is paid into the parish's hands	20	0	0
Left by an unknown hand	7	0	0
Ralph Horton Gent. in his life time gave	200	0	0

In the chancel, against the south wall, on a large board:

"A Catalogue of the Benefactions to the Church, School, and Poor of ye Parish of Madely, given by Sir John Offley Knt. and his heirs.

"*Imp.*

"*Imp.* The said Sir John Offley, gave by his will ten pounds, to be paid forthwith to so many of ye poor of ya. parish as his Executors shall think fit.

"*Item.* He bequeath'd to so many poor Men of Madely and Muckleston, as he should be years old at the time of his decease, so many cloth gowns, to attend his Corpse to Church.

"*Item.* He gave a hundred and twenty pounds, or whatsoever more would erect and build two decent and convenient school-houses, in such manner as his will directs.

"*Item.* He directed threescore pound a year, to be payable by his heirs out of the lands of Upper and Neather Thornhall, for finding a schoolmaster, usher, and school mistress for the said schools.

"*Item.* He directed ten alms-houses to be built, and endowed the same with forty-five pound a year, payable out of his lands and tenements in the City of London; likewise in Hackney, Stepney, and elsewhere in the county of Middlesex, for ye clothing and maintenance of ten poor men or women of this parish.

"*Item.* He gave a hundred pound to buy a pulpit cloth, cushion, and communion carpet; also two silver flaggons and a silver cup.

"*Item.* He gave by his said will, twenty pound a year for ever, for preaching a weekly Sermon in the Parish Church of Madeley.

"The Honrd. Mary Offley, widow, late wife of John Offley, Esqr. left to ye township of Madeley, the use of a hundred pound, to be dealt in bread.

"John Crewe, of Crewe in ye county of Chester, esq. great grandson of the said Sir John Offley, gave in his lifetime a hundred and four pounds, thirteen shillings, towards raising the bounty for this vicarage."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the North Transept is an antient marble altar tomb, the sides

sides and ends of which are adorned with 17 sculptural effigies, male and female; some of which have wings, representing angels; but they are all much disfigured by the destroying hand of time. Upon the top are cut the outlines of a male and female figure, and round the border thereof is inscribed:

"Hic jacent corpora randoff egerto' armigeri, et isabell ux: ejus, qui quidem randolfus obiit septimo die maijanno d'm mo' CCCCCXXII; et predicta isabella, obiit,.... die, anno d'm mo' CCCCC.... quor' aiab'p'pi'ciet'd'·Ame."

Near to this tomb is an old oaken chest, in good preservation with these initials and date; viz.

R.S. W.S.
C. W.
1695.

In the south transept, on a brass plate on the floor, is inscribed:

"Pray for the soulles of John Egerton, Esqyer and Elyn his Wyf, the whiche John decessed the first day of Apryll in the yere of our Lord God .....on whose soules Th'u have mercy. Amen."

Both in the north and south transepts are several marble slabs on the floor, having inscriptions round their borders in the old letter; but owing to the fractured state of several, and the many obliterations, they are illegible. Among those on the south side, we could discern Radulphus Egerton and a Margaret.

On the east side of the south transept, are two mural marble monuments. On the first is inscribed:

"In a just regard to the many virtues
of a much honour'd mother, and a
beloved brother
Sir Holland Egerton, bart.
appointed this monument to be
erected
to the memory of Elizabeth, first
Wife

Wife of Sir John Egerton, bart, and
John, her second son
(He died in the 17th year of his Age, 1704)
She was daughter, and at last sole
heir of William Holland of Denton,
Heaton, &c. in the county of Lancaster:
descended from that antient stem,
whence several noble familys, often
ally'd to the Crown, and other
memorable persons, have issued.
She died 1701."

On the second, which is south of the preceding:

"To the memory of
Sir Holland Egerton
of Wrine-hill, Farthingoe, Heaton &c.
bart.

"Descended (by a long succession of ancestors, distinguished with various titles, honours, and great alliances) from the antient Barons of Malpas: by many good qualities and virtues of his own, he did honour to so illustrious a pedigree.

"Rever'd on the Bench, for an awful gravity, and a calm and steady conduct, founded on a conscious integrity and clear knowledge.

"Beloved and valued in private life, for humanity, sincerity, and a fine understanding, improv'd with all kinds of science. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Cave, of the county of Leicester, bart. by whom he was blest with an ample fortune, a numerous issue, and an uncommon goodness of temper.

"Three of his sons, who died before him, John in the eleventh, Holland in the first, and Cave in the second year of his age (out of a paternal fondness) he appointed to be remember'd on his own monument.

"He dyed in the year of his Age 44, and of Christ 1730, and was deposited in the adjacent vault, leaving the family estate and dignity enjoy'd only about six months, to his son Edward."

Above this inscription on the tablet is a medallion, whereupon is the bust of Sir Holland Egerton, and below the inscription,

scription, are his arms; nothing of which remains distinct, except three pheans' heads Azure.

In the nave, near the reading desk on the floor, is a slab, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Barlow, vicar, who died January 19, 1779, and of his wife Mary, who died May 12th, 1761.

On the south wall of the chancel, near to the table of benefactions above described, on a marble tablet is inscribed:

"This marble,
erected by the hand of Friendship,
protects the remains
of Mrs. Martha Bayley,
Widow of John Bayley, Esq. of the Parks;
who, with the faith and piety of a true
Christian,
exchanged this mortal state
on the 13th day of May 1789,
in the 82d year of her Age.

"Her good sense and benevolent mind, endeared her amiable character to all who were connected with her; whilst her example nourished in her only daughter, the late wife of Mr. Humphry Felton of Drayton, an emulation to imitate so excellent a parent.

"The fondest tribute, which affection pays the dead, is only allotted a transient date; but the actions of the good and the virtuous have elsewhere a permanent record, which neither the darkness of the grave can conceal, nor the ravages of ages moulder away."

Immediately below the above, on a brass-plate fixed in the wall:

"Carolus Shaw, M. A.
è Coll. SS. Trin: Cant.
Ecclesiæ hujus vicarius, Anglicanæ Pastor fidelis;
vir
humanitatis eximiæ, sinceritatis integræ,
charitatis verè Christianæ
obijt Oct. 28 anno domini 1702,
ætatis 42."

By

By the side of the west wall of the chapel, which is attached to the north side of the chancel, is a marble monument which consists of a pedestal about two yards high, one broad, and one thick. Above the pedestal is a large urn, which rests on a plinth or square piece of marble, supported by the pedestal: on three sides of this plinth are sculptur'd three shields, which are too much effaced to blazon. The height, from the base of the pedestal to the top of the urn, may be about four yards; but, in stating these dimensions, we write merely from conjecture, not now having the means of ascertaining the dimensions with accuracy. On the front, or die of the pedestal is inscribed:

"Johanni Crewe Offley,
Johannis Offley de Madeley
in comit Stafford, Armigeri,
e Maria (cui pater Thomas Broughton
de Broughton in eodé comit. armiger)
filio et hæredi;
trium liberorum superstitum
Johannis, et Crewe, prolis masculæ,
et filiolæ Mariæ
patri:
Septembris die VI.
anno D'ni MDCLXXXVIII.
ætatis XXXVIII denato;
Anna uxor unica
(Johannis Crewe de Crewe
in com. pal. Cestr. armigeri,
et Carewe filiæ Arthuri Gorge
de Chelsea in com Midd.' eq. aurati
filia,
e duabus relictis natu major)
hoc monumentum posuit."

Over the north window of this same chapel, on a beam, is carved 1648; which is, probably, the date of the repair of the church.

This church stands by the side of a public road in the village;

lage; and to the west, on the opposite side of the road, is a school, which is a plain old building, with two apartments, one for the boys, and the other for the girls; it has also a small area enclosed before it. This school, we believe, is the same that was founded and endowed by Sir John Offley as stated above in the benefactions.*

Near this place is *Betley*,† which was formerly a market-town. It contains about one hundred and forty houses, and nearly seven hundred inhabitants. It is a very pleasant place, as we have before observed. Near the village is a fine pool, called *Betley Meere*, which belongs to the earl of Wilton. It is now chiefly remarkable for its excellent gardens, which contribute largely in the supply of vegetables to the neighbouring towns and villages. The church, which deserves notice, is situate in the village, and has been built at three different periods. It has a nave, side ailes, a chancel at the east end, and a square tower at the west end of the nave. The most ancient part of the edifice is the nave and ailes; which, as well as the chancel, have plain common tile roofs. The windows of the former are also very plain, being "merely common make-shift frames for containing quarries of glass." The side-walls of the nave are part wood, and part plaster; the timber is framed after the ancient manner, and the spaces between filled with plaster, &c. The ailes were, no doubt, coæval with the nave; but from prior decay, the walls thereof have been rebuilt with common brick. In the interior, the nave is separated from the ailes by four plain pointed arches on each side. The pillars which support them are merely single trunks of trees; and the architraves of the arches, (if we may use the expression,) are plain curved pieces of wood. From the three middle pillars or trunks are turned three similar plain wooden curves across the nave; thus making the nave to exhibit a succession of three pointed arches. The dimensions are as follows:

The length of the nave and ailes may be about 15 or 16 yards.

* Gent. Mag. 1809, p. 409. † Vide ante, p. 930.

yards. The ailes are narrow, being not quite three yards in breadth. The breadth of the nave is about six yards. There is a small west gallery; and at the east end of the north aile and nave is a large seat, enclosed by a wooden screen, about eight or nine feet in height from the floor.

The nave is separated from the chancel by a wooden partition, on the south side of which is the desk and pulpit, which are adorned with crimson velvet, as is also the altar. The upper part of the partition is neatly ornamented on the side fronting the nave, with three painted tables of the Lord's prayer, Ten Commandments, and the Belief. Above the Lord's Prayer and Belief is painted a dove in glory; and above the Ten Commandments are the King's arms; on each side of which is painted a group of three angels. The doves and angels are on a blue ground.

The chancel is built of stone, in a good style, and seems to have been erected by one of the Egertons, as appears from the following imperfect inscription on some panes of the east window, extending across it in one line:

This Chancel build....ano: do 1610
....by Raulph...Esquire.....
....to Sir Raulph.....Wrinehill kni...
....had Issue....

Upon entering the chancel from the nave, there hangs an hatchment, in memory of Mr. Tollett against the north wall. Arms: checky, argent and azure, on a chevron engrailed or, three anchors azure; on a chief gules, a lion passant argent (Tollet). It has an escutcheon of pretence argent, bearing on a chevron azure, three garbs or (Cradocke). Crest. A tower proper, surrounded by a pyramid azure, round which appears, coiled and descending, a serpent proper langued gules. Motto:

Prudentia in Adversis.

At

At the east end of the chancel are mural monuments. That on the north wall is the most ancient: it contains two small Ionian columns, the bases and capitals of which have been gilt.

These columns support an entablature, the middle part of which is heightened by a circular arch or round pediment. At the top, above each column, is a shield, each bearing the same arms, viz.

Gules, a fess ermine between three arrow heads argent, and between the two in chief is a crescent of the same, for difference.

The entablature, small columns, and the member or part upon which the columns are supported, form a kind of niche, by projecting about nine inches from the wall, within which are a small male and female image in a devotional attitude, with a desk between them, on each side of which is a book open. Behind the female is a third figure, a female, and smaller than the other two. Above these figures, on the back ground, are three coats of arms. The two outer coats are the same as those above described.

The middle coat, which is the largest, is quarterly; the first and second, and the third and fourth, are respectively alike.

The first and second quarters are tierce in pale; 1st, the same as above described; 2d, ermine, a fess, gules, and fretty or; 3d, argent, on a chevron gules, within a border engrailed of the last; 3. the same as the above.

Above this last coat, within the circular and highest part of the entablature is the following inscription:

"HERE LIE YE BODIES OF RALPH EGERTON OF BETLEY, ESQUIER AND FRAUNCES HIS WIFE, DAUGHT: TO SR RALPH EGERTON OF WRINE HILL, KNIT. WHO HAD ISSUE SR RALPH EGERTO', KNIT. WILLIAM, MARY, AND FRANCES, WCH RALPH DIED YE 17TH OF APRIL, 1610."

Directly,

Directly opposite, on the south wall is a modern marble monument, having the arms of Tollett on a shield at the top; below which, on a white tablet, is inscribed

" IN THE YEAR 1768,
GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ.
ERECTED THIS TO THE MEMORY OF
HIS MOTHER MRS. ELIZABETH TOLLET, AND
HIS GRANDFATHER GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ.
COMMISSIONER OF THE NAVY IN
THE REIGNS OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN ANNE.
THEY BOTH DIED IN A VERY ADVANCED AGE,
AND ARE BURIED IN A VAULT BENEATH
THE OPPOSITE MONUMENT.
ALSO IN THE SAME VAULT LIETH INTERR'D
THE BODY OF THE ABOVE NAMED GEORGE
TOLLET
THE YOUNGER, ESQ. WHO DIED UPON THE 22ND
DAY OF OCTOBER 1779, IN THE 45TH YEAR OF
HIS AGE.
HE WAS LEARNED AND CHARITABLE."

BENEFACTIONS.

The following account of the benefactions to the poor is collected and abridged from the tables hung up in different parts of the church.

1st, A School-house.

Mr. Richard Steele of Barthomley, gave ten pounds to build a school-house for the use of the school-master; elected by the parish for ever.

2d. The Instruction of Poor Children.

Marmaduke Jolley bequeathed ten pounds; the interest to be annually applied to the teaching of poor children at Betley school. This is paid by the churchwardens.

Mrs. Mary Lea, widow, late of Wrine-hill, gave a yearly rent-charge of forty shillings, to be issuing from certain lands

in

in the parish, for the keeping of ten poor children to school yearly for ever.

3. Apprenticeships.

William Palmer, a native of Betley, left unto trustees the sum of 73l. to be disposed of, at their discretion, for the best use of the poor. After having improved the donation by employing it at interest for a while, they bought a piece of land with it, situate in Audley and Halmore end, called the *Rushey Keys*; and, by deed, they appointed the yearly rent for ever, to be employed every year for setting to apprenticeships the poor children of the inhabitants of Betley. The particulars respecting the appointment, rejecting, and number of trustees, &c. are to be seen on a board in the west gallery.

4th. Relief in Clothing.

Mrs. Mary Lea (see article 2,) left by will to trustees, the sum of 30l.; appointing the interest thereof to be annually disposed of by them, for the clothing of poor people in Ransall and Wrine-hill, at their discretion.

5th. Relief in Bread and Money.

Mr. Joseph Coape, of this parish, gave 10l.; the interest thereof to be paid for ever by the trustees, and to be given in bread to 20 poor people, on the first Sunday in the year, and on Whitsunday.

Mr. Richard Gorton, of the parish of Muccleston, bequeathed 10l. to the churchwardens; and appointed the interest thereof to be distributed at their discretion to the poor every Candlemas Day.

Marmaduke Jolley, (see article 2,) bequeathed 10l.; and appointed the interest thereof to be given to the poor for ever every Christmas.

Mr. John Dale, of Radwood, gave 10l.; the interest to be paid yearly to the poor.

Mrs. Ann Shaw, a native of Betley, gave to trustees 10l.; the interest to be paid yearly to the poor.

Mrs. Mary Lea, (see articles 2 and 4,) gave a rent-charge of forty shillings, (charged on the same land as that in article 2,) to be dealt in bread yearly to poor widows in Betley and Wrine-hill.

The following benefaction is, of course, extinct:

Miss Hannah Jones, of London, gave 24*l.*; to be given weekly in bread to 12 poor widows, for 10 years from Lady-Day 1706.

She also gave 20*l.* towards rebuilding the steeple and hanging the bells.

The tower is built of stone, has a parapet wall at the top, and on each of the four angles has been placed a plain urn. The vane is perforated with 1713, which was the time, we may presume, when it was built; a conjecture which is strengthened by the last recorded benefaction of Miss H. Jones.

The living is a curacy in the deanery of Newcastle and Stone, archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

Queen Anne's bounty was obtained for it, in 1717; when the right hon. Lord William Powlet and others gave 20 acres of common ground, to the value of 200*l.* towards the augmentation.

Patron, George Totlett, Esq. of Betley Hall.

Though Betley Hall in appearance is inferior to many in the neighbourhood, yet it deserves notice as affording a specimen of the manner in which the ancients made their first attempts, in their progress towards forming the pointed arch and groins, now so much admired for contributing to the grandeur and ornament, of what, by an absurd anomaly, is called the *Gothic* style.*

* * * * *

We hasten now to complete our survey of this county; and return northward, to a house called *Ashcomb*, in the Totmanslow Hundred, near *Leek*. This is a comfortable well-built house, belonging

* Gent. Mag. 1809, p. 521.

belonging to *William Sneyd, Esq.* son and heir of the late *John Sneyd*, of *Belmont*, Esq. before mentioned in this work, as the annotator on Mr. Pitt's Agricultural Survey. *Ashcomb* is built upon the site of an old manor house, formerly called *Bottom Hall*, belonging to the Jolliffes, who had half the manor, and a very extensive estate in this parish, (which is that of *Chedleton*, belonging to *Alstonfield*,) and the adjoining parishes. When the late Mr. Sneyd first came to reside in this parish, the neighbourhood was nearly in a wild state; but, by acting as an impartial and worthy magistrate, for nearly forty years, he in fact *tamed* the inhabitants; and by his good taste in ornamenting his place, then called *Belmont*, by planting, &c. for which he was presented by the Society of Arts, with three gold medals, and by his knowledge in agriculture, he changed those barren heathy commons to one of the most beautiful summer retreats in this part of England. Some idea of Mr. Sneyd's character and taste, may be collected from a letter, [LIX.] in the collection of Miss Seward's Letters, lately published. "Mr. Sneyd's recommendation must make me wish to read any book, which obtains it." This merited compliment refers to that most singular of novels, The Monk.

In the poems of Sir Aston Cockaine, printed in the year 1658,* are the following lines, descriptive of the manners of

* See "*A Chain of Golden Poems*," otherwise intituled "*Choice Poems of several Sorts*," 8vo. This Sir Aston was of a very ancient family in Derbyshire. He had an academical education, was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was honoured with the degree of M. A. of the university of Oxford, while he resided there during the civil wars. He was a great sufferer, both for his loyalty and for his religion, and shared in all the hardships the Roman Catholics then underwent. After residing sometime in the ....s of court, he went abroad with Sir Kenelm Digby. The politeness of his manners, his love of the liberal arts, and his vein for poetry, gained him much esteem. The great iniquity of the times, and his gay way of living, very much impaired his estate. He, however, reserved to himself an annuity for life. He lived to a very great age; and, dying at Derby, about the commencement

the times, and of the hospitable character of Colonel Ralph Sneyde, of *Keel*:

" *To my Noble Cousin Colonel Ralph Sneyde,*

' When the last spring, I came to *Keel*, and found
Old Hospitality on English Ground,
I wonder'd and (Great Sidney) did prefer
My SNEYDE superiour to thy Kalander.
All things are neat, and jovial plenty keepes
Continual festivals by years not weekes:
The good decai'd House-keeping doth revive,
And doth preserve our English Fame alive.
So liv'd our worthy ancestours, and so
May you, till you the oldest man may grow
Within the land; and ripe for heaven go hence,
Bemoan'd as far as known. Poets th'expence
Of time and paper both may save that day,
The poor your lasting 'st epitaph will say."

Ball Haye, has been already briefly mentioned. This place has for many centuries been in the possession of an old and respectable family of the Devenports, as appears by the monuments in Leek church yard. The last of that name was the maternal uncle of J. Hulme, Esq. M. D.* the present possessor of the house and estate.† In the grounds adjoining the carriage

commencement of the great frost, in February 1683, was buried at *Polesworth* church, in the chancel. His title of baronet was disputed in the herald's office: for happening to receive that honour soon after king Charles I. had left his Parliament, his name and patent were not enrolled. He wrote some plays, and several poems. His tragic-comedy, intituled *Trappolin*, &c. was pirated by some plagiary, under the title of Duke and no Duke. The tragedy of "*Orid*," had a new title, with Sir Aston's picture. The tragic-comedy called "Tyrannical Government," is ascribed, but upon doubtful authority, to his pen. This may also be said of *Thyrsites*, an interlude. He also translated the *Dianea* of Giovanni Francisco Loredano, a romance.

* This gentleman, though he has a medical diploma, does not at present practise as a physician.

† Our view of this house, and the stupendous rocks by which it is partly encompassed, was taken from Leek church yard; and will convey a tolerably correct view of this romantic scenery.

riage road to *Leek* there is a mineral spring which appears to contain a portion of sulphur, and is a strong chalybeate; but no accurate analysis has ever been made of its water. The improvements in Agriculture here have been considerable within the last few years, so that, from the different acts of inclosure that have lately been obtained, the term *Moorlands* may soon be extinct; and from the extensive plantations made by the present earl of Macclesfield, who is the lord of the manor, Dr. Hulme, and Thomas Mills, Esq. it may with propriety assume the name of *Woodlands*. The centre hill, in the annexed view, called *Henclouds*, and forming part of what are called the *Roches*, Dr. Hulme is now planting; and in a few years it will much increase the beauty of that varied and extensive scene. There has within these few years been a large reservoir of water made betwixt the townships of *Budgard* and *Horton* for the benefit of the canal. This reservoir covers upwards of two hundred acres of land; it is well wooded on each side, and possesses many beauties, little inferior to some of the *Cumberland lakes*. The mechanism, by which the water is discharged from the reservoir, is very curious, and deserving the particular notice of travellers and tourists.

LONGNOR

is a small market-town, in the parish of *Alstonfield*, about six miles north-east of *Leek*. It contains about one hundred houses, and four hundred inhabitants. The market is on Tuesday; and is remarkable for the very limited time usually allotted for the sale of its various commodities, which consist for the most part of pigs, and butcher's meat. The stalls are usually begun to be erected about four o'clock, in the afternoon; and before six they are all cleared away—the bustle of the market is over; and the people have retired to their respective houses in the neighbourhood. The market is, however, very well attended.

Here is a small church, or rather chapel, to the vicarage of *Alstonfield*. There are also a few Dissenters and Methodists.

At, or near this place, was born *Andrew Bromwich*; a priest who suffered much persecution for being a Roman Catholic. He was educated at the English college at Lisboe, where he was ordained and then sent back to his native country upon the mission. He followed his sacred function near Wolverhampton; till the plot breaking out in 1678, he was apprehended and committed to Stafford goal. He was tried at the county assizes, August 13th, 1679, together with William Atkins, a Jesuit; Sir William Scroggs sitting upon the bench. The evidence against him was produced by one Anne Robinson, who swore, that she frequently heard him say mass, and had herself received the sacrament at his hands. This dreadful charge of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and the forms of his ancestors, was farther confirmed by one Geoffrey Robinson, who deposed that he had heard Mr. Bromwich repeat something in a language which the deponent did not understand, and use certain ceremonies in a surplice, &c. This man's wife, Jane, being called, would not swear that she knew any thing injurious to the prisoner's character. Notwithstanding this, poor Mr. Bromwich was condemned to die; but his abominably vile persecutors afterwards thought better of the matter, and he was reprieved and pardoned. It is painful and humiliating to a Protestant writer, to have occasion to mention instances of bigotry like this; and many, to our shame be it spoken, there are.

This village was supposed to lie waste at the Conquest, being in so wild a part of the country; and is said not to have been inhabited, for a considerable time afterwards. It is not mentioned in Doomsday-book, nor in the record called Nomina Villarum, taken in the time of king Edward II.

Paynesley was formerly a seat belonging to the Draycots, who kept, according to the custom of those times, a fool or jester, whose name was Richard Morse. This man had a very singular

singular sagacity, in distinguishing times and particular seasons. He could not only tell the changes of the moon, the times of the eclipses, and at what time Easter and Whitsuntide would fall, or any other moveable feast whatever; but could also tell, at what time they had fallen, for several years previously; and when they would fall at any distance of years to come. The author of the Magna Britannia* conjectures that all this wonderful knowledge resulted not from any acquired knowledge, or "any thing that depends on custom or instruction," but "must be referred to some remote and unknown impression, intimately seated in his soul."

Overholm is a small place, at one time famous for a spring, the water of which, though cold in itself, would never freeze in the hardest weather. This spring formerly fed a mill-pool, or reservoir of the place; and hence the mill, during the severest frost, never stopt for want of water.†

This place gave birth to Richard Caldwell, M. D. a person so highly valued for his learning and skill in his profession, that he was chosen censor of the college of Physicians, then one of the elects, and lastly president. He was the author of several works relating to his profession; and having given a salary to Linacre's Surgical Lecture, translated the tables of surgery, briefly comprehending the whole art and practice of it, written by Horatio More, a Florentine physician, and printed at London 1585, in folio. Dr. Caldwell died the same year, and lies buried in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, the College of Physicians being then in *Knight Ryder Street*, near that church, London.

Crakemarsh was, before the Conquest, the demesne of Algar, earl of Mercia; but in the 20th year of the conqueror's reign it was in the hands of the crown. It afterwards became the estate of earl Ferrers, earl of Derby. Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, gave it, with his daughter Maud in marriage, to Bertram de Verdon, the sole daughter and heir of

* Vol. V. p. 107. † Ib.

Nicholas de Verdon. She married Nicholas de Battiler, but retained her surname, and left the estate to her son, John de Verdon; after whom Theobald de Verdon dying without male issue, Elizabeth carried this manor by her marriage with Bartholomew, lord Burghesh, into his family. After them the family of Delve possessed it; and from them it descended to lord Sheffield, whose descendant sold it to his brother Christopher Sheffield. It was afterwards sold to Mr. Robert Collier, and by his son to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, master of the rolls, in whose posterity it remained many years. To whom it at present belongs we have not been able to learn. It is a very excellent lordship, lying in a good soil, between the rivulet Tyne and the *Dove*, near their junction.

Stanley is a small village, from whence it is supposed that all the families of the *Stanleys* take their name. It is so called from the stony quality of the soil, the place being surrounded with craggy rocks. It was originally the estate of the Audleys, having been given by Adam, the son of Ludulph de Audley, to William, the son of Adam de Stanlegh, his uncle, in his exchange for his manor of *Talk*. Sir Rowland Stanley, of whom the earls of Derby descended, and other families of the same name, was owner of this lordship in the beginning of the 17th century. It is now the property of the earl of Macclesfield.

Throwley was formerly the seat of a very ancient family, of the name of Meverel, of whom it is said,* that they were "a family of good gentlemen, and of a good estate, equalling the best sort of gentlemen in the shire, though God hath not blessed the heirs for two or three descents, with the best gifts of nature." The name of the place is not found in any ancient record, and therefore may be supposed a hamlet of *Grindon*, or some other neighbouring great manor; but that the family of Meverels is ancient appears from hence, that Oliver de Meverel lived in the fifth year of king John's reign; and

* Mag. Brit. V. p. 109.

and that Thomas Meverel, in the second year of Edward I. married Agnes, the eldest daughter of five, and one of the heirs of Gerebert de Gayton. It is in this parish, that the Hamps and Manifold begin to join their streams, after their subterraneous passage, before mentioned.

Totmanslow must once have been a place of some note and extent; otherwise it is difficult to account for its having given name to the whole hundred. It is now, however, a mean place, famous for nothing but for once having a tumulus of some Saxon commander, slain in the neighbourhood. This low is now extinct; nor has any thing of it been known from observation these sixty or seventy years. Mention is made of one Ralph Rees, a shepherd of this place, who was upwards of one hundred and twenty-seven years of age, when examined by Dr. Morton. This man accounted for his extreme longevity, under God, to his never having taken tobacco or physic, nor drank between meals, alleviating his thirst by rolling pebbles in his mouth, &c.*

Cattishill had a Roman barrow, lying upon Watling Street, the tumulus of some eminent commander in the wars, who died in the neighbourhood.†

Chedleton is mentioned in Doomsday book, as belonging to William, who held it of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, &c. and that it belonged to *Wersley* in *Alstonfield*. In the reign of William Rufus one Sisardus was lord of the manor. He had issue Peter, whose son or grandson, Peter, had a son William, who being a knight took the name of *Chettleton*; but his son Robert was called Robert Sisard, lord of *Chettleton*; yet his posterity kept the name of Chettleton, and were not called Sisard. After some descents, male issue failing in William Chettleton, who in fact died childless, and Annabella his sister being heir, who marrying William Bromley, carried her estate into his family; but having only a daughter of her own name, by him, married to Sir John Hawkstone, Knt. by whom she

* Mag. Brit. V. p. 110. † Ib. p. 99.

she had also a daughter and heir Ellen, who married William Egerton, her estate passed into that family. We believe it now belongs to the earl of Macclesfield.

To this manor also belonged the lordship of *Cunsel*. William de Chettleton gave it to Philip Draycot, in the reign of king John.

The northern extremity of the county terminates at a place called *The Three Shires' Stones*. These stones stood on an eminence; and formed a sort of inverted triangle, the lowest angle being the stone standing in Staffordshire, and the two others describing the base, being respectively in Derbyshire to the east, and in Cheshire to the west.

Nothing now remains for us to notice, as far as the limits of our plan have allowed us, but a few additions to the rich and interesting BIOGRAPHY, of this every way fertile county. Some of the names have escaped us at the time we were mentioning the respective places of their birth; and of others the exact places are not known. Of this latter description is the unfortunate

EDMUND DUDLEY, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, in the time of Henry the VII, who was born here, as is generally believed, in the year 1462. He was the son of Sir John Dudley, second son of John Dudley,* baron of Dudley, and knight of the garter. At the age of sixteen he entered of the university of Oxford;† and, having studied the usual time there, removed to Gray's Inn, in London, with the intention of following the profession of the bar.‡ His diligence in prosecuting his studies could not be exceeded; and, as the reward of his industry, no sooner did he commence practice, than business increased upon him with the utmost rapidity.§ Polydore Vergil‖ asserts that he was

* Baronagium Angliæ, p. 21. † Athen. Oxon, I. col. II.

‡ Fuller's Worthies in Staff. p. 43.

§ His arms, finely depicted, were placed in one of the windows of Gray's Inn Hall. Origin. Juridicia, p. 309.

‖ Historia Angliæ, p. 567, n. 10; and Fuller's Worthies, ubi supra.

was so much remarked for his singular prudence and fidelity, that the king appointed him one of his privy council in the twenty-third year of his age. In 1492, having accompanied his sovereign to France, he was one of the great men who were chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Bologna.* Two years subsequent to this he obtained the wardship and marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Grey Viscount L'Isle, sister and coheiress of John Viscount L'Isle, her brother.† Dudley was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, in the Parliament held in 1504;‡ and, in consideration of his great services in this station, the king granted him the stewardship of the rape of Hastings, in the county of Sussex.§ This was among the last favours conferred upon him by his master. That monarch dying in 1509, both Dudley and Empson were sent to the tower, in consequence of the clamour of the people against them, on account of their unjust and illegal oppressions.‖ In July the same year, the former of these gentlemen was arraigned and condemned for high treason, before commissioners assembled in Guildhall;¶ Epsom was likewise tried the following year, and convicted.** These convictions were followed by an act of attainder, passed in Parliament against both;†† but the king was still unwilling to execute them; and Stowe informs us, that it was believed queen Catharine had interposed to save Dudley.‡‡ The clamour of the people, however, continuing to increase, partly on account of the vigorous treatment of their adherents, while they themselves escaped, his majesty found himself ultimately compelled,

* Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XII. p. 490. † Esch. 20 Hen. VII.

‡ Lord Bacon's Hist. of Hen. VII. in his works, Vol. III. p. 494.

§ Pat. 22. Hen. VII. p. 2.

‖ Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII. p. 1.

¶ See the petition in Parliament, for the restitution of his son, 3 Henry VIII.

** Holinshed's Chron. Vol. II. p. 804. first Ed.

†† Polyd. Verg. Hist. Ang. lib. XXVII. ‡‡ Stowe's Annals, p. 487.

compelled to sign their death warrant; and accordingly they were both beheaded on Tower hill, on the 18th of August, 1510.*

Concerning the propriety of this execution, in as far as regarded the king, some doubts may justly be entertained. Dudley had unquestionably been guilty of crimes deserving the punishment he met with, but these crimes were perpetrated to gratify the passions of the late monarch, and should therefore have been passed over by his son and successor. The virulence and fury of the mob was but a shallow plea; for men in power ought never to yield to any suggestions but those of justice and equity. During his confinement in prison, Dudley wrote a very extraordinary treatise,† addressed to the king, and intituled "The Tree of the Commonwealth, by Edmund Dudley, Esq. late counsellor to king Henry VII, the same Edmund being at the compiling thereof, prisoner in the Tower, in 1 Henry VIII. The effect of this treatise consisteth in three especial points;

"First, Remembrance of God, and the Faithful of his Holy Church, in the which every Christian prince had need to begin.

"Second, Of some conditions and demeanors necessary in every prince, both for his honour and assurety of his continuance.

"Thirdly, Of the Tree of Common-wealth, which toucheth people of every degree, of the conditions and demeanors they should be of."

This book, which was probably written with a view to his own pardon and liberation, never reached the king's hands, and therefore could not be instrumental in obtaining the object intended. It is somewhat strange, that though many copies of it were handed about in manuscript, it was never published.‡

Many

* Stowe's Annals, p. 483. † Holinshed's Chron. p. 798.

‡ Biog. Brit, V.

Many years after the death of the author, the MS. was discovered by Stowe, who transcribed it, for the satisfaction of the then earl of Warwick, who was grandson to Dudley.* For this labour and favour Warwick loaded honest John with —*many thanks* and *good wishes.* Long after the death of Stowe, the original MS. was purchased by Sir Symonds D'Ewes. It afterwards fell into the hands of that *bibliomaniac* the earl of Oxford. What is now become of it is not exactly known: probably it is still in the same collection. Several copies are to be met with in other libraries.†

Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. Fellow of the Royal Society, and a very ingenious and elegant poet of the last century, was born at Burton upon Trent, on the 21st of January 1705-6; and was the son of the Rev. William Browne, minister of that parish. Mr. William Browne, besides holding the living of Burton, where he chiefly resided, was vicar of Winge, in Buckinghamshire, and a prebendary of Lichfield, which last preferment was given him by the excellent bishop Hough. He was possessed, also, of a small paternal inheritance, which he greatly increased by his marriage with Anne daughter of Isaac Hawkins, Esq. all whose estates at length came to his only grandson and heir at law, the subject of this article. Our author received his grammatical education, first at Lichfield, and then at Westminster, where he was distinguished for the brilliancy of his parts, and the steadiness of his application. The uncommon rapidity with which he passed through the several forms or classes of Westminster School attracted the notice, and soon brought him under the direction of the head master, Dr. Friend, with whom he was a peculiar favorite. Mr. Browne staid above a year in the sixth or head form, with a view of confirming and improving his taste for classical learning

* See Strype's Life of Stowe, prefixed to his edition of the *Survey of London.*

† For some account of Mr. Dudley's son, the earl of Warwick, see before, p. 984.

learning and composition, under so polite a scholar. When he was little more than sixteen years of age, he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which college his father had been fellow. He remained at the University till he had taken his degree of master of arts; and though, during his residence there, he continued his taste for classical literature, which, through his whole life, was his principal object and pursuit, he nevertheless did not omit the peculiar studies of the place; but applied himself, with vigour and success, to all the branches of mathematical science, and the principles of the Newtonian philosophy. When, in May 1724, king George the First established, at both the universities, a foundation for the study of modern history and languages, with the design of qualifying young men for employments at court and foreign embassies, Mr. Browne was among the earliest of those who were selected to be scholars upon this foundation.*

On the death of that prince, he wrote an university copy of verses, which was the first of his poems that has been printed; and for which he received a very handsome compliment from the Professor of poetry at Cambridge. About the year 1727 Mr. Browne, who had been always intended for the bar, settled at Lincoln's Inn. Here he prosecuted, for several years, with great attention, the study of the law, and acquired in it a considerable degree of professional knowledge, though he never arrived to any eminence in the practice of it, and entirely gave it up long before his death. He was the less solicitous about the practice of his profession, and it was of the less consequence to him, as he was of a fortune adequate to his desires; which, by the happy mean between extravagance and avarice, he neither diminished nor increased. Mr. Browne's application to the law did not prevent his occasionally indulging himself in the exercise of his poetical talents. It was not long after his settlement at Lincoln's Inn, that he wrote

* Mr. Browne alludes to this circumstance, in his poem on the death of the founder George the First.

wrote his poem on Design and Beauty, addressed to Mr. Highmore the painter, for whom he had a great friendship and esteem. In this, which is one of the longest of his poems, he shews a true taste, and extensive knowledge of the Platonic philosophy; and pursues through the whole the idea of beauty advanced by that philosophy.

By design is meant, in a large and extensive sense, that power of genius, which enables the real artist to collect together his scattered ideas, to range them in proper order, and to form a regular plan, before he attempts to exhibit any work in architecture, painting, or poetry.* Several other poetical pieces were written by Mr. Browne, during the interval between his fixing at Lincoln's Inn, and his marriage; but one of the most pleasing and popular of his performances, is his "Pipe of Tobacco," which is an imitation of Cibber, Ambrose Phillips, Thompson, Young, Pope, and Swift, who were then all living. We need not say that the peculiar manner of these several writers is admirably hit off by our author, and that he hath shewn himself to have possessed an excellent imitative genius. Indeed, nothing but a nice spirit of discrimination, and a happy talent at various composition, could have enabled him to have succeeded so well, as he hath done in the "Pipe of Tobacco." The imitation of Ambrose Phillips was not written by our poet, but by an ingenious friend,† the late worthy Dr. John Hoadly, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, and second son of the bishop. Dr. Hoadley, however, acknowledged, that his little imitation was altered so much for the better by Mr. Browne, that he fairly made it his own.‡

On the 10th February, 1743-4, Mr. Browne married Jane, daughter

* Preface to Mr. Hawkins Brown's Poems published in 1768.

† Poems, ubi supra.

‡ Perhaps one of the most ingenious and humourous publications of this kind is "*The Rejected Addresses*," lately published by Mr. Smith, author of "*Horace in London*."

daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Trimnell, archdeacon of Leicester, and precentor of Lincoln, and niece to the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Trimnell, bishop of Winchester. Mr. Browne was singularly happy in his union with this lady, who was a woman of great merit, and of a very amiable temper, and who always shewed him the truest attention and regard. He was chosen twice to serve in Parliament; first upon a vacancy in December 1744, and then at the general election in 1748; both times for the borough of Wenlock in Shropshire, near to which was his own estate. His being brought into the House of Commons was principally owing to the interest of William Forester, Esqr. a gentleman of great fortune and ancient family in Shropshire. Mr. Forester recommended Mr. Browne to the electors, from no other motive than the opinion he entertained of his abilities, and the confidence he had in his integrity and principles.

As Mr. Browne had obtained his seat in Parliament without opposition or expense, and without laying himself under obligations to any party, he never made use of it to interested or ambitious purposes. The principles, indeed, in which he had been educated, and which were confirmed by reading and experience, and the good opinion he had conceived of Mr. Pelham's administration, led him usually to support the measures of government; but he never received any favour, nor desired any employment. He saw with great concern the dangers arising from Parliamentary influence, and was determined that no personal consideration should bias his public conduct. The love of his country, and an ardent zeal for its constitution and liberties, formed a distinguishing part of his character. In private conversation Mr. Browne possessed so uncommon a degree of eloquence, that he was the admiration and delight of all who knew him. It must, therefore, have been expected that he would have shone in the House of Commons, as a public speaker. But he had a modesty and delicacy about him, accompanied with a kind of nervous timidity, which prevent-

ed him from appearing in that line. His case, in this respect, was similar to that of the third earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Addison, and other ingenious men. A niceness of classical taste, and a high sense of the accuracy, purity, and elegance of language, are not always favourable to the exertion of oratorical talents.

The man who wishes to distinguish himself, in popular assemblies, ought to lay aside the fear of offending in the little proprieties of style, and should hazard his sentiments with a noble, though perhaps an irregular, boldness. In the year 1754, Mr. Browne published what may be called his great work, his Latin poem "De Animi Immortalitate," in two books.

The reception which this poem met with was such as its merit deserved. It immediately excited the applause of the most polite scholars, and the author was complimented upon it by some of the most eminent and ingenious men of the age. Its popularity was so great, that several English translations of it appeared in a little time. The first was by Mr. Hay, author of an Essay on Deformity; and other pieces, and the second in blank verse, by Dr. Richard Grey, a learned clergyman in Northamptonshire, well known by his Memoria Technica, and his publication on Scripture Criticism. A third translation was published, without a name, together with a laboured preface, containing some quotations from Sir John Davies's "Nosce Teipsum," which were supposed to be analagous to certain passages in Mr. Browne.*

All these versions made their appearance in the course of a few months; and there was afterwards printed, by an unknown hand, a translation of the first book. Some years after Mr. Browne's death, the "De Animi Immortalitate" was again translated by the Rev. Mr. Crawley, a clergyman in Huntingdonshire. A close and literal version of it in prose, was inserted

* Monthly Review, Vol. X. p. 218. Vol. XI. p. 77.

in a publication, which appeared in 1766, intituled "Essays, Moral, Religious, and Miscellaneous." But the best translation of all is that by Soame Jenyns, Esq. printed in his Miscellanies, and since published in Mr. Browne's poems. These testimonies and attentions paid to our author's principal production are striking evidences of the high sense which was entertained of its merit; and that it deserved these instances of approbation, a perusal of it will oblige us to acknowledge. For, not to mention the usefulness and importance of the subject, every man of taste must feel that the poem is admirable for its perspicuity, precision, and order; and that it unites the philosophical learning and elegance of Cicero with the numbers and much of the poetry of Lucretius and Virgil.

Mr. Browne's public character did not equal his private virtues; but, whether in public or private, he was honest and good. He sat several years in Parliament, and we very often find his name among the committees for private bills, especially in cases where the interests of literature are concerned. Among his numerous friends, whose acquaintance must have conferred credit on the character of any man, was the late Mr. Byrom of Manchester. The incomparable system of Short Hand, invented and taught by him, it gave great pleasure to Mr. Browne to promote on all occasions. He was one of the many distinguished gentlemen who attended the lectures and private instructions of that ingenious and worthy person.*

But

* See "The Universal English Short Hand; or, The Way of Writing English in the most easy, concise, regular, and beautiful manner, applicable to any other Language. Invented by John Byrom, M. A. F. R. S. and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge." Published from his manuscripts, in 1767, pref. p. vii. A highly useful and valuable "Introduction" to this system has been published by Mr. Molineux, of Macclesfield; and the writer of this volume has published "A Comparative View of the Two Systems of Short Hand, respectively invented by Mr. Byrom and Dr. Mavor." He also recently gave a lecture (perhaps the first on the subject in this metropolis, since the time of Mr. Byrom,) to the members of the Philosophical

But the gentlemen with whom he was most intimate, and his talents for wit and conversation, caused his company to be earnestly sought by many, was Paul Feilde, of *Stansted Bury*, Esq. This was a long and a close friendship.*

Having laboured for a considerable time, under a weak and infirm state of health, he died, at his house in Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury Square, London, on the 4th of February, 1760, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His son published an elegant edition of his father's poems, in 1768, upon which occasion he received numerous testimonies to their merit, from several bishops, and other learned men of the time.†

The amiable and truly ingenious ISAAC WALTON was born at *Stafford*, in August 1593. He settled in London as a shopkeeper, and had his shop in the Royal *Bourse*, or *Exchange*, Cornhill. In this place, which was much too confined for his business, he continued many years; and then removed to the "north side of Fleet Street, to a house two doors west of the end of Chancery-Lane, and abutting on a messuage,

sophical Society of London. The substance of this lecture the reader will find in the *Philosophical Magazine*, for Oct. 1812. It is not generally known that, in the year 1742, an act passed both houses of Parliament, "for securing to John Byrom, Master of Arts, the sole right of publishing, for a certain term of years, the Art and Method of Short-Hand, invented by him." See *Journals of the House of Commons*, 1741-2. On this occasion, the learned and celebrated Dr. Hartley was one of the persons examined by the committee, to prove the allegations of Mr. Byrom's petition. These are facts, which are not otherwise worthy of note, than as they are, if not entirely novel, at least extremely rare, in the history of this invaluable and too much neglected art. Indeed there has not hitherto been published any other system of Stenography, that could have any claims to such notice and protection: for there is not any other method, which can bear the most distant comparison, in point of practical utility, to this, we had almost said perfect, invention. More than nine-tenths of the published systems are impositions or quackery.

* Biog. Brit. Vol. II. p. 652.

† To this edition is prefixed a head of the author, from a painting by Highmore, engraved by Ravenet.

known by the sign of the Harrow:" by which sign the old timber-house, at the south-west corner of Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street, till lately was known.* He married probably about 1632; for in that year he lived in a house in Chancery Lane, a few doors higher up on the left hand than the former, and described by the occupation of a sempster or milliner. His wife was Anne, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Ken, of Furnival's Inn, and sister of Thomas, afterwards Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells. In the year 1643, he retired from London and from business, on a small, but competent fortune.

Whilst Mr. Walton resided in London, his favourite recreation was angling; in which art he is said to have excelled almost all men living. Langbaine calls him "the common father of anglers." His most frequented river for this primitive amusement seems to have been the *Lea*, which has its source above *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*. In 1662 he lost his wife, who lies buried in the Cathedral church of Worcester.

While Mr. Walton lived in the neighbourhood of *St. Dunstan's in the West*, he had frequent opportunities of attending the ministry of Dr. John Donne,† who was vicar of that church.

* Within one or two doors of this place there is still a shop, well-known for the supply of all sorts of fishing tackle.

† This witty rhyming bishop was a well-known character; but there is one fact in his history which, for the sake of the prudent and just example it affords, can never be too much known. Soon after Donne's promotion, the envious voice of slander, ever at work against human happiness, spread reports, unfavourable to the Doctor's loyalty and gratitude to the king, to whom he was under infinite obligation. Upon these reports coming to the ears of the monarch, Donne was sent for, and a fair opportunity was given him, of clearing his character, if innocent, in the royal presence. This he did so clearly and satisfactorily, that the king said, "he was right glad he rested no longer under suspicion." After he had dismissed Donne, he turned to some of the lords about him, and said: "My doctor is an honest man; and, my lords, I was never better satisfied with an answer, than with that which he hath now made me: and I always rejoice, when I think that by my means he became a divine." This was altogether an act worthy a Christian

church. To this prelate's sentiments, he became, as he himself expresses it, a convert; and upon the doctor's disease, in 1631, Sir H. Wotton requested Walton to collect materials for his Life, which Sir Henry had undertaken to write. Sir Henry died before he had completed his work, and Walton undertook it himself; and, in 1640, finished and published it, with a collection of the doctor's sermons, in folio.

On the death of Sir Henry, which took place in 1639, Walton was importuned by the king to write his Life also; and it was, accordingly, finished about 1644. In 1655, he published that most pleasing and highly interesting book, for which he will be ever remembered, by all lovers of the art, it is designed to recommend, "The Complete Angler; or, Contemplative Man's Recreation,"* in duodecimo, adorned with some very

 excellent

Christian and a gentleman; and they do not act either the part of Christians or of gentlemen who, in like cases, would not "do likewise." It must ever yield the most pure pleasure to a correct mind, to have afforded to the accused an opportunity, openly and generously, of wiping off the aspersions, to which the most innocent are ever liable. Nor should a *friend* wait till his accused *friend*, (whom the pressure of extreme oppression may have crushed to the dust,) himself seeks his own justification:—the real friend will, like this king, *send* to the sufferer, and be resolved to hear his own account of the matter; and those who do not thus act are guilty of a breach of Christian and moral duty; for as Seneca wisely observes,

> "*Qui statuit aliquid, parte inaudita altera,*
> *Æquum licet statuerit, haud æquus est.*"

"He who decides in any case, without hearing the other side of the question, though he may determine justly, is not therefore just;" and yet, alas! how common is this dealing! and how rare the contrary proceeding!

* The circumstance, which first led the writer of these sheets to an acquaintance with this book, is not among the least of many pleasing associations, originating in the same source. This note, may perhaps, meet the eye of one, who will remember what interch[illegible] and esteem took place, subsequently to [illegible]

excellent cuts of most of the fish mentioned in it. It is not known exactly, who was the artist on this occasion; but it is generally believed to have been Lombart, who is mentioned by Mr. Evelyn in the "*Sculptura*;" and also that the plates were of steel. The friendship which Walton had with Cotton, and also the connection which the latter had with the subsequent editions of the Complete Angler, have already been mentioned in our account of Cotton, under *Beresford Hall*.* Walton had not the advantage of a classical education; yet he frequently cites Latin and other learned authors, as Gessner, Camden, Aldrovandus, Rondeltius, and even Albertus Magnus. He of course had made use of such translations as he could meet with; yet some of the authors whom he quotes, we believe, have never been translated.

There has not been a writer who has had occasion to make mention of the art of angling, since Walton's time, that has not referred to The Complete Angler, as of undoubted authority on the subject; and it has been read, even as a parlour companion, by men of taste, both at home and abroad.†

About two years after the Restoration Walton wrote the Life of *Mr. Richard Hooker*, long known by the honourable, and in many respects deserved, appellation of "*Judicious*." This

how much was admired the friendship of honest Isaac *Walton* and the ingenious but unfortunate *Cotton*:—how much the *constancy* of that friendship—through the varying scenes of adversity and prosperity:—"through evil report and good report"—was admired and recommended; and these recollections may possibly revive that which ought never to have decayed; and which the writer of this is conscious of never having himself designedly interrupted.

* P. 1002.

† A learned and much esteemed friend and correspondent in a letter, dated Jan. 24th 1813, humourously observes, to the author of these sheets, that he has "read that book of fishing, till he is quite hungry," and then exclaims, "How beautifully does it describe the cleanliness of English cookery!" The letter containing this remark is from a worthy Catholic priest of the *Collegio do Principe do Boa sorte Bahia*, in the Brazils.

This life of Hooker appears to have been written with great care and faithfulness. It is the life of one of the most learned and excellent men of his age;* the author of a book which has placed a large portion of what are usually called religious people, in such a situation as to render it almost criminal in them, to dissent from the church establishment of this country, till they have carefully read it through, and seriously weighed its reasonings.†

In 1670, he published The Life of Mr. George Herbert, brother to the celebrated lord Herbert of *Cherbury*, in Shropshire, of whom the reader will find some account in a former portion of these volumes.‡ That part of "The Complete Angler," which treats of *fly fishing*, was chiefly communicated by Mr. Thomas Barker, an ingenious and highly facetious person, and a very expert angler.§

In his eighty-third year, a period when, to use his own words, he might have claimed "a *writ of ease*," he undertook the Life of Bishop Sanderson. The concluding paragraph of this book has been particularly noticed by Dr. Johnson, as a specimen of nervous sentiment, and pious simplicity. This paragraph informs us, that Walton was then in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Besides these books, for which the memory

* The "*Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*," will be read and admired for the learning, the profound knowledge of church affairs, and the almost unanswerable reasoning and argumentation, with which the book every where abounds, when the numerous swarms of our angry pamphleteers and cavillers shall be every one of them forgotten. The writer of this, though himself an unwilling dissenter from that form of church government which Hooker's book was written to recommend, is free to confess, that he never takes up "The Ecclesiastical Polity," but with pleasure, nor closes the reading of it but with a sigh.

† A new edition of this learned work, a few years ago, issued from the Clarendon press, Cambridge, in a neat and deserving form.

‡ Part I. p. 259-260.

§ See his book called "Barker's Delight; or, the Art of Angling." It was published in 1659.

of, Walton will ever be venerated and esteemed, he will somewhat of a poet; but in this department of literature he did not excel. He collected materials for some other lives, but did not live to finish them; yet in his *ninetieth* year he published "Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral history, written long since by John Chalkhil, Esq. an acquaintance and friend of Edmund Spenser." To this he wrote a preface, containing a character of the author. He lived but a short time after this. He died on the 15th of December, 1683, during the great frost, at Winchester, in the cathedral church of which a large black flat marble stone, with a miserable poetic epitaph, marks the place of his interment.* Such was the life of this excellent man; and such the useful nature of his studies and labours. As a biographer he will always be respected, and as an angler, will never cease to be consulted and referred to. To one of the most pleasing and useful branches of literature, and one of the most primitive of recreations, he devoted a long and valuable life.

The year 1602 gave birth to Dr. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, a learned and industrious divine of the church of England. At an early period of his life he entered of Christ's College, Cambridge, and soon became one of the best orators of the undergraduates in that university. When he had taken his degree of B. A. he removed into Derbyshire, and became assistant in the famous school at *Repton* in that county. Two years after this he took orders, and became curate of *Norton* under *Hales* in Shropshire. At this place he acquired, chiefly through the persuasions of one of his hearers, Sir Rowland Cotton, a knowledge of the Hebrew language, which study he had before too much neglected. From this period he devoted himself, with surprising industry and success, to the pursuits of Rabbinical learning, for which he afterwards became so eminent.

His patron, Sir Rowland Cotton, removing to London, Lightfoot went along with him; but did not stay long there. He afterwards

* See Sir John Hawkins's Life of Walton, and the Gen. Biog. Dict.

afterwards settled at *Stone* in this county. In 1628 he married the daughter of William Crompton, of *Stone Park*, Esq. His restless thirst after Rabbinical learning soon induced him again to remove to London, that he might have the advantage of the public libraries there. He settled with his family at *Hornsey*, from which place he soon published his first work, intituled *"Erubim; or Miscellanies Christian and Judaical."*

At this time he was only twenty-seven years of age. His patron, to whom these first-fruits of his studies were dedicated, presented him to the rectory of *Ashley*, in his native county. He now began to consider himself settled for life; but the great and mischievous change which soon took place in the affairs of the church and state called him once more to remove to London; for he was nominated a member of the celebrated assembly of Divines, for settling a new form of ecclesiastical polity. He had a favourable opinion of Presbyterianism; hence this appointment very well accorded with his views and inclinations. He had not been long in London, before he was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange. The divines met in 1643: Lightfoot regularly attended, and made a very conspicuous figure in their debates; but he was too learned and sober a man, as well as too liberal in some of his views, not to oppose some of the irrational and dangerous tenets, which those sapient divines were labouring to establish. The Parliament *tryers*, of whom we have spoken in our account of honest John Goodwin, having in the profundity of their judgement, and by virtue of their inquisitorial powers, ejected Dr. Spurstow from the mastership of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Lightfoot was put in his place. In this year 1653, he was presented to the living of *Much Munden*, in Hertfordshire. He also preached, in his turn, before the House of Commons. In these discourses he warmly recommended his favourite Presbyterianism; but he was quite as well employed during the whole of this bustling time, in preparing and publishing his *"Harmony:"* yet the abhorrence, and almost dread,

of

of erudition, which prevailed in those pseudo-saintly times, threw many obstacles in his way. In 1655 he was elected vice-chancellor of Cambridge university, having taken the degree of D. D. in 1652. In this office he was faithful and useful. He now engaged with others, in perfecting the Polyglott bible, which the infamous Cromwell took it into his head to patronize.

At the restoration, he had the honour and justice to make a tender of resignation of the mastership of Catherine-Hall to Dr. Spurstow. The ejected doctor, however, refused the offer, and it was given to some one else.

At this season of humiliation, Dr. Lightfoot did not much suffer; for, considering that he had before acted rather from the spirit of the times, than from any party or factious motives, he met with numerous friends. Gilbert Sheldon, the archbishop of Canterbury, in particular, readily and heartily engaged to serve him, though personally unknown to him. He was afterwards appointed one of the assistants at the conference upon the liturgy, held in 1661; but it does not appear that he took any very active part in those violent proceedings. He still continued his labours in perfecting the "*Harmony*," though the expense and difficulty of publishing it put him to great inconvenience. The booksellers did not readily enter into our author's views; though since that time some of them have acquired no trifling profit from the sale of his works; and even before his death, they found it their interest to apply to him to collect and methodize them, in order to re-print the whole. This he engaged to do; but the execution was prevented by his death, which took place Dec. 6, 1675.

That Dr. Lightfoot was profound in Rabbinical learning there can be no doubt; but this did not prevent him from entertaining some whimsical notions, particularly that "the smallest points in the Hebrew text were of Divine institution." His works have often been reprinted; both in detached pieces and in a collective form. They make three volumes, in folio,

WILLIAM

William Mountfort, a distinguished actor, and author of a few dramatic pieces, was born in this county, in the year 1659. Very early in life he took to the stage, and acquired considerable celebrity as a mimic. He was dishonoured by the notice of the infamous judge Jefferies, in whose house he resided some time; and by whom he was employed, on some occasions, to throw ridicule on the profession, which Jefferies disgraced. At one time, in particular, in the year 1685, at an entertainment which the chancellor gave to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, Mountfort was employed to amuse the company, by aping the action, gesture, and tone of voice, of the principal lawyers of that day; at the same time not only throwing ridicule on some of the most respectable characters, but abusing and scandalizing the law itself; and that at the instigation of the lord-chancellor, whose duty it was to protect a profession, at which he himself was the head.

But the most remarkable transaction in the life of Mr. Mountfort was that which procured his untimely and cruel death. The narrative is briefly this: A Captain Hill, a person of wicked and debauched life, having formed a design against the honour of Mrs. Bracegirdle, an actress of considerable note, communicated his base purpose to his friend and companion in vice, lord Mohun; and they formed a plan for carrying her off, as she had positively refused to listen to Hill's dishonourable overtures. To accomplish their object they went together to the theatre; but that evening Mrs. Bracegirdle happened not to perform. They learnt, however, where she was engaged to sup. To this place they immediately resorted; and, having engaged a considerable force, and a coach, they waited till she came out of the house, upon which they immediately seized her; but her mother, and the gentleman out of whose house she came, rescued and saved her.

Enraged at this disappointment, these ruffians immediately vowed revenge against Mr. Mountfort, whom they suspected of being a bar to Hill's diabolical designs. This revenge they openly

openly and loudly expressed in the hearing of Mrs. Bracegirdle and a gentleman, who immediately sent a messenger to inform Mrs. Mountfort of her husband's danger, with their opinion that she should apprize her husband of it, and advise him to return home that night. Unfortunately the messenger could not find Mr. Mountfort. In the mean time lord Mohun and the Captain proceeded through the streets with their drawn swords, till, about midnight, they met with the object of their cruel and unjust revenge. While Mohun accosted him in an apparently friendly manner, and engaged him in conversation, the assassin Hill struck him behind the head with his left hand; and before Mr. Mountfort could recover himself so as to stand on his defence, he was run through the body with the sword which Hill held in his right hand. This was stated by the unfortunate man, to Mr. Bancroft the surgeon, a little before his death. Hill immediately fled; but lord Mohun was seized, and stood his trial. Because it could not be proved, that this wretch of a lord had actually lifted his hand against the man, though he had clearly assisted another to murder, he was acquitted by *his peers*. This temporary acquittal, however, did not ultimately screen him from the Divine justice of that law which has declared that, "whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed;" for he afterwards lost his life in a duel with duke Hamilton; and there was some ground for suspicion, that he fell by some such kind of treachery as he himself had acted towards poor Mr. Mountfort.

This unfortunate actor lost his life in Norfolk Street, in the Strand, in the winter of 1692; and he lies interred in the church yard of St. Clement Danes. The six dramatic pieces, which he left behind him, though possessing merit, are not now much known.*

The Rev. Richard Meadowcroft, known as an annotator on Milton's Paradise Regained, was born in this county, in the year 1697, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which

* Vide "Biographia Dramatica."

which he became a fellow. In 1733, the year after he had published his notes on Milton, he was promoted canon of Worcester, at which place he died in 1769, greatly esteemed by learned men in general. Bishop Newton* speaks of him, as having transmitted to him a sheet of MS. remarks, on the Paradise Regained, wherein was happily explained a most difficult passage in Lycidas. This passage relates to the words "Bellarus," and "Bayona's hold," and are to be met with in the one hundred and sixtieth line of the poem.

Mr. Meadowcroft was also the author of several small tracts, containing critical remarks on the English poets. He likewise published eleven sermons.†

Dr. Robert James, so long and so well known for his preparation called "Fever Powder," was born at *Kinverston*, in the year 1703. His father was a major in the army, his mother a sister of Sir Robert Clarke. He received his education at John's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of A. B. and afterwards became a licentiate in the Royal College of Physicians.

In 1743 he published the "Medicinal Dictionary," in three volumes folio; and shortly afterwards a translation, with a supplement by himself, of "*Ramazzani de morbis artificum*," to which also he prefixed a piece by Frederic Hoffman, upon "Endemical Distempers." In 1746 appeared "The Practice of Physic," in two volumes 8vo.; in 1760, the treatise "On Canine Madness," 8vo. and in 1764, the "Dispensatory," also in 8vo. On the 25th of June, 1755, while the king was at Cambridge, James was admitted by Mandamus, to the doctorship of Physic. Three years after this, were published "A Dissertation upon Fevers;" "A Vindication of the Fever Powder," and "A Short Treatise on the Disorders of Children," with a good print of the author. This was the 8th edition of

* Preface to his lordship's edition of Milton.

† Cooke's Preacher's Assistant, Vol. II. p. 231.

the "Dissertation;" the first having been published in 1751. The "Vindication" was in fact a posthumous publication, the author dying before it was completed, in 1776, while he was employed upon it.

Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Smith, makes an affectionate mention of Dr. James, for whom he had a great regard. It appears also, that Johnson acquired from Dr. James, some knowledge of physic. "My knowledge of physic," says he, "I learnt from Dr. James, whom I helped in writing the proposals for his Dictionary, and also a little in the Dictionary itself." Boswell adds, "I have in vain endeavoured to find out what parts Johnson wrote for Dr. James. Perhaps medical men may."*

Speaking of Dr. James, Johnson on one occasion said, "No man brings more *mind* to his profession than James." This character, from such a judge of mind, must ever stamp the memory of Dr. James with respect.

Dr. James, was somewhat rough and unpolished in his manners, and not a little addicted to the pleasures of the bottle; a failing, at one time, by no means uncommon among physicians. Some whimsical stories are told of him; particularly of his evening prescriptions. He is said at one time to have mistaken his own pulse for that of his patient's, and that at a time, when he was in a state not very capable of discerning the difference; but, finding on comparing the two, that one was quickened by intemperance, he roundly accused the sick person of being in liquor! Possibly this acute physician, might sometimes adopt the sagacious plan of the late Dr. Hunter, who is said to have purposely contrived to become infected with the virus of a certain well-known poison, in order that he might be better able to observe the symptoms and progress of the mischievous disease which that poison superinduces in others.

* Boswell's Life of Johnson, II. p. 385, 8vo. Ed.

others.* However this might be, and whatever might be Dr. James's failings, there can be no doubt of his having been a skilful and experienced physician.

For a long time his *Fever Powder* was violently opposed by the Faculty; an opposition which all secret nostrums ought to experience; but, in this instance, it subsequently appeared, unmerited. Dr. Pearson took great pains in analyzing it, and concluded that "by calcining bone ashes, that is, phosphorated lime, with antimony in a certain proportion, and afterwards exposing the mixture to a white heat, a compound may be formed containing the same ingredients, in the same proportion, and containing the same chemical properties."† The London Pharmacopœia now contains a prescription under the title of *Pulvis Antimonialis*, which is intended to answer the same purposes. "It is well known," says Dr. Pearson, "that this powder cannot be prepared by following the directions in the specification in the court of chancery."

It has long been doubtful whether Dr. James was really the inventor of this powder. Dr. Pearson remarks, that "the calcination of antimony and bone ashes produces a powder called *Lile's* and *Schawanberg's* fever powder; a preparation described by *Schroeder* and other chemists 150 years ago,"—"According to the receipt in the possession of Mr. Bromfield, by which this powder was prepared forty-five years ago, and before any medicine was known by the name of James's powder, two pounds of hartshorn shavings must be boiled, to dissolve all the mucilage, and then, being dried, be calcined with one pound of crude antimony, till the smell of sulphur ceases,

* From this anecdote respecting Dr. Hunter probably has arisen a whimsical idea, very prevalent to this day on the continent, that our English physicians are so upright, hononrable, and conscientious, as very frequently to come in personal contact with contagion, and thus make experiments on their own bodies, for the humane and patriotic purpose of healing the disorders of their patients.

† Philosoph. Trans. for 1791, p. 367.

ceases, and a light grey powder is produced. The same preparation was given to Mr. Willis, above forty years ago, by Dr. John Eaton of the College of Physicians, with the material addition, however, of ordering the calcined mixture to be exposed to a given heat in a close vessel, to render it white."—"*Schroeder* prescribes equal weights of antimony and calcined hartshorn; and *Poterius* and *Michaelis*, as quoted by *Frederic Hoffman*, merely order the calcination of these two substances together (assigning no proportion) in a reverberatory fire for several days." It has been alledged, that Dr. James obtained the receipt for this powder of a German baron, named Schwanberg, or one Baker, to whom Schawnberg had sold it.

However, all this might be, it is certain that Dr. James gave a credit and currency to this valuable powder which it otherwise would probably never have obtained. It is to this day prescribed by the Faculty; and is almost the only secret medicine, or medicine bearing the name of an inventor, which our cautious physicians have introduced into their own practice. It has proved a noble fortune, say the editors of the General Biographical Dictionary, to Dr. James's family.

In the spring of 1762 was born at, or near *Stone*, the Rev. STEBBING SHAW, the amiable historian of this county. We regret exceedingly that it is not in our power to give that extended memoir of Mr. Shaw, which his excellent character and peculiar connection with this county naturally claim. The principal facts which our limits allow us to detail, are taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, a publication which Mr. Shaw had no contemptible share in enriching.

He was educated at the school of Repton, near Hartshorn, first under the Rev. Dr. Prior, and latterly under his successor, the Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, a very ingenious poet and scholar, who died in 1800.* From this accomplished man, for whom he retained an unabated friendship, till his premature death, he early imbibed a warm love of literature. At

* See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXI. p. 109.

At the close of October, 1780, he became a resident member of Queen's College, Cambridge. At this period, his first literary predilections were fixed on English poetry, of which he had caught an enthusiastic fondness from his last master. But even this partiality yielded to his propensity for music, in which his performance on the violin occupied a large portion of his time, and had already attained considerable excellence.

In due time Mr. Shaw took his degree of B. A. was elected to a fellowship, and went into orders. In this progress few were the impediments that occurred to retard it. His unimpeachable morals, his good temper, his freedom from all envy, malice, intrigue, and guile; his philanthropy and fondness for society, were qualities not likely to raise enemies, or clog his way with opposition.

At what period Mr. Shaw left college we are not informed; but we learn, that within two or three years after that event, he was engaged as tutor to the present celebrated Sir Francis Burdett, with whom, in the summer of 1787, he made a tour to the Highlands of Scotland. The diary which he kept during this tour furnished him with notes for his first topographical work, which, fortunately for his literary credit, he published anonymously.

In 1788 he made a tour to the west of England; and published an account of it, with his name. His admission to the Reading-room of the British Museum gave him so much knowledge of topography and genealogy; and the vast stores of materials of this kind there deposited, led him, in conjunction with an intelligent friend, to commence a valuable periodical publication, which they intituled, The Topographer. This was in the spring of 1789. We are informed that the hasty and indigested plan and arrangement of this work, should not be laid to the charge of Mr. Shaw, but to the "inconsiderate and impetuous" mind of his coadjutor, whom a domestic affliction had induced to seek for something to engage his atten-

tion, and who "did not give himself time to anticipate the langour and avocations which followed." It is more than probable that this coadjutor of Mr. Shaw's, is the same person who communicates the information. It is, however, more frank and modest than just: The Topographer, with all its faults, is a publication of great value, and merit. It has collected a mass of original materials, relating to the topography, history, and antiquities of various parts of this county, which, but for it, had never seen the light. Such an engagement was well calculated to divert the gloom of melancholy, from the mind of Mr. Shaw's coadjutor. The modesty of his remarks,* on the merit due to his labours; and the apology which he makes for the cause of their defects, every generous reader will duly appreciate. The editor of this volume too well knows, how to sympathize with domestic sorrow; and how much studies like these have a tendency to banish, for a time, the gloom of affliction, and sooth irritations arising from oppression and injustice, of which he has had to encounter no trifling share, during the latter portions of his present labours.

The Topographer extended to four handsome octavo volumes, and then ceased, probably for want of encouragement. In the summer of 1791 Mr. Shaw retired to his father's house at *Hartshorn*. Here still amusing himself with Topographical researches, he soon afterwards, during his frequent visits into *Staffordshire*, conceived the idea of undertaking the History of the County. This was a bold scheme; but he persisted in it; and his mild and inoffensive manners, his known industry and integrity, shortly procured him a large and valuable mass of materials. Instead of confining himself merely to the dry investigation of antiquarian lore, he took into the wide scope of his plan, whatever subjects the title of his work could comprehend. Natural history, agriculture, scenery, manufactories, and arts, all excited his curiosity, and flattered the various

* Gent. Mag. 1803, p. 10.

rious tastes and views of those, by whom the acquisition of his materials was facilitated.

His scheme, however, had probably fallen to the ground, had he not, by assiduous enquiries, "discovered and obtained the vast treasure of MSS. written and collected by Dr. Wilkes for a similar undertaking." These collections it was thought had been long lost or destroyed; and we are informed, that some malicious attempts were made, by the assertion of wilful falsehoods, to stifle Mr. Shaw's pursuits of them. He was, however, convinced that they still existed, and succeeded to his wishes in the pursuit.

He was four years in augmenting and digesting his collections; and about 1796 began to print the first volume, which was published two years afterwards. About three years after this, was published the first part of the second. At this time he had succeeded his father in the living of *Hartshorn;* but a bilious habit rendered him perpetually subject to slow fevers. After various intermissions of these complaints, early in the spring of 1802, he found himself unfit for his usual occupations. About midsummer it was deemed adviseable for him to pay a visit to the Kentish coast, all application to books having been previously prohibited. The autumn was agreeably spent at *Sandgate*, near *Hythe;* and he so far recovered as to join some friends for a few days, in making an expedition to *Boulogne*. In October, however, his disorder suddenly returned, with greater violence than before. He struggled ten days; and was then removed to London for the convenience of better advice; but he died very soon after his arrival, in the forty-first year of his age, deeply and sincerely lamented by his friends, and the lovers of literature in general.

Hitherto his "vast treasures of MSS. drawings, and engraved plates," designed for the completion of his History of Staffordshire, have been in the hands of his friends; and several enquiries, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other places, have been from time to time made respecting them; but

whether a person, properly qualified to supply this lamented deficiency, has yet been found, we have not been able to ascertain. In the mean time, a most extravagant price is demanded by the bookseller, for the portions of the book already published. It is ill-written, and not always accurate in [illegible] statements; but is, nevertheless, one of the most valuable [illegible] splendid additions to our County Histories, that has appeared [illegible] these fifty years.

In closing this brief memoir of Mr. Shaw, there is one reflection that operates powerfully on our minds; it arises from the consideration of Mr. Shaw's merit, for useful industry as an author, in addition to a faithful discharge of his duty as a minister of religion. In this he was exemplary.

At such a very early period of her life was the well-known Miss Anna Seward removed from *Eyam*, in Derbyshire, to *Lichfield*, where she resided the greatest part of her life, that she is now generally esteemed one of the "worthies" of this county. Miss Seward was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon residentary of Lichfield. She early distinguished herself as a most excellent reader, and as possessing shining talents for conversation. Her first known poetical production was "An Elegy on Captain Cook." In 1780 she wrote a "Monody on her gallant and amiable friend, Major André," whom those psuedo-philanthropists, libertines in religion, and adventurers in commerce, the American Democrats, murdered as a spy! She also wrote "Louisa," a poetical novel, a "Life of Dr. Darwin," and various other works of a minor character, chiefly poetical. Her "Letters" lately published by Walter Scott, have been much read. They are on many accounts curious and interesting; but they bear evident marks of having been written with a view to their future publication; hence they are in a great degree deficient in that ease and playfulness which constitute the life and spirit of good epistolary writing. Among the number of her very extensive correspondents, the author of

SANDWELL HALL,
Staffordshire.
Seat of Lord Dartmouth.

this is pleased to recognize his old friend, the "Peak Minstrel," whose modest merit, and very excellent talents, have more than once edified and pleased him. But there are virtues which require the aid of riches and patronage to bring them to light; and, as the world is now constituted, the misfortunes of the humble are apt to be reckoned to the charge of errors, and to be treated, not as unavoidable calamities to be lamented, but as crimes to be punished. Miss Seward died in the sixty-sixth year of her age, at the episcopal palace, Lichfield, on the 25th of March, 1807.

*****

Through many a weary toil—through anxieties of no ordinary cast, and difficulties, which even most professional authors have but seldom to encounter, the writer of this volume now concludes his labours. If years devoted to reading and study, preparatory to and connected with an engagement of which this volume, large as it is, forms but a small portion—if expenses far beyond the subsequent remuneration, and involving a train of distressing circumstances wide in their operation and deep in their effects—if these may tend to prove the author's sincere desire to merit his reader's approbation; or, if they shall soften the severity of criticism, then will the author reflect on those labours and those sufferings with some degree of satisfaction, inasmuch as they shall have been the means of, at least, alleviating that pain, which a consciousness of his numerous defects and oversights have excited.

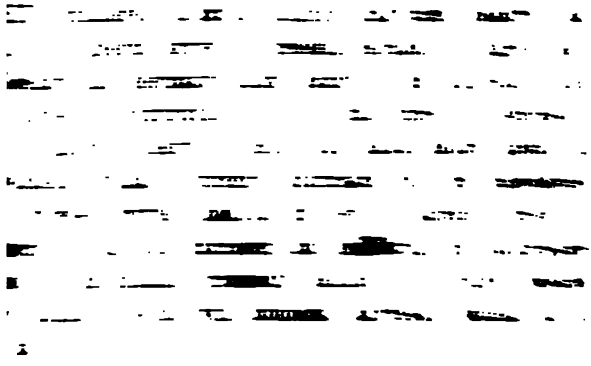
SURREY.

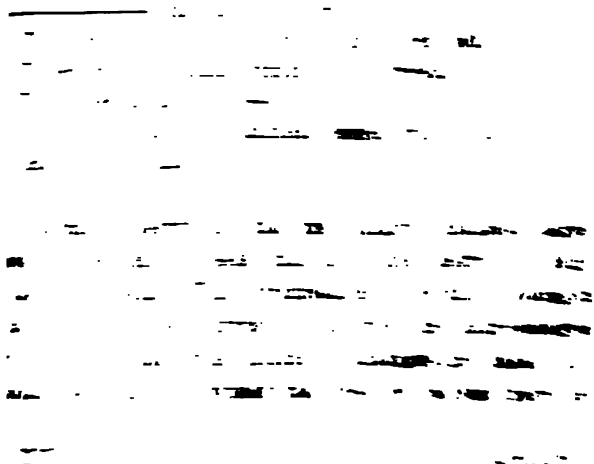
SURREY, considered as part of a highly cultivated country, will be found, on a general survey, to present, perhaps, as large a portion of beauty and deformity as any county in the kingdom. This mixture, however, contributes to give it that variety so eminently pleasing in natural scenery. Here vast naked heaths impart an air of wildness, which is strongly contrasted with the numberless beauties strewed by the hand of art over its surface; there its hills adhering to the bold character, and exhibiting the picturesque situations of mountains, gradually decline into richly wooded dales, or plains covered with abundant harvests; whilst, on its downs, its

> ——— spacious airy downs
> With grass and thyme o'erspread and clover wild,
> Where smiling Phœbus tempers ev'ry breeze,
> The fairest flocks rejoice—
> Such are the downs of Bansted, edged with woods
> And tow'ry villas.*

It is a common observation that this county contains a larger proportion of gentlemen's seats than any other district of England of the like extent. This circumstance is certainly owing in part to its vicinity to the metropolis; but when the acknowledged salubrity of its air and other natural advantages are taken into the account, we shall only wonder that they are not still more numerous.

* Dyer's Fleece, Book I.





SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Surrey is an inland county, situated on the south-east part of the kingdom. On the north it is separated by the Thames from Middlesex, and a very small point of Buckinghamshire; on the west it is bounded by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the south by Sussex; and on the east by Kent. Its form is a pretty regular oblong, excepting on the north side, where it is deeply indented by the Thames.

In regard to size Surrey ranks below most of the other counties of England; its greatest length from north to south being about twenty-six miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west, about thirty-eight. In the *Magna Britannia** it is said to be twenty-two miles in breadth, and one hundred and twelve in circumference, and to contain 592,000 acres: but the best modern authorities make its contents 811 square miles, or about 519,000 acres.

DIVISION AND POPULATION.—The county is divided into thirteen hundreds, the names of which, with their population, are shewn in the subjoined table drawn up from the returns made to Parliament in 1801.

Hundreds, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses	By how many families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Chiefly employed in agriculture.	Ditto in trade, handicraft.	Total of persons.
Hund of Blackheath	1118	1231	3304	3064	2444	493	6368
Brixton - - - - -	17647	25712	45752	54998	3124	16979	100750
Copthorn & Effingham	1485	1793	4307	4396	1814	883	8703
Elmbridge - - - -	962	1062	2711	2631	795	507	5342
Farnham - - - - -	1083	1236	3027	3186	1184	713	6213
Godalming - - -	1257	1440	3932	4092	1433	929	8024
Godley & Chertsey	1528	1686	4154	4329	2773	1444	8483
Kingston - - - - -	2112	2603	5404	6418	834	1293	11822
Reygate - - - - -	1366	1580	3970	3778	2462	548	7748
Tandridge - - - -	1179	1269	3602	3702	3189	891	7304
Wallington - - -	2537	2914	7098	7494	1603	1547	14592
Woking - - - - -	1476	1068	4177	4037	2047	612	8214
Wotton, or Dorking	923	1032	2754	2644	1111	502	5398
Town of Guildford	464	579	1242	1392	28	495	2634
Boro. of Southwark	10933	17869	35704	35744	135	15037	67448
Total	46072	63673	127138	141905	22746	42865	269043

In

* Vol. V. p. 327.

In the year 1700, the population of Surrey was estimated at 154,900; in 1750, it had increased to 207,000; in 1801 it was found, as above, to be upwards of 269,000; and there is every reason to believe, that when the returns under the act of 1811 are made public, it will appear to have received farther accessions during the last ten years. No inconsiderable portion of this increase must doubtless be sought in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, and in the establishment or extension of different manufactures there.

The number of inhabitants on each square mile averages 332, and the averaged number of deaths, taken from the registered accounts for ten years, amounted to one in forty-one of the resident population.

CLIMATE.—In a county where the soils and elevations are so various, the climate also must of course vary considerably. It is the general opinion, that less rain falls in most parts of Surrey, than in the metropolis, or in the vale of London, so that the climate may, upon the whole, be regarded as dry, as far as respects the quantity of rain merely: but the southern border must necessarily be moist and damp, from the nature of the soil, the flatness of the surface, and the immense number of trees which cover it and obstruct ventilation. From the like causes, the low parts near the Thames must be considered as rather damp. On the other hand, the atmosphere of the chalk-hills, which run across the whole county from east to west, is dry, rather keen, and bracing. On the wide and exposed heaths about Bagshot, Aldershot, and Hind-head, a similar climate prevails, so that the whole west side may, with a very small exception, be said to have a dry, and rather cold, atmosphere.

The spring is in general early, and here vegetation is not so often checked by frosty mornings, and cold, raw, easterly winds, as in some of the more southern counties. The summers are commonly dry and warm; and the harvest early, generally commencing in the first ten days of August, and from the steadiness

of the weather at that important time, there is seldom any corn cut in the fields after the first week of September.

The wind blows most steadily from the west and south-west, seldom keeping long in any point between the south-west and north-east. In the spring, and frequently towards the end of autumn, the easterly winds prevail; and the weather is then cold and raw, with a drizzling moisture: but the greatest quantity of rain falls when the wind blows from the south-east, west, or south.

The climate is deemed very healthy in most parts of the county, between the southern district, called the Weald, and the Thames, particularly near the northern foot of the chalk-hills. The dryness of the soil and atmosphere, and the entire freedom from the smoke of the metropolis by the prevalence of the westerly winds, have deservedly conferred the character of salubrity on this division of the county. Even in the Weald, where the surface is low, and the soil moist, diseases are by no means frequent, nor is the ordinary duration of human life abridged.

SOILS.—The soil of Surrey is extremely various, and by no means so clearly discriminated as in some other districts of the kingdom, the different kinds lying a good deal intermixed in small patches, especially in the northern part of the county. They may be reduced to the four general heads of clay, loam, chalk, and heath. The most extensive tract of uniform soil is that which extends along the whole southern border of the county, and forms what is denominated the Weald of Surrey; a district about thirty miles in length, and varying from three to five in breadth. This consists of a pale, cold, retentive clay, upon a sub-soil of the same nature: its surface is flat, covered with woods, and its elevation is said to be less than that of any other vale district in the island. The agricultural management of this soil not only requires a large capital, but also superior skill, attention, and activity, in order to make the most of the proper seasons for the different operations. Proceeding northward we come to a district of sandy loam, likewise stretching across the whole county,

county, but on the east side seldom exceeding half a mile in breadth, till at Albury and Shalford it expands as far as Hascomb and Hambledon on the south. The richest part of this tract lies round Godalming; the soil is every where of great depth, and rests on a base of sand-stone, veined with iron ore. The most striking and remarkable district consists of the chalky downs, contiguous to the former. They lie nearly in the middle of the county, entering from Kent into Surrey by Croydon and Limpsfield where their width is about seven miles, and gradually narrowing as they proceed westward, till their termination near the border of Hampshire, where there is merely a narrow ridge, but little broader than the turnpike road. Along the elevated summit of the downs, particularly about Walton and Hedley, and between the Mole and the Wey, is a large extent of heath, which, for a considerable depth, divides the chalk of the northern from that of the southern compartment of the downs, though it is probable that they join at their base. Setting out from the eastern extremity of the downs, and proceeding northward, we find a variety of soils, but chiefly strong clay, streaked with sandy loam; and these, with patches of gravel, continue till near Dulwich, from which place, to the extremity of the county near Rotherhithe, is a strong unmixed clay. If we set out farther to the west, from Bansted downs, we find the chalk bounded by a long stretch of clay, by Sutton, Morden, and the east side of Merton, till we reach the loams of Putney heath, Wimbledon, and Mortlake. A similar line of soils, but with less extent of clay, before we reach the sandy loams, prevails, if we set out from any point of the downs between Bansted and Clandon; and the farther westward we proceed, the breadth of the clay soil that divides the chalk from the sandy loam decreases in proportion. From the northern borders of the clay to the Thames, the soil in general is sandy, intermixed, however, especially on the banks of the Mole and the Wey, with loam of different qualities and clay. It is difficult to conceive a worse kind of soil than that of the heaths of Surrey; and these unfortunately occupy a very

large portion of the west side of the county. The whole tract from Egham to Ash is, with little exception, heath, or moorish soil, which is also of considerable breadth; for the space from Bagshot, through Chobham and Byfleet, to Cobham, Ripley, and Oatlands, is a series of dreary and almost irreclaimable heaths. The soil is similar on that line of the barren land which runs from Blackheath to Leith hill, and stretches from the vale of Albury to the beginning of the Weald, near Ewhurst.

GENERAL APPEARANCE. The surface of almost the whole of Surrey, except the Weald, consists of gentle hill and dale. In some parts the hills rise to a considerable height, and present very bold and commanding views. The north-west corner of the county, near the Thames, has its surface varied by Cooper's hill and St. Anne's hill; both remarkable for the great extent of country which can be seen from them. The next eminence to the east, but at a greater distance from the Thames, is St. George's Hill; after which, proceeding down the river, the heights of Richmond, Putney, and Roehampton, attract the eye, and farther to the east, the rising grounds about Norwood and Dulwich. Across the middle of the county the downs, rising with a gentle slope from the north, and broken in their eastern division into deep and waving vallies, form a striking object, and give variety to the appearance of the county. Towards the northern border of the downs, Sandersted hill, near Croydon, affords a rich and majestic view. From Box hill, Bansted downs, and Hedley heath, the prospects are also singularly commanding and diversified. To the south of the downs the surface of the county rises in the hills that overhang the Weald, near Oxted, Godstone, Reygate, and Dorking. As we approach the western extremity of the county, these hills cover a greater breadth; and near Wonersh, Godalming, and Peperharrow, covered with a rich foliage, and waving, with a graceful line, into intermediate vallies, watered by the different branches of the Wey, they present the most picturesque prospect that Surrey can afford. On Leith hill, to the south-west of Dorking, Tilbuster hill, near Godstone, and Gratewood

 hill

hill, near Godalming, the views are very extensive; but perhaps there is no part of the county in which the appearance of the richly wooded vale of the Weald is more strikingly pleasing than on the road from Albury to Ewhurst. After toiling up the deep and barren sands to the south of Albury, that present no object on which the eye can repose, even for a moment, we suddenly come to the southern edge of the hill, whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears to the south, with an occasional peep of the sea, through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the back-ground: on the south-west appears the rich and finely varied country about Godalming, backed by the wild heaths that stretch across from Farnham to Haslemere. Sometimes on a clear night the shadow of the moon is to be seen glancing on the waves of the English Channel, forming a singular and romantic feature in the prospect.*

WATERS.—The principal rivers of this county, including the Thames, which only washes its northern border, are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle.

The Wey rising on the border of Surrey, south-west of Haslemere, first takes its course by Liphook in Hampshire; again entering Surrey it runs eastward to Godalming and Guildford, having been joined at Shalford by a stream, which rises in the commons to the south of Wotton, and which, though small, supplies a great number of mills, besides embellishing the grounds of many gentlemen in its course. From Guildford the Wey passes north-eastward to Woking, leaves the town at a small distance on the north-west, then proceeds to Weybridge, to which place it gives name, and there discharges itself into the Thames.

The Mole is formed by the union of several springs rising on the southern border of this county and in the forest of Tilgate, in Sussex, which, in the parish of Horley, southward of Reygate, compose a considerable stream. It flows at first through a flat and rather uninteresting country, till it approaches the great barrier of Downs, which extends across the county. Near Dorking,

* Stevenson's View of the Agriculture of Surrey, p. 40.

which it leaves on the south-west, it enters one of [illegible] of these Downs, and [illegible] a romantic valley, washes the foot of Box-hill in its progress to Letherhead. Here the river makes its exit from among the hills, and winding through a range of commons by Stoke, almost encircles the village of Cobham, and proceeds to Esher. Here all the beauty of this river ceases, and it winds through an uninteresting flat to East and West Molesey, till its conflux with the Thames opposite to Hampton Court.

This river has long been celebrated for a peculiarity, which has been much represented, or misunderstood, even by modern writers, and still more by those of ancient date. "The Mole," says Camden, "coming to White-hill, (now called Boxhill,) hides itself, or is rather swallowed up at the foot of the hill there; and for that reason the place is called *the Swallow*: but about two miles below it bubbles up and rises again; so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep." On this statement the Rev. Mr. Manning makes the following comment, in which he has explained the true character of the phenomenon.* "From this fabulous account, plainly founded on an idea suggested by common report, the reader might be led to imagine that the river literally disappears, forms a channel beneath the surface of the earth, and at a certain distance rises again and pursues its course above-ground. The truth of the matter seems, however, to be this: The soil, as well under the bed of the river, as beneath the surface on each side, being of a spongy and porous texture, and having by degrees become formed into caverns of different dimensions, admits the water of the river through certain passages in the banks and bottom. In ordinary seasons, these receptacles being full, as not discharging their contents faster than they are supplied by the river, the current sustains no diminution: but, in times of drought, the water within these caverns being gradually absorbed, that of the river is drawn off into them, and in proportion to the degree of drought, the stream is

* History of Surrey, Vol. I. Introduction, p. 3.

is diminished. In very dry seasons, the current is, in certain places, entirely exhausted, and the channel remains dry, except here and there a standing pool. By the bridge at Thorncroft it rises again in a strong spring; and after that the current is constant. At a place called the Way Pool, on the side of the river next to Box-hill, the method in which the water is thus occasionally drawn off is visible to the observer. It has here formed a kind of circular basin, about thirty feet in diameter, which is supplied in the ordinary state of the current by an inlet from the river, two feet broad and one deep. This inlet being stopped, the water in the basin soon subsides, and in less than an hour totally disappears; when the chasms through which it passes off at different depths from the upper edge of the basin, may easily be discovered."

From the circumstance of the river occasionally betaking itself to these subterraneous channels, it probably received the name of the Mole. In more ancient times it seems to have been called the Emlay, the upper part of it being known by that name in the 5th of Edward III. and even so late as the time of Henry VIII. This will also account for the origin of the name of the hundred through the heart of which the river takes its course, now, and from the earliest times, denominated Emley Hundred.

The third and least considerable river in this county is the Wandle, which, rising near Croydon, and passing by Bedington, Carshalton, Mitcham, and Merton, runs into the Thames a little below Wandlesworth, or Wandsworth, to which it gives name. Its origin is small; but at Carshalton it is much increased by the numerous springs which rise in that place; and in its course of rather more than ten miles, it turns near forty mills of different kinds, and is said to furnish employment for about 2000 people.

Another stream, though of still less magnitude, is worthy of notice, for supplying several gun-powder mills at Ewell and Maldon, and a large corn-mill at Kingston. It rises in a strong pellucid spring in the town of Ewell, and, proceeding due north, falls at Kingston into the Thames.

A considerable branch of the Medway rises in the parishes of Godstone and Horne, in the south-east part of the county; and after receiving an auxiliary stream in the parish of Lingfield, leaves Surrey and enters Kent.

The river Loddon skirts the county on its west side; its direction is nearly north-west by Frimley till it leaves Surrey. Its waters are employed to supply the Basingstoke canal.

On the wide and desolate heaths in the west part of the county are several extensive ponds, some of which, as Shire Pond, between Chobham and Byfleet, and another near Frensham, contain not less than 150 acres. In the south-eastern parts of the county also, particularly near Godstone, there are ponds, but of inferior magnitude. All these are employed for the purpose of feeding fish for the London market.

The mineral waters of this county were formerly in high repute, and some of them were much frequented; but, principally owing to a change in fashion or opinion, they have now lost their reputation. The springs of this kind are those at Epsom, Cobham, Streatham; the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields; Jessop's Wells, Comb-hill, Kingston; Dulwich; the Iron Pear Tree, near Godstone; Warplesdon, Newdigate, Frensham, Witley, Meg's Well, near Dorking, &c. of the principal of which an account will be given in the proper place.

The county in general is well furnished with springs; but in regard to wells, it is often found necessary to bore to the depth of 300 feet, before a regular supply of water can be procured. This is principally the case on the chalk, but even in other places it is sometimes requisite to go to the depth of 200 feet.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.—Iron-ore is found in considerable quantity in the south-west part of the county, about Haslemere, Dunsfold, and Cranley; and in the south-east quarter about Lingfield and Horne. In most parts of the Weald also this ore probably exists; but in consequence of the high price of fuel the iron-works of Surrey have been totally neglected. Ragstone, containing some iron, abounds near the junction of the Weald, and

and the chain of sand-hills to the south of Blechingly, Reygate, and Dorking; and is found in smaller quantities about Send and Chobham. Ore also of tolerable purity appears in the sand about Puttenham and Godstone; and more or less of it is probably contained in all the sand-hills between those two places.

That useful material, fuller's earth, is found in great quantities about Nutfield, Reygate, and Blechingly, to the south of the Downs; and some, but of inferior quality, north of them, near Sutton and Croydon. There are two kinds, the blue and yellow, which are used for different purposes; the latter being chiefly employed in fulling the finer cloths of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, and the former sent into Yorkshire for the coarser manufactures. It is not known how long this earth has been dug in Surrey; the oldest pit now wrought is said to have lasted fifty or sixty years, and is fast wearing out. It is thought that the demand for the fuller's earth of this county will be affected by the recent discovery of a pit of the yellow, or more valuable kind, near Maidstone, in Kent. The price at the pits is about six shillings a ton, which, at the London wharfs, fetches about twenty-five or twenty-six shillings.

In the neighbourhood of Godstone, Gatton, Merstham, Reygate, and Blechingly, are extensive quarries of stone of a peculiar quality. This stone, especially that dug near Merstham, is at first soft, and incapable of bearing the action of a damp atmosphere; but after being kept under cover for a few months, its texture becomes so compact, that it can resist the heat of a common fire; and in consequence of this property it is in very general demand for fire-places in London and its neighbourhood, where it is sold at about one shilling and six-pence the cubic foot. On the White Hills near Blechingly, the stone is of a somewhat different quality, and considerably more valuable. It is softer than that from the other quarries, and was once much used by chemists, bakers, and glass manufacturers, but is now principally employed by the latter, who have been enabled by means of it to produce plate-glass of much larger dimensions than formerly. These stones

are

are procured of almost every size, some containing not less than seventy-two superficial feet, of ten inches thick.*

Large quarries of lime-stone near Dorking afford lime equal in purity and strength to any in the kingdom. It is particularly serviceable for works under water, and was employed in the construction of the West-India and Wapping-Docks. Limestone is also dug and burnt at Guildford, Sutton, and Carshalton.

Chalk is very abundant in Surrey, and is in general use as a manure. There are chalk-pits at Croydon, Sutton, Epsom, Letherhead, Bookham, Effingham, Horsley, Clandon, Stoke, Guildford, and Puttenham, on the north side of the Downs; and at Godstone, Caterham, Reygate, Merstham, Buckland, and Betchworth, on the south side; besides others of less extent and note.

Coal is said to have been formerly found in different districts of Surrey, particularly in or near the parish of Cranley, and in the parish of Warplesdon. Aubrey, in his History, gives the result of an attempt to discover coal in the latter, which proved successful; but unfortunately in boring, when the workmen came to the coal, "as fast as the irons were put in they would snap off; and this was thought by Mr. Lilly, the astrologer, to be by the subterranean spirits,"† doubtless exasperated at being thus wantonly disturbed in their profound retreats.

The sand about Tanridge, Dorking, and Reygate, is in great request for hour-glasses, writing, and a variety of purposes; that about the latter town is thought to be unequalled in the kingdom for purity and colour.

In Camden's time there were pits of jet near Okewood. Aubrey makes no mention of this fossil; but, in a letter prefixed to his History, Evelyn says, that there were then "pits of jeate in the skirts of the parish of Wotton, near Sussex." At present there is no appearance of it.

Brick-earth is found in most parts of the county, but inferior in quality to that of Middlesex. At Nonsuch, in the parish of Cheam, is a particularly valuable bed, from which are made fire-bricks,

* Malcolm's Surrey, Vol. I. p. 48. † Aubrey's Surrey, Vol. III. p. 327.

bricks, as they are denominated, from their property of resisting heat.

STATE OF PROPERTY.—There are no very large estates in Surrey. The most extensive does not much exceed 10,000l. per annum, and but few approach to that annual rent. The yeomanry are by no means so numerous as in the adjoining county of Kent; though in the western division round Guildford, and in some parts of the Weald, there are several gentlemen who farm their own estates at from 200l. to 400l. per annum.

The size of farms also in Surrey may be considered as rather small than large, the most extensive comprehending 1600 acres; there are a few others from 600 to 1200; but the most common size is from 200 to 300. Many, however, are below that standard; and Malcolm reckons that 170 acres may be assumed as the fair average of the county.

The tenures are principally freehold. Most of the farms are let on leases, the duration of which is generally for twenty-one years, though some are only for seven or fourteen. A few are lett for three lives; but there are many extensive farms which are held without a lease from year to year, entirely at the will of the landlord: and this custom is rather upon the increase.

The rents, excepting in that part of the county which lies within the influence of the London markets, may be deemed low. In the clays of the Weald many farms are lett for ten shillings per acre, and few of them reach twenty shillings. The clay land in the other parts of the county is lett from fifteen to twenty shillings: the rents run about the same on the chalks; but the best lands, that is, the hazle loam and the rich sandy loams near Godalming, produce from twenty-five to thirty shillings. In the vicinity of London rents rise considerably; at the distance of seven or eight miles they are from two pounds to three pounds; and still nearer the metropolis, the ground that is possessed in small quantities by cow-keepers and nursery-men, letts for six pounds, eight pounds, and even ten pounds per acre.

BUILDINGS.—Few counties in the kingdom can vie with Surrey

rey in the number and elegance of the gentlemen's seats which it contains. In regard to the farm-houses, a striking difference appears in different districts. In the Vale, or Weald, of Surrey, they are too often mean and ruinous, and certainly justify the remark, that from the condition of the farm-houses and offices, the state of agriculture may be safely inferred. In the other parts of the county they are in general sufficiently large and convenient, in good repair, and kept neat and clean. The oldest are built entirely of brick, and mostly covered with large heavy slate-stone; and many are constructed of a framing of wood lathed and plastered, or rough-cast. Some of the barns have clay walls; but they are commonly of timber placed on a foundation of brick or stone. They are large and commodious, as are also the stables; but in regard to the latter, a general practice prevails throughout the county of not making proper divisions between the horses. The disadvantages of this mode of construction are too obvious to require enumerating. Such farmers as lie near the chalk are careful to bottom their farm-yards, and line their drinking-pools with that material. The cottages are in general sufficiently large and convenient for the class of persons by whom they are occupied; and a small piece of ground for growing vegetables is commonly attached to them. Upon the whole, the buildings of the farmers in Surrey may be considered equal in point of goodness to those of most other counties, and perhaps not less convenient than such as are to be found in districts where agricultural improvement has not made greater progress.*

POOR RATES AND STATE OF THE POOR.—The poor-rates in this county vary exceedingly in different parts. In 1803 the lowest rate was 8d. and the highest 18s. in the pound; the general average of the county being 5s. 8d. Before the property-tax took place the general proportion in most parts of this county was two-thirds, and such it continues in the hundreds of Woking, Blackheath, Godalming, and the town of Guildford; but in the remainder,

* Stevenson's Agricultural Survey, p. 83.

remainder, particularly in the hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Reygate, Tanridge, and Wallington, the parishes, since the passing of that act, have been assessed at the rack rental.

From the abstract of the returns of the expense of the maintenance of the poor made to the House of Commons in 1803, it appears that those returns were given in from 151 parishes or places. Ninety-nine of these maintain all, or part, of their poor, in work-houses; the number of persons so maintained during the year ending Easter 1803, was 5268, at an expense of 75,105l. The number of persons maintained out of workhouses at the same time was 30,870, besides 6875 who were not parishioners. The expense incurred for their maintenance was 68,735l. The expenditure in law, removals, and overseers' charges, amounted to 8535l.; and the sum of 1611l. was laid out in purchasing materials for employing the poor. The paupers of eighteen parishes were farmed or maintained under contract; and those of seven others were maintained and employed under the regulations of special acts of Parliament.

Two hundred and sixty friendly societies have been enrolled at the quarter-sessions pursuant to the acts passed in the thirty-third and thirty-fifth George III.; and there are sixteen female friendly societies, containing 1845 members.

AGRICULTURE. In regard to agricultural improvement Surrey may be considered as behind many other districts of Great Britain. The arable land far exceeds the proportion of pasture; but, as Mr. Stevenson remarks, "in a county where the soils are so very various, and where so little of system prevails, it is impossible by any general observations, or remarks, to give an adequate and just idea of the rotation of crops that prevails even in any considerable district of the county."* The leading principle of modern husbandry, that in no case except under very particular circumstances, ought two corn, or white crops, to succeed each other, seems to have been not long adopted, and to be making its way, though perhaps but slowly, in most parts of the county.

The

* Agricultural Survey of Surrey, p. 178.

drill husbandry has not found many followers in Surrey, in the west part of the county, about Bagshot, Esher, Cobham, and Ripley, where it is very general. The pro- f wheat is from two to five, and sometimes six quarters an d that of barley from four to seven and a half. The latter n only for malting, for which purpose it is reckoned equal in to any in the kingdom.

climate of Surrey seems to be less favourable to oats than eat or barley. As the former is often grown on foul land, the e is sometimes very low, not exceeding three quarters per ut when sown on clean ley, or after turnips, it frequently rom six to eight quarters.

ten pease and beans are cultivated in the immediate neigh- od of the metropolis, and the sandy loams near the Thames Mortlake; while the field varieties of both are extensively in most other parts of the county, and especially on the hills.

ere is every reason to presume, that turnips have been d in the fields in this county as long as in any other dis- of England. Sir Richard Weston of Sutton, in his "*Directions for the Improvement of Barren Land*," first published in 1650, gives a very clear and full account of the mode of raising turnips, practised in Flanders and Brabant, and strongly recommends the culture of them to his countrymen. It is not improbable, that his book might have been the means of introducing this useful root to the notice of the farmers of Surrey, by whom it has been largely cultivated beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants *. It is always sown, as strong objections against

* Mr. Kent is certainly incorrect, when he asserts, in his Survey of Norfolk, that the turnip husbandry was introduced into that county by Lord Townshend, who had witnessed the advantages derived from it in Hanover, whither he accompanied George I.; for it appears from Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain, that the culture of the turnip was not then established there, as George II. caused an abstract of the Norfolk system of cultivating it to be drawn up for the use of his Hanoverian subjects.

against drilling prevail in this county. When sold to be drawn off the field, from ten to twelve guineas per acre are very commonly given by cow-feeders; where they are bunched for market, they may be reckoned worth 40l. per acre. Most of the farmers who grow any quantity of the common turnip have also several acres of the Swedish kind.

The raising of cabbages is confined to the market and farming-gardeners, and cow-keepers in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

Carrots are largely grown in the northern part of Surrey westward of the Mole, chiefly for the London market, being very seldom given to cattle. When sold upon the ground they generally fetch from 16l. to 24l. per acre.

Potatoes are not a common crop, except in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, especially in the parishes of Mitcham, Tooting, Streatham, and the new enclosure of Norwood Forest. The tops are frequently cut by the cow-keepers to be given to cattle when other food becomes scarce. When sold by the acre, which yields from eight to ten tons, they vary in price from twelve to twenty pounds.

Surrey was one of the first, if not the very first, district in England in which clover was cultivated. We are told by Aubrey that it was introduced in 1645, by Sir Richard Weston of Sutton, and that he brought it from Flanders, or Brabant. Trefoil is sometimes sown here with red clover.

Sainfoin is very extensively grown across the whole county, from the borders of Kent to those of Hampshire, large tracts of the chalky ridge being covered with its valuable herbage. The greatest part of it is made into hay.

Very little lucern is sown, a few farmers only having four or five acres for green crops.

Hops are largely cultivated about Farnham, where they occupy about 900 acres, the produce of which fetches a higher price than that of any other hop-district in the kingdom.

Weed is found to answer remarkably well on the chalk hills near Banstead Downs, and is generally sown with barley.

It is conceived, that a greater quantity of land is employed in raising physical plants in this county than in any other in England. Those which are grown to the greatest extent are peppermint, lavender, wormwood, chamomile, aniseed, liquorice, and poppy. With these and other plants for the druggists and perfumers, upwards of 250 acres are occupied in the parish of Mitcham alone, and about 100 more in other adjoining parts of the county.

Surrey has a much smaller proportion of grass-land than most other counties in England. By far the greater part, and the most valuable of the meadow-land, lies along the banks of the Thames in the north-west division; in the parishes of Oxted, Tanridge, Lingfield, Crowhurst, in the south-east division; on the banks of the Mole, near Cobham; and on the banks of the Wey, near Godalming. There is also some meadow-land in the north-east corner, near the metropolis; but in the Weald, where most grass would be expected, the proportion both of meadow and pasture is the smallest.

With respect to dairy-grounds there may be said to be none in Surrey, though there is reason to believe that it formerly supplied a small part of the butter consumed in London. The greatest extent of pasture-land lying together is on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk in the parishes of Newdigate and Charlwood.

It is calculated, that the whole quantity of garden-ground in Surrey employed in raising vegetables for the London market amounts to about 3500 acres, being, according to Middleton, nearly as much as in the three counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Essex. Some of the Surrey gardens are particularly distinguished for asparagus, which is grown in great quantities, and of excellent quality in the parishes of Mortlake, East Sheen, and Battersea. In the latter much of the garden-ground is employed in raising vegetables for seed.

The district of Surrey most remarkable for its timber is that called the Weald, which borders on Sussex, and which there is reason to believe was at some former period covered entirely with wood. The woodlands in the other parts of the county, particularly on the chalk-hills, contain in general a greater proportion of coppice, and fewer timber-trees than those of the Weald. The most common kinds of timber are oak, beech, walnut, ash, elm, box, yew, birch, fir, larch, and maple; besides which, the lime and chesnut are found about gentlemen's seats.

It cannot but appear surprising, that a county so near the metropolis should contain such a prodigious quantity of waste land as Surrey. Before some recent enclosures it was generally computed, that one-sixth of the county lay in this unprofitable state. Within the last fifteen or twenty years, one-seventh of the wastes, amounting to 12,000 acres, has been enclosed. There yet remains in heaths 48,180 acres, of which Bagshot Heath occupies 31,500; in commons 17,410, and in common fields 8,350; making a total of 73,940 acres. Almost all the heaths, as Mr. Stevenson remarks*, might be planted with every prospect of success, and there are very few of the commons which would not bear good crops of corn.

The vicinity of the northern parts of Surrey to the metropolis, and the facility of conveyance, afford the farmers an opportunity of procuring from London a variety of substances to be employed as manure. At a greater distance, besides the produce of their own farm-yards, they have no other substitute than lime or chalk, which is furnished in great abundance by the quarries on either side of the high Downs which run across the centre of the county. The application of chalk is very general, except in the immediate neighbourhood of London and the Weald, for the tough cold clays of which lime is considered more proper. The application of chalk was formerly confined to the stronger lands; but it has latterly been applied with equal, if not greater, effect to the

* Agric. of Surrey, 457.

light loams, and even to the sandy soils. On such from 6 to 800 bushels an acre are frequently laid.

From a passage in Aubrey's History it appears that irrigation was practised in this county by Sir Richard Weston, before the middle of the seventeenth century. The small quantity of meadow-land, and the situation of much of it, prevents this operation from being either general or common: added to which, the waters of one of its principal rivers, the Wey, are not favourable to the practice, as one of its chief branches brings down immense quantities of sand from the hills near Godalming, and rather injures, than benefits, the meadows over which it is flooded. In the south-east corner of the county irrigation appears to have formerly prevailed in a greater degree, and to have had more attention paid to it than at present. At Cobham, Byfleet, Claredon, and a few other places in the western division, a few acres may here and there be seen irrigated on the banks of the Mole and the Wey.

In regard to cattle there seems to be no particular breed that Surrey can claim as its own.

The horses usually employed by the farmer are in general large, heavy, and black.

According to the statements given by Mr. Middleton in his Survey of Middlesex, out of 8500 cows kept for the supply of London with milk, Surrey supports only about 600. These are almost exclusively of the short-horned, or Holderness breed. By gentlemen's families the Jersey, Alderney, and Suffolk, breeds are often kept, and by the farmers at a distance from the metropolis, the Welsh, Devonshire, Sussex, and Staffordshire: the last of which are in many places very common and much esteemed. The chalk hills of Surrey are considered by Marshall as the boundary between the long and middle-horned breed. The same writer characterizes the cattle on the heaths of this county as small and mean-looking; "yet," says he, "they must be of a quality intrinsically good, or they could not exist on so bare a pasture. Their

Their bone is in general remarkably fine. In horn, colour, and thinness of carcase, many of them resemble so much the ordinary long-horned breed, that there can be little doubt of their being one and the same race *.

The rearing of calves for the London market was once a favourite and profitable employment in the centre of the county; but from various causes this practice is on the decline, or at least is not carried on to any great extent, except in the more remote parts about Chobham and Bagshot, and in some districts of the Weald.

Most of the cattle fattened for the butcher in Surrey are in the hands of the great distillers in the vicinity of London. The number annually purchased for this purpose by Messrs. Hodgson and Co. of Battersea is from 400 to 500. Many of the gentlemen and farmers also occasionally fatten a few oxen; but none of them to such an extent as Mr. Adam of Mount Nod, or Mr. Coles of Norbury. The buildings of the former, constructed with particular attention to convenience, are sufficient to accommodate 600 head of cattle.

Oxen were some years since worked by many farmers, but very few are now used in harness.

In the central and western parts are bred great numbers of sheep. It is but lately that much attention has here been paid to the breed of this useful animal. In the memory of persons still living the large Wiltshire entirely occupied the sheep-farms on the chalk-hills, while a singular breed of small ill-formed sheep exclusively possessed the extensive western heaths, which they, though not in so pure a state as formerly, still continue to occupy. At present, besides the Wiltshire and Bagshot sheep, the Dorsetshire, South Down, Somerset, or Mendip, the Berkshire, the Romney, and the Merino South Down, are kept. The South Down, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, are by far the most common. The latter are kept for early lambs; the Wiltshire are by some preferred for the fold, and the South Down for the butcher and their wool. A

* Marshall's South. Count. II. 65.

cross of the Merino and South Down, and of the Ryland Merino and South Down, is kept by many of the gentlemen, and by some of the farmers in Surrey; and from the success which has attended the trials, especially of the latter cross, there is reason to believe that they will gradually supplant the pure South Down, wherever the soil and situation are adapted for them *.

Neither the South Down nor the Bagshot sheep are often found quite unmixed. A pure heath sheep is a remarkably ugly creature, with very large horns, and seldom weighs more than 8 lbs. per quarter.

A few years since Surrey was much celebrated for the number and excellence of the house-lambs, sent from different parts of it to the London market; but latterly not near so many are reared, and the practice seems to be gradually removing to the more distant parts of the county, whence it will probably be transferred to districts still more remote from the metropolis. About Ewel, Esher, and Walton, however, there are still farmers who rear a considerable number of house-lambs; but, from the increase in the price of labour, and in the first cost of the ewes, the profits of this branch of business are greatly diminished. Dorsetshire ewes alone are employed for this purpose.

Immense numbers of hogs were formerly fed at the distilleries in the neigbourhood of London; but it has of late years been found more profitable to fatten oxen, though great supplies are still sent both from the distilleries and the starch-manufactories in this county to the victualling-office. They come from different parts of England, principally from Berkshire, Shropshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire; but the breed of the former seems to be generally preferred. Most of the farmers also keep hogs, in greater or less numbers, of the Berkshire and China breed. Rudgwick, on the borders of Sussex, is remarkable for a breed of swine that fatten to an enormous size. Some of them have attained 116 stone, and 80 or 90 is no uncommon weight.

Of poultry great numbers of geese are kept on the commons, especially

* Stevenson's Survey, p. 527.

especially in the Weald. The Dorking breed of fowls is well known: they are large, handsome, and perfectly white, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, and are not now uncommon in gentlemen's poultry-yards in different parts of the kingdom.

Surrey contains few rabbit-warrens, though they would certainly be profitable in the heathy districts in the west of the county. Near Bansted Downs is a hare-warren containing about three acres, in which 200 brace are usually kept. In summer they are fed on clover, rape, &c. and in winter on hay. The warren is surrounded by a brick wall, about ten feet high, with openings at regular distances, within which are wire-gratings on hinges; these give way to the hares when they enter the warren, and are so constructed, that they immediately close after them, and prevent their escape.

In regard to the implements of agriculture Surrey seems to have none that it can claim as peculiarly its own, if we except a machine for taking smut out of wheat, contrived by Mr. W. Hall, miller of Ewell, which is described by Stevenson * as nearly resembling that used for dressing flour. It consists of a cylinder perforated with small holes; furnished in the inside with a great number of brushes, which are driven round with great rapidity. The wheat is put into the cylinder, and the constant friction occasioned by the rapid motion of the brushes effectually separates the smutty grain, which is driven out by the holes of the cylinder.

ROADS. The turnpike roads of this county in general are not distinguished for excellence, or judicious management. The badness of many of them is ascribed to various causes, as, the want of a proper foundation; too flat a form; neglect in suffering the water to stand upon them, and not scraping off the mud in winter, and the dust in summer; and the height of the hedges, and the overhanging of timber, which prevent the free circulation of the air. To these causes may be added the unfitness of the

* Agric. Surv. 141.

material employed in their formation, consisting principally of small flinty gravel, which is soon ground to powder. The larger flints, which abound on the hills, might be applied to this purpose with great advantage. The cross roads are good on the hills, and in some other parts of the county; but on the clays of the Weald, on the sands, and on the low tract near the Thames, they are very indifferent.

The Surrey iron rail-way from Wandsworth to Croydon was first projected in 1802, and is the first instance of the formation of roads of this kind for general use. It was soon completed; and the success of the undertaking induced the proprietors to extend it to Merstham: but, on account of the inequalities of the ground passed over in this second part, it proved a work of great labour, difficulty, and expense. The breadth of the road which is occupied by the going and returning railways, and a foot-path, is twenty-four feet, and the rise is one inch to every ten feet. The distance by the rail-way from Wandsworth to Croydon is about ten miles, and from the latter town to Merstham about seven. Mr. Stevenson observes, that this road does not appear to be much used; neither is it probable that it will ever come into general use. The expenses attending the formation of them is enormous, and the advantages, and consequently the gain, are confined to carriage in one direction. The part from Wandsworth to Croydon lies near so many extensive manufactures, that it may possibly answer; but the division from Croydon to Merstham running through a tract destitute of manufactures, and having only lime, fullers' earth, stone, and corn, to depend on at the farther extremity, can never pay very well *. A large basin capable of holding

* A curious experiment on the facility of draught was made on this rail-way July 24, 1805, when one horse drew twelve loaded waggons, each weighing above three tons, from Merstham to Croydon, a distance of six miles in one hour and forty-one minutes. Four more waggons were afterwards attached and mounted by fifty labourers, and with this prodigious train the animal proceeded without difficulty. The total weight thus drawn was fifty-five tons, six cwt. two qrs.

holding more than thirty barges has been made at Wandsworth for the purpose of forming a communication between the Thames and the rail-way.

CANALS. There is good reason to believe that the first locks erected in this kingdom were those on the Wey. This contrivance was brought from the Netherlands between 1645 and 1650, by Sir Richard Weston of Sutton, to whom, as we have seen, this county is indebted for several improvements. Under his direction the plan for making the Wey navigable from Guildford to Weybridge was formed; but, though an act for that purpose passed in 1651, it was not carried into execution till towards the end of the century. In 1760, the navigation was extended to Godalming. Between that place and Guildford there are four locks; the navigation separates from the course of the river a little below Purford Lodge.

The next canal made in Surrey was that which runs from Basingstoke to the Thames, and is principally fed by the little river Loddon, that divides this county from Hampshire. It passes from the latter into Surrey near Dradbrook, thence turns up to Colingley Moor, and returns by Pirbright and Oak Farm, into the river Wey, near the village of Westby. From Dradbrook to the Wey, a distance of fifteen miles, it has a fall of 195 feet. This canal was completed and made navigable to London in 1796; the principal article conveyed upon it is timber.

The Surrey canal, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1801, communicates with the Thames by means of a dock at Rotherhithe, capable of containing about 100 sail of square-rigged vessels. The main line passing from the dock at first runs nearly in a south direction to the west of Deptford, and thence, in a west line, crosses the Kent, Camberwell, and Clapham, roads, and again enters the Thames at Vauxhall Creek. The whole of this range of eight miles is on one level, without a lock. The upper lines of this canal pass near Clapham and Tooting to Mitcham.

The Croydon canal was first projected in 1800, and the Act for it

it obtained the following year. It is carried from Croydon, through the north-west corner of the county of Kent, and is intended to enter the Surrey canal in the parish of Deptford. The estimate of the expense of constructing this canal given in by Mr. Rennie amounted to 64,100l.

MANUFACTURES. Though Surrey cannot by any means be denominated a manufacturing county, yet from its vicinity to the metropolis, and the convenience of its streams for the erection of mills, several manufactures of importance are established in it. As these will be noticed in the places to which they respectively belong, it would be superfluous to enter into an enumeration of them here; but it may be generally observed, that most, if not all, of these manufactures being in a great measure independent of the fluctuations of trade, are free from some of the most serious and increasing evils attendant on the manufacturing system in many other parts of the kingdom.

FOREST. Under the Norman race of kings a large portion of this county was reserved as part of the demesnes of the crown, and experienced the effects of that extraordinary passion for the chace, which possessed those princes. Under Henry II. the limits of Windsor Forest were gradually extended by the enclosure of his manors in Surrey, till at length he had afforested the whole county. Richard, his son and successor, soon found himself obliged, by the general disgust which this innovation had excited, to undo in part what his father had been so anxious to accomplish. In the first year of his reign he consented to disafforest the county from the river Wey eastward, and from Guildford Down southward, which amounted to no less than about three-fourths of it: and his charter for this purpose was confirmed by King John. What remained forest upon the footing of this charter was called the *Bailiwick* of Surrey, as being exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and subject to that of its own bailiff alone. It contained the parishes and townships of Chobham, Bisley, Horshill, Byfleet, Purford, Wanborough, Pirbright,

Pirbright, Ash, Windlesham, Tongham, Warplesdon, Woking, and Stoke. Within the same jurisdiction also lay Chertsey, Egham, and Thorpe; but these, being the estates of the Abbey of Chertsey, were not subject to the bailiff's jurisdiction. King John, we are told, "followed the example of his brother and father in afforesting the lands of his subjects, so that the forests were every where so much enlarged, that the greatest part of the kingdom was turned into forests; the boundaries whereof were so large, and the laws so very severe, that it was impossible for any man who lived within these boundaries to escape the danger: and thus it continued till the 17th year of his reign, A. D. 1215." * By this time the business of afforestation had become so general a grievance, that several of the nobility and gentry petitioned the king, among other things, that all the new afforestations made by him and his predecessors might be disafforested. The king, though unwillingly, complied, and this produced the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forests, stipulated for at Runnemead, in 1215. John ought in consequence to have disafforested that part of the county which his brother had left a forest; but, probably owing to his death, in the following year, nothing of the kind was done till the charter granted by his son and successor Henry III. in the 9th year of his reign. With regard to Surrey, this grant amounted to a disafforestation of the whole except the park of Guildford, and notwithstanding the attempts of Edward I. and II. to set it aside, the commons of the county maintained the rights which it conferred with such perseverance, that in the first year of Edward III. they obtained a full confirmation of the above charter. The revival of the royal pretensions in the 7th year of Charles I. were not more successful, and served only to render the just claims of the people on this head more notorious, and the privileges they enjoyed under that charter more substantial and complete. From this period that part of the county, known since the time of Richard I. by the name of the Bailiwick of Surrey, is to be reckoned *purlieu* of the forest

* Manwood, p. 243.

forest only, in which the king still has a right and property over his deer escaping into it, against every man, except the owners of the woods, or lands, in which they are found, but which is exempted from the general laws of the forest, and the ordinary jurisdiction; and so far free and open to all owners of land within the same, as that, under certain limitations, they may chase and kill any of the deer actually found therein.

For the better preservation of the deer so escaping into the purlieu, the king has in every such place a ranger, who is appointed by letters patent, and whose office it is to rechase and drive back again the wild beasts of the forest, as often as they shall range out of the same into his purlieu.

The present ranger of the forest in this purlieu, is the Honourable Thomas Onslow, eldest son of Earl Onslow, to whom, in his official capacity, belongs Fangrove Lodge near Chertsey.*

ROMAN STATIONS, ENCAMPMENTS, ROADS, &c.—When it is considered that Surrey lies contiguous to the capital of the Roman settlements in Britain, and that this district was traversed by the roads which led from the south and east coasts of the island to that capital, it will not appear surprising that numerous remains of those conquerors should have been discovered within its limits. Though there is no positive evidence that this district contained any permanent stations, yet there are strong presumptive proofs of the existence of such stations at Kingston on the Thames, and at Woodcote near Croydon, which is apparently on very good grounds, considered by Camden and Horsley as the *Noviomagus* of Ptolemy.

In St. George's Fields, Southwark, where many Roman coins and pavements have at different times been found, was the centre of several Roman ways. One of these was the *Ermine Street*, which ran nearly parallel to, and at a very small distance to the eastward of, the present turnpike road, through Clapham, Tooting, Merton, Ewell, and Epsom, to Ashted; and then proceeded in nearly a southern direction across Mickleham Down, where it is still

* Manning's Surrey, Vol. I. Introduction.

still plainly visible to Dorking. From Dorking it was continued along a remarkable ridge of hill, leaving Guildford about a mile on the north, to Farnham, beyond which town it entered the adjacent county of Hampshire.

The *Stane Street*, or Stone Street Causeway, a branch of the Ermine Street, commences at Dorking, and passing through the church-yard, where remains of it have often been discovered in digging graves, it may be clearly traced through the parish of Ockley, till it enters the county of Sussex in its progress southward to the city of Chichester. Another Roman military way beginning at the metropolis, and likewise known by the name of the *Stane Street*, intersected the county near its eastern border from north to south, and has been traced through Stretham, Croydon, Coulsdon, Caterham, and Godstone; till it enters Sussex, where it is continued through Lindfield to Shoreham.

Remains of Roman encampments are found on Holmbury hill, in the parish of Ockley, about two miles from the western Stane Street; and on Bottle hill, in the parish of Warlingham, near the eastern military way which bears the same denomination; but the most extensive work of this kind, is that of St. George's hill, Walton on the Thames. Here Cæsar seems to have encamped previously to his having crossed the Thames at Coway Stakes, thus named from the sub-aquatic contrivance of the Britons to obstruct his passage, some vestiges of which exist to this day. At Walton on the Hill, also, great quantities of Roman bricks and other relics, discovered within an inclosure of earth-work, mark the site of edifices belonging to the same people, the foundations and arrangement of some of which have been traced. Lastly on Blackheath, in the parish of Aldbury, are the remains of a Roman temple, surrounded with embankments.

Vestiges of various other works, unquestionably designed for military purposes, are to be found in different parts of the county. Some of these, as Hanstie Bury, on a projection of Leith hill, about four miles south of Guildford, and the fortification on War

War Coppice hill, in Caterham, are ascribed to the Danes, but the origin of others, such as the small camp on a common in the parish of Effingham, lately enclosed, it is impossible to determine.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The first inhabitants of this county, of whom we have any information that can be relied on, were the Segontiaci, originally a people of Belgium, whose first settlements in Britain, were in the west of Hampshire; from which province, however, they were obliged to retire eastward on the arrival of another colony of the same nation. In process of time, such of them as had been left in Hampshire retired to the main body, and thus they all became confined within the tract forming the present counties of Surrey and Sussex. Such was their situation in the time of Ptolemy, by whom they are denominated *Regni*.

On the division made by the Romans during their dominion over the island, this district constituted part of the province of *Britannia prima*, or the portion southward of the Thames and Severn. On the new partition of the country which took place after the arrival of the Saxons, and is known by the appellation of the heptarchy, this county formed with Sussex a distinct state, under the title of *Suth-Seaxna-rice*, or kingdom of the South Saxons. It was founded by Ella about the year 491, and had its own monarchs till 725, when it was subdued by Ina, King of Wessex. On the division of England into shires, this district, from its situation on the south side of the Thames, received the name of *Suthrea*, or *Suthrie*, since changed to its present appellation of Surrey.

On the invasion of the island by the Danes, Surrey, as well as others of its provinces, was dreadfully ravaged by those barbarians, till their leader, having gradually subdued the whole kingdom, seated himself on the British throne. William the Conqueror having, in like manner, made himself master of England by the sword, divided among his followers the possessions of the

Saxons

Saxons in this county, as he had done in others. He gave to Richard de Tonebruge, or de Clare, thirty-eight manors; to William Fitz Asculph, seven; to Hugh de Montgomery, four; to Walter Fitz Other, or Windsor, three; to Milo Crispin, two; to William de Braose, two; to Godwin, Earl of Kent, two; to Edward de Salisbury, one; to Geoffrey de Magnaville, one; to Gilbert d' Aquila, one; and to Leofwine, Earl of Kent, one.

In the later history of this county nothing worthy of particular notice occurs, except that during the contest between Charles I. and his Parliament, Surrey strenuously supported the proceedings of the latter. In the early part of those commotions, a petition from this county, subscribed by 2,000 persons, was presented to the House of Commons, and another to the Lords congratulating them on the measures which they had adopted; complaining of the delays in relieving Ireland, and the distractions of the nation, which could not be redressed as long as there were evil counsellors about the king, and popish lords in the house, and praying that they might be removed. This petition, in a day or two, produced the bills against bishop's votes, the pressing of soldiers, and some others.

HONORIAL HISTORY. It is known that so early as the time of the Saxons, this county conferred the title of Earl; but the only person who, during their dominion, is recorded in history, as having borne that title, was WADA, or HUDA, who, in the year 853, was slain in battle with the Danes in the Isle of Thanet, whither he had marched with the forces of Surrey, to the assistance of Ealhere, Earl of Kent. The first who enjoyed this dignity under the Norman princes, was

WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Warren in Normandy, who married the daughter of the Conqueror, and accompanied him to England. Having signalized himself at the battle of Hastings, he was liberally rewarded by his father-in-law, out of the estates of his new kingdom: but the earldom was not conferred till soon after the accession of William II. He died in 1088, possessed of more than 200 lordships in different counties.

His

His successor was his eldest son

WILLIAM, who espousing the cause of Robert, eldest brother of Henry I. in his attempt upon the crown of England, was dispossessed of his earldom, and obliged to retire into Normandy. His dignity was shortly after restored, and his fidelity and subsequent services proved him worthy of the favour of his sovereign, whom he attended in his last illness, and died in the same year with him, A. D. 1135.

WILLIAM the third earl, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was chiefly remarkable for the wavering policy, with which he balanced in such a manner between the opposite interests of Maud and Stephen, as to serve both in appearance, but neither in effect. Having accompanied the great expedition to the Holy Land in 1147, he was the year following intercepted by the Infidels, and slain. He was the last heir male of his family, leaving an only daughter, Isabel, who was successively married to William de Blois, a natural son of King Stephen; and Hamelin Plantagenet, a natural son of Geoffry of Anjou.

WILLIAM DE BLOIS succeeded to the earldom in right of his wife. From the various grants conferred on him by his father, he bore the titles of Earl of Bologne, Morteign, Warren, and Surrey, Lord of Norwich, and Pevensey; and died without issue in 1160. On his decease, the king for some time retained his dignities in his own hands; but on the marriage of Isabel, his widow, with HAMELIN DE PLANTAGENET, who was brother to the king by the father, the Earldom of Surrey was revived in his person. He died in 1201, leaving his honours to his son and successor,

WILLIAM, who enjoyed great influence over King John, and possessed his confidence in an eminent degree. He was one of the witnesses to the infamous deed by which the crown of England was surrendered to the see of Rome, and had the custody of some of the most important fortresses in the kingdom; but notwithstanding the marks of royal favour which he had received, when the king refused to confirm the charter of Henry I. he went

over to the barons. He was also at the head of those who successfully opposed the repeal of the forest charter in the succeeding reign. He died in 1248, leaving his honours and great possessions to his son

JOHN, who, in 1247, married Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March and Angouleme, sister of William Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and also sister to Henry III. by the mother, whom Hugh had married after the death of her former husband, King John. This alliance accounts for the steady adherence of this nobleman to the royal cause, when most of the other barons had been provoked to abandon it. At the battle of Lewes, however, he unexpectedly deserted the king's army, and having withdrawn to France, left his estates at the mercy of the barons, who immediately took possession of them. He returned to England the year following, and in 52 Henry III. having committed a most outrageous assault in the King's Court at Westminster, on Alan Baron Zouch, and his son, he was fined 10,000 marks for the offence. Notwithstanding his spirited resistance to the encroachments of the crown, this nobleman stood high in the favor of Edward I. who, after his expedition to Scotland, made him sole warden or governor of that kingdom. In this capacity, he sustained a signal defeat from the Scots at Stirling, but the king still continued to employ him in his military operations in that country. He died in 1304, and was succeeded by his grandson

JOHN, who, after serving in many of the expeditions against Scotland under Edward I. and II. was one of the grave and able statesmen appointed to administer the government during the minority of Edward III. In the reign of the latter, also, he was several times employed against the Scots, and died in 1347, leaving his sister Alice, relict of Edmund, Earl of Arundel, his next heir in blood. To their posterity the honours of Warren and Surrey, with all the lands in this county held by the late earl, and great part of the other estates of the family, devolved. The first of these was

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, who, in 20 Edward III. attended the

king to France, and was one of the chief commanders under the Black Prince in the memorable battle of Cressy. In the Parliament held 28 Edward III. it being adjudged that the earl, his father, had been unjustly put to death by the procurement of Mortimer, in the tumults which ushered in that reign, he was fully restored as his heir. He died in 1376, and was succeeded by his eldest son

RICHARD, who in the first ten years of Richard II. was a brave and successful commander of the king's fleet; but his exploits abroad created him enemies at home, at the head of whom was Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland. The Earl of Surrey, however, with the Earls of Warwick and Derby, whose ruin had also been resolved on, raised forces and displayed such firmness, that the duke was obliged to leave the country in disguise, and at length died an attainted, outlawed exile, at Louvain. The Earl of Surrey now returned into the service of his country; but the king conceived such a jealousy of this nobleman, who, he feared, might stand in the way of his designs against his own uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, that, in 1397, he caused him to be impeached of treason, and the earl, after a short hearing, was found guilty by his judges, and on the same day beheaded. He had not been dead above a week when, 29 September 1397,

THOMAS HOLLAND, Earl of Kent, and sister's son of the late earl, was created Duke of Surrey. In the year following, on the disgrace of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, he was appointed Earl Marshal of England, and in 1399 Lieutenant of Ireland for three years. The fall and disgrace of Richard was only the prelude to that of this nobleman, whose title of Duke was annulled by Parliament, and an order issued for rescinding all grants made in his favour, since the meeting of the preceding Parliament. Exasperated at this treatment, he entered into a conspiracy for the destruction of the new king; but the plot being discovered, the accomplices dispersed. The Duke of Surrey, with some others, being seized at Cirencester by the inhabitants, was there, in a tumultuous manner, put to death in the market-place, in January,

nuary, 1400; and his head being sent to London, was set upon the bridge. On this occasion

THOMAS FITZ-ALAN, son of Richard, the tenth earl, (whose attainder had been reversed in the first Parliament of Henry IV.) being restored to the estates of his family, resumed also the title of Earl of Warren and Surrey. He married Beatrice, illegitimate daughter of the king of Portugal, and in 1 Henry V. was appointed constable of Dover castle, Warden of the Cinque ports, and Lord Treasurer of England. He died in 1415, without any surviving issue, leaving his three sisters, Elizabeth, Joan, and Margaret, his heirs. After his death the title lay dormant more than thirty-five years, when it was revived in the person of

JOHN MOWBRAY, son of John, Duke of Norfolk, and great grandson of Elizabeth, eldest sister of the late earl; who, in 1451, his father being then living, was created Earl of Surrey. He died at Framlingham, in Suffolk, in 1476, leaving an only child, Ann, contracted to Richard, Duke of York, second son of Edward IV. though not more than two years old. In 1477, this

RICHARD, was created Earl of Warren and Surrey. The tragical end of this prince is too well known to need repetition. His countess also died without issue, and the posterity of Elizabeth, co-heiress of the Fitz-Alans, by her son John de Mowbray, having thus become extinct, the honors of the family were revived in the issue of Margaret, her daughter. This lady had married Sir Robert Howard, a knight of a very ancient and honourable family, and John, her son by him, was, 1 Richard III. created Duke of Norfolk. At the same time

THOMAS HOWARD, son of this John, was created Earl of Surrey; and though this nobleman was attainted 1 Henry VII. yet that politic prince was so sensible of the prudence, gravity, and fidelity, of his character, that he soon received him into favour, appointed him one of his privy-council, restored him to the title of Earl of Surrey, and all the lands which belonged to his wife's inheritance. His valour and conduct at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513, procured him the farther restitution to the duke-

dom of Norfolk, and other honors. He died in May 1524, and his eldest son

THOMAS succeeded him in his several titles, having been previously created Earl of Surrey, at the same time that his father was restored to the dukedom. Of this nobleman a brief account has been given in a preceding part of this volume.* Dying in 1554, he left his honors and estates to his grandson

THOMAS, whose father, Henry, Earl of Surrey, had been sacrificed to the malice of the enemies of his family, during the lifetime of the late duke. In the 1st of Queen Mary, he was fully restored in blood, and created a knight of the garter by Queen Elizabeth, whose favor he for many years enjoyed; but being suspected of too great a partiality for Mary Queen of Scots, and even of a design to marry her, he was tried on this charge, and also on a pretence of otherwise conspiring against the crown and dignity of her implacable rival, and executed in 1572. By his attainder, the earldom of Surrey became forfeited, with his other titles, and lay dormant till 1 James I. when it was revived in the person of

THOMAS, grandson of the late duke; and since that time it has been enjoyed, without interruption, by the illustrious house of Norfolk.

The following is a list of such places in this county as have been the capital residence of Barons, by tenure or by writ of summons; or have given title to peers, created such by letters patent.†

Addington. B. Aquillon, William, by tenure of this manor. 18 Henry III. Extinct on his son's death, 14 Edward I. 1286.

2. Bardolph, Hugh, by tenure. Extinct by attainder, 6 Henry IV. 1405.

Lagham.

* See Suffolk, p. 287.

† In this list, extracted from Manning's elaborate history, B stands for Baron; V. for Viscount; and E for Earl.

Lagham. B. St. John, John, by writ of summons, 25 Edward I. 1297. Extinct from 23 Edward III. 1349.

Sterborough. B. Cobham, Henry, by writ of summons, 6 Edward II. Extinct from 46 Edward III. 1372.

Beechworth. B. Hussey, Roger, by writ of summons, 22 Edward III. Extinct from 35 Edward III. 1361.

Shere. B. Bray, Edmund, by writ of summons, 21 Henry VIII. Extinct from 4, 5. Philip and Mary, 1557.

Effingham. B. Howard, William, by patent, 1 Queen Mary, 1553-4.

E. Howard, Francis, by patent 5 George II. 1731.

Kingston. B. Ramsey, John, by patent 18 James I. 1620-1. Extinct at his death, 1624-5.

Putney. B. Cecil, Edward, by patent, 1 Charles I. 1625. Extinct at his death, 1638.

Imber Court. B. 1 Carleton, Dudley, by patent, 2 Charles I. 1626. Extinct at his death, 1631-2.

2. Onslow, George, by patent, 16 George III. 1776.

Wimbledon. V. Cecil, Edward, by patent, 2 Charles I. 1626. Extinct at his death, 1638.

Reygate. B. Mordaunt, John, by patent, 10 Charles II. 1659.

Guildford. 1 E. Boyle, Elizabeth, by patent, 12 Charles II. 1660. Extinct at her death.

2 Maitland, John, by patent, 26 Charles II. 1674. Extinct on his death, 1682.

3 B. North, Francis, by patent, 35 Charles II. 1683.

Guildford.	E.	North, Francis, by patent, 25 George II. 1752.
Nonsuch.	B.	Villers, Barbara,* by patent, 22 Charles II. 1670. Extinct by death without issue, 1714.
Petersham.	B.	Maitland, John, by patent, 26 Charles II. 1674. Extinct on his death, 1682.
	V.	Stanhope, William,† by patent, 15 George II. 1741-2.
Stretham.	B.	Russel, Wriothesly,‡ by patent, 7 William, 1695.
Clandon, W.	B.	Onslow, Richard, by patent, 2 George I. 1716.
Battersea.	B.	St. John, Henry,§ by patent, 2 George I. 1716.
Ockham.	B.	King, Peter, by patent, 11 George I. 1725.
Kennington.	E.	William, Duke of Cumberland, by patent, 12 George I. 1726. Extinct on his death, 1765.
Ripley.	B.	Ligonier, John, by patent, 3 George III. 1763. Extinct on his death, 1770.
Cranley.	B.	Onslow, George,‖ by patent, 16 George III. 1776.

The names of such gentlemen of this county as have been advanced to the rank of Baronet, are as follow:

Vincent, of Stoke d'Abernon, 1620.

Brown, of Beechworth castle, 1627. Extinct in 1690.

Abdy,

* Duchess of Cleveland.

† At the same time also Earl of Harrington.

‡ His title was Baron Howland, of Stretham, and it is vested in the present Duke of Bedford.

§ Also Viscount St. John.

‖ Who shortly after inherited the title of Lord Onslow, of Clandon, and was created earl in 1801.

Abdy, of Chobham, 1641.
More of Losely, 1642. Extinct in 1684.
Scot, of Kew, 1653.
Bond, of Peckham, 1658. Extinct in 1767.
Evelyn, of Godstone, 1660. Extinct.
Atkyns, of Clapham, 1660. Extinct in 1756.
Gretham, of Titsey, 1660.
Foot ——————, 1660. Remainder to Onslow, now a peer.
Stidolph, of Norbury, in Mickleham, 1660. Extinct in 1676.
Stoughton, of Stoughton, in Stoke, 1660-1. Extinct in 1691-2.
Bromfield, of Southwark, 1660-1.
Parsons, of Epsom, 1661.
Cullen, of East Sheen, 1661. Extinct.
Duncumb, of Tangly, 1661. Extinct.
Lloyd, of Woking, 1661-2. Extinct.
Hook, of Flanchford, in Reygate, 1662. Extinct.
Dawes, of Putney, 1663. Extinct in 1741.
Greene, of Micham, 1664. Extinct.
Temple, of East Sheen, 1665-6. Extinct in 1698.
Betenson, of Wimbledon, 1666. Extinct in 1786-7.
Alston of Long Ditton, 1681-2.
Evelyn, of Long Ditton, 1682-3. Extinct in 1692.
Shiers of Slyfield, in Great Bookham, 1684. Extinct in 1686.
Edwards, of Walton upon Thames, 1691. Extinct in 1764.
Backworth, of East Sheen, 1697.
Elwill, of Inglefield Green, in Egham, 1709. Extinct in 1778.
Evelyn, of Wotton, 1713.
Carew, of Bedington, 1714-5. Extinct in 1762.
Janssen, of Wimbledon, 1714-5. Extinct in 1777.
Decker, of Richmond, 1716. Extinct in 1749.
Fellows, of Carshalton, 1718-9. Extinct in 1724.
Frederic, of Burwood, in Walton on Thames, 1723.
Clayton, of Marden, in Godstone, 1731-2.
Glynne, of Ewell, 1759.
Mawbey, of Botleys, in Chertsey, 1765.

Foley, of Thorp, 1767. Extinct in 1782.
Barker, of Busbridge, in Godalming, 1781. Extinct in 1789.
Geary, of Polesden, in Great Bookham, 1782.
Dalling, of Cobham, 1783.
Hoare, of Barn Elms, 1786.
Darell, of Richmond hill, 1795.
Turton, of Sterborough castle, 1796.
Baker, of Richmond, 1796.
Strachey, of Rook's Nest, 1801.
Metcalf, of Ham, 1803.
Watson, (now Kay,) of Richmond, 1803.
Price, of Richmond, 1803.
Sulivan, of Thames Ditton, 1804.
Crespigny, of Camberwell, 1805.
Sutton, of Molesey, 1806.
Wood, of Gatton, 1808.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.—The first ecclesiastical authority to which the county of Surrey became subject was that of Wilfred, bishop of the South Saxons, who, toward the close of the seventh century, fixed his episcopal see at Selsey, in Sussex. For five years only it formed part of his diocese, and was annexed to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the West Saxons, when the latter had subdued this province. At length, on the erection of Winchester into a separate diocese in 705, it became a member of that see, to which it has ever since belonged, with the exception of nine churches, that formerly constituted the deanery of Croydon, and are at this day peculiars to the see of Canterbury.

Under the bishop of Winchester, as its diocesan, this county is subject to the archdeacon of Surrey, whose jurisdiction includes the whole of it, except the peculiars. This archdeaconry was founded in or before 1120, and is endowed with the rectory of Farnham, (including the chapelries of Sell, Frensham, and Elsted, in

in this county, and Bentley, in Hampshire) being rated in the king's books at 91l. 13s. 6½d. a year, and charged with the payment of 9l. 2s. 4½d. to the king for tenths, and twenty marcs a year to the bishop.

The archdeaconry of Surrey was formerly subdivided into the four deaneries of Ewell, Southwark, Guldeford, and Croydon, but from the time of the Reformation, or thereabouts, has consisted of three only: Ewell, Southwark, and Stoke.

The county contains 140 parishes; 75 rectories; 35 vicarages; and 30 chapels of ease and perpetual curacies.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTATION, &c.—Surrey had its own high sheriff till about the beginning of the reign of King John, when it was joined with Sussex; and though under some succeeding sovereigns it was occasionally under a separate jurisdiction, yet it was not till 1615 that a distinct officer began to be regularly appointed for each county.

It lies in the home circuit, the lent assizes being held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

Surrey returns fourteen members to Parliament; two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Southwark, Guildford, Reygate, Haskemere, Blechingly, and Gatton.

The statute of the 12 Charles II. directed that out of the 70,000l, a month to be raised throughout England to defray the expenses of the militia, the borough of Southwark should be charged with 184l. 14s. 6d. and the rest of the county with 1565l. 5s. 6d. making a total of 1750l. a month. The number of private men to be raised by this county, as its due proportion of the national militia, is 800. The Lord Lieutenant is Earl Onslow, whose family, and himself, have uninterruptedly held that honourable office for near a century.

Surrey pays eighteen parts as its proportion of the land tax, to which the different hundreds are assessed in the following sums:

Hundred

Hundred of Godley	£.3399	4	0
——— Woking	4066	12	11
——— Farnham	1745	18	6
——— Godalming	2628	6	5
——— Blackheath	2981	18	4
——— Wotton	2029	2	0
——— Copthorn	2982	13	3
——— Emley	2020	19	0
——— Kingston	3302	2	0
——— Brixton West	4186	9	6
——— Brixton East	14902	15	3
——— Brixton Southwark	11546	18	6
——— Wallington	3745	11	4
——— Reygate	3772	14	6
——— Tanridge	2821	15	0
Total	£66133	0	6

THE HUNDRED OF BRIXTON.

This hundred forms the north-east corner of the county, being bounded on the east by Kent; on the south by the hundred of Croydon; on the west by Kingston; and on the north separated from Middlesex by the Thames. It was anciently denominated Brixistan, which name, says Manning,* it undoubtedly received from a stone or pillar, erected by one Brixi, a Saxon proprietor in these parts, and memorable in its time as one of the boundary marks of a manor in Lambeth, belonging to the abbey of Waltham, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. How this hundred came also to be called Allington hundred, as it is in the older Surveys of Norden, Speed, and Seller, it is difficult to conjecture. In the county books, and the more modern maps of Senex and Bowen, it goes by the appellation of Brixton only.

This hundred, with its jurisdiction and privileges, was granted by Richard II. in his 20th year to the prior and convent of Bermondsey,

* Hist. of Surrey, Vol. I. Introd. lii.

mondsey, to whom it was confirmed by charter in 23 Henry VI. It lies in the deanery of Southwark, and forms two divisions, the east and west, comprehending the following parishes: Barnes, Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Christ Church, Lambeth, Merton, Mortlake, Newington Butts, Putney, Rotherhithe, St. George, St. John, St. Saviour, St. Olave, and St. Thomas Southwark; Stretham, Tooting, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon.

SOUTHWARK.

This borough, which is commonly considered as the capital of Surrey, is itself but a suburb and appendage to the prodigious metropolis of the British empire. Its name, of Saxon origin, is supposed to be derived from some military *work*, or fortification, situated to the *south* of London; and to the same circumstance is ascribed its appellation of the *burg*, or *borough*.

The principal events in which Southwark has been concerned are related in the history of London, given in a preceding volume of this work, to which, of course, the reader is referred.* It will be sufficient for our present purpose to state that this borough was governed by its own bailiff till 1327, when the city of London, finding great inconvenience from the escape of malefactors thither, out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates, obtained from Edward III. a grant of the village of Southwark, by which the lord-mayor was constituted its bailiff, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. In a few years, however, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges, which they enjoyed till the reign of Edward VI. when the crown, in consideration of a sum of money, made a second grant of this lordship and manor, with all the royal jurisdictions, franchises, and privileges, within the precincts of the borough, to the city of London. It was in consequence made a ward of the city, by the name of *Bridge Ward without*, and has ever since been, nominally at least, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, who appoints

* See Beauties, Vol. X.

points a steward and bailiff for the *Borough liberty*, as the district thus incorporated with the city is called. To this ward, which is not represented in the court of common council, the senior alderman, or, as he is termed, the father of the city, is removed, as to an honourable sinecure, which exempts him from the fatigues usually incurred in the other wards. Such too have been the supineness and neglect of the corporation in the maintenance of their chartered rights and privileges within this borough; that the county magistrates have been suffered to assume and retain, without interruption, the authority of appointing constables, licensing victuallers, and exercising other powers in Southwark, as justices of the peace for Surrey.

That part of Southwark not comprehended in the Borough liberty is called the *Clink*, and is in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff, under whom this division of the borough is governed.

Southwark has sent members to Parliament ever since 23 Edward I. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, amounting to about 3200. During the last twenty years, the honor of representing this borough has been very warmly contested.

The Borough of Southwark, properly so called, embraces only the parishes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. George; but from the close connection of the adjoining parishes of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Newington, Christ Church, and Lambeth, they will here be considered as constituting, with the former, the third grand division of the British metropolis. The five parishes of which Southwark, strictly speaking, consists, were found, in 1811, to comprehend 61,169 inhabitants.

ST. OLAVE'S church is situated in Tooley Street, near the south end of London bridge. The original edifice is mentioned so early as 1281; but the date of its erection is unknown. Part of this old church having fallen down in 1736, the parishioners applied to Parliament for power to rebuild it, and the present structure was finished in 1739. It consists of a plain body strengthened

strengthened with rustic quoins at the corners, and lighted by three ranges of windows, the lowest upright, but very broad; those above them round, and the uppermost large and semicircular. In the tower, consisting of three stages, are eight bells. It is surrounded by a plain substantial balustrade, and, like the rest of the building, has an air of plainness and simplicity. The interior is neat, and in the west gallery is a good organ.

Stow informs us, that opposite to this church, on the south side of Tooley Street, formerly stood "a great house, built of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the prior of Lewes, in Sussex, and was his lodging when he came to London." He adds, that it was afterwards converted into an inn, known by the sign of the *Walnut tree*. Eastward of the church was another "great house of stone and timber," says the same writer, "belonging to the Abbots of St. Augustine, without the walls of Canterbury, which was an ancient piece of work, and seemeth to be one of the finest built houses on that side the river, over against the city." This mansion was first denominated *Abbot's Inn*; but changed this appellation for St. Legar House, when it became the property of the family of that name, to which it was probably granted at the dissolution. In Stow's time it was divided into tenements.

On the north side of Tooley Street, next to the Thames, is the *Bridge-house*, a foundation which seems to be coeval with London Bridge, having been used as a store-house for stone, timber, and other materials employed in its repairs. At the Bridge-house was also the public granary for corn in times of scarcity, as well as the city brewhouse; and it contained ovens to bake bread for the poor. It is under the superintendance of officers, called bridge-masters, who are appointed by the city.

Below the Bridge-house, on the banks of the Thames, stood the inn of the Abbot of Battle. The spot still called Battle-bridge was thus named from a bridge over a water-course flowing out of the Thames, built and repaired by this prelate, on whose ground it was situated. In the front of this mansion were the gardens belonging

belonging to it, the recollection of whose embellishments is yet perpetuated by the *Maze*, and the *Maze-pond*.

By a charter of Queen Elizabeth, a *Free Grammar School* was founded in this parish, which purchased lands and revenues for its endowment. These consist chiefly in ground-rents, in and about Horseley-down, and have been augmented by the donations of various benefactors. The concerns of this institution are under the management of sixteen trustees, or governors, incorporated for the purpose: and the scholars, of whom there are 250 on the foundation, receive, from a head-master and three assistants, such an education as may fit them for the learned, or any other professions. The parish has also a *Charity-School*, in which 40 girls are clothed and instructed.

Eastward of St. Olave's is the parish of ST. JOHN, *Horseley down*, corruptedly so called from *Horse-down*, having been originally a grazing ground for horses. St. John's is one of the fifty new churches, ordered by act of Parliament to be built in the metropolis, and was finished in 1732, when this district was separated from St. Olave's, and constituted a distinct parish. The body of the church is lighted by two ranges of windows, having one of the Venetian kind in the centre. The square tower, containing ten bells, is surmounted with a spire in the form of a fluted Ionic pillar. The interior of this edifice is neatly decorated, and provided with a good organ.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH stands on the south side of the street of the same name. It was annexed to St. Thomas's hospital, and included with that foundation in the grant made by Edward VI. to the city of London. The church, being old and ruinous, was taken down and rebuilt in 1702. To defray the expense the sum of 3000l. was appropriated from the duty on coals, and the deficiency made up by the governors of the hospital. At the same time, it was judged necessary, in consequence of the great increase of buildings, to make the church parochial, and to erect a chapel within the hospital, for the use of the patients. The fabric is plain, constructed of brick, and lighted by a single series of large

large windows. The corners both of the church and square tower are strengthened with rustic.

St. Thomas's Hospital, a noble and extensive charity, appropriated to the reception of indigent persons labouring under sickness or accidental injuries, is situated on the east side of the Borough High-street, nor far from London-bridge. Its original foundation was owing to the destruction by fire of the priory of St. Mary Overy, in 1207; on which the monks erected, at a small distance, a temporary habitation for themselves till the monastery could be rebuilt. This edifice, on their removal to the new convent, was pulled down in 1215, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who, induced by the superior advantages of air and water, founded another in its stead on the spot where the prior of Bermondsey had, two years before, established an alms-house for indigent and necessitous proselytes. This structure, when finished, he dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and endowed with lands to the value of 343l. per annum. As the revenues of this institution were considerably increased by subsequent benefactors, they must have been greatly underrated at its suppression in 1538, when their annual value was computed at no more than 266l. 17s. 6d. This hospital being an appurtenance of the manor of Southwark, purchased in 1551 of King Edward VI. by the Corporation of London, was immediately repaired and enlarged by the city at an expense of 1100l. and appropriated to the reception of poor, sick, and maimed, persons; on which the king, in 1553, incorporated a society for its government, in common with St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, Bethlem, and Christ's Hospitals. The revenues of this establishment sustained great injury by the fire of London in 1666, and by three subsequent conflagrations in Southwark in 1676, 1681, and 1689. The edifice itself having also become old and ruinous, a subscription was, in 1699, set on foot by the governors for rebuilding it on a more extensive and commodious plan, an object which, with the liberal assistance of various benefactors, was gradually accomplished. The new hospital consisted of three quadrangles, to

which, in 1732, was added a fourth, erected at the expense of the funds of the charity.

The entrance into the first of these quadrangles, facing the street, is by large iron gates, which occupy one side of the square. The other three sides are encompassed with a colonnade; the building on the north being erected in 1708, at the expense of Thomas Frederick, Esq.; and that on the south at the charge of Thomas Guy, Esq. in 1707. An inscription upon each commemorates the benefaction of these gentlemen, who were both governors of this charity. The centre of the principal front is of stone, and looks toward the street. On the top, under a small circular pediment, is a clock; and beneath it, in a niche, a statue of Edward VI. A little lower on each side are niches, with figures, representing objects for whose relief the hospital is designed. A spacious passage leads down a flight of steps into the second court, which is by far the most elegant. In the middle of it is a good brass statue of Edward VI. by Scheemakers, the inscription in honour of that prince, also informs us that this statue was erected in 1737, at the expense of Charles Joyce, Esq. The north side of this court is occupied by the chapel, which is adorned with lofty Corinthian pilasters; and the other three sides are surrounded by a colonnade, above which the fronts of the wards are ornamented with Ionic pilasters. The buildings of the third court are older than the others, and are entirely encompassed with a piazza, above which rise slender Ionic pilasters with very small capitals. In the centre is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton in his robes as lord-mayor; with an inscription on the pedestal, recording that he gave 600l. towards the rebuilding of this hospital; and bequeathed to it in his will 2300l. The fourth quadrangle is partly occupied by hot and cold baths, a surgery, theatre, apothecary's shop, brewhouse, and other offices.

The whole establishment contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds; and since the foundation of this noble charity it has afforded relief to many hundred thousand of the poor in the various disor-

ders

ders incident to man. Though no estates appear to have been originally annexed to it, yet the bounty of the Corporation, and other benefactors, has contributed to raise such a fund, as not only to ensure its permanence, but to extend its objects; so that the annual number of patients may be estimated at 9000, and the expenditure at 10,000l. In 1811 the total number of in and out-patients was 9,419; of whom 8548 were cured and discharged, and 194 buried: 405 in-patients, and 272 out-patients, remained under cure at the end of the year.

Near this hospital in St. Thomas's-street, is the kindred institution of *Guy's Hospital*, a monument of private munificence, to which it would be difficult to produce a parallel. It is named after its founder, Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, by industry and frugality, amassed a very large fortune;* which, when he had attained his 76th year, he determined

* Mr. Guy was the son of a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsleydown, and was put apprentice to a bookseller and binder. He began business with a stock of the value of about 200l. in the house which still forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. English bibles being at that time very indifferently printed, he engaged in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them into this country; but this practice proving detrimental to the university and the king's printer, they employed all possible means to suppress it, and so far succeeded, that Mr. Guy found it his interest to enter into a contract with them, and in consequence enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade. Being a single man, he spent a very small portion of his profits. He dined on his counter, with no other table-cloth than a newspaper, and was not more nice about his apparel. But a still more profitable concern than his trade was opened to his active mind during Queen Anne's wars, when he is said to have acquired the bulk of his fortune by the purchase of seaman's tickets. "For the application of this fortune to charitable uses, the public," says Highmore, in his History of the Public Charities of London, "are indebted to a trifling circumstance. He employed a female servant whom he had agreed to marry. Some days previous to the intended ceremony he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended up to a particular stone which he had marked, and then left his house on business. This servant, in his absence, looking at the workmen, saw a broken stone beyond this mark

mined to apply to this benevolent purpose. He accordingly took of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital a lease of a piece of ground opposite to that edifice for 999 years, at thirty pounds per annum. This spot was covered with small houses, which were removed in the following spring; and such was the expedition employed in the erection of the building, that it was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened in December 1724, in his eighty-first year. The expense of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to 18,793l; and Mr. Guy, by his will, endowed it with the unappropriated residue of his estate, which amounted

mark which they had not repaired, and on pointing to it with that design, they acquainted her that Mr. Guy had not ordered them to go so far. She, however, directed it to be done, adding, with the security incidental to her expectation of soon becoming his wife: 'Tell him I bade you, and he will not be angry.' But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any one in a dependent situation to exceed the limits of their authority; for her master, on his return, was enraged at finding that they had gone beyond his orders, renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity."

Mr. Guy served in several parliaments for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, where his mother was born, and where he founded alms-houses for fourteen men and women, besides bestowing considerable benefactions. The burgesses, however, forgetful of his services, gave their suffrages to an opposing candidate. They soon repented of their ingratitude, and when too late to repair it, sent a deputation to implore his pardon, and to intreat his permission to re-elect him for the next Parliament; but he rejected the offer on account of his advanced age, and never represented any other place.

Besides the large sums which Mr. Guy expended on his own hospital, and that of St. Thomas, he bequeathed to Christ's Hospital a perpetual annuity of 400l. for receiving four children yearly; to his poor relations he left annuities for life to the amount of 870l. and among his younger relations and executors 75,589l.; 1000l. for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London, and in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, who could be released for five pounds; and a perpetual annuity of 125l. for the further support of his alms-houses at Tamworth, and putting out apprentices in that town.

If, as the Apostle has taught us, charity covereth a multitude of sins, is it not but reasonable to believe that this has much more than atoned for the only foible, parsimony, with which Mr. Guy has been charged?

amounted to 219,499l. Soon after his decease, his executors, in compliance with his wishes, applied to Parliament, and obtained an act, incorporating sixty governors, in whom the management of this charity is vested.

The building, situated in a narrow street, cannot be seen to advantage. The entrance is by an iron-gate, which opens into a square, in the middle of which is a brass statue of the founder in his livery gown, by Scheemakers, with this inscription on the front of the pedestal:

THOMAS GUY,
SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL
IN HIS LIFE TIME,
A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the west-side of the pedestal is represented, in relievo, the parable of the good Samaritan; on the east, our Saviour healing the impotent man; and on the south are Mr. Guy's arms.

The buildings consist of a centre and two wings; the latter being erected after the decease of the founder, on an additional piece of ground obtained on lease from St. Thomas's Hospital. The former is devoted to the reception of patients: and behind it is a small neat edifice for lunatics. In the centre of one wing are a spacious hall and rooms for public business; and in the other a neat chapel, in which is a finely executed statue of the founder, by Bacon. The wings contain the houses of the principal officers; besides which there is a theatre for medical lectures, a library well furnished with professional works, and a collection of anatomical preparations. The whole comprehends thirteen wards, and 411 beds. The out-patients also, to whom relief is extended by this institution, are very numerous.

St. Saviour's Church, commonly called *St. Mary Overey*, originally belonged to a nunnery founded by a female, prior to the Norman Conquest, and endowed by her with the profits of the ferry across the river at this place before the erection of London-bridge. This house was afterwards converted into a college for

portion. A relic only of the original architecture is to be perceived, and that is in the interior of the west front of the church; as all the rest of the fabric exhibits the styles in use between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, which are also found adopted in the remains of the monastic dwellings on the north side of the priory. The south side has a fine porch in the early style of the edifice, with a double entrance formed by columns, with rich capitals, and other embellishments. The tower, standing in the centre, rises in three stories, the walls finishing with battlements, and being adorned at the angles with turrets and spires. It was from this tower that Hollar took his celebrated views of London both before and after the great fire in 1666.

This church has three chapels: our Lady's, or the New Chapel, at the east end of which is run out a small monumental chapel, and which, after this edifice became parochial, was let for upwards of sixty years by the church-wardens for the purposes of a bake-house: St. John's, now the vestry, on the north side of the choir, and St. Mary Magdalen's on the south side.

In Our Lady's Chapel, a grave stone ten feet in length, on which was formerly a border and a figure in brass, of a bishop in his pontifical habit, is supposed to cover the remains of the celebrated William of Wykeham, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, who died in 1395. Eastward of the altar is the monument of Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1626, aged 71. His effigy, in full proportion, habited as a prelate of the order of the garter, lies on a tomb of black and white marble. At his feet are his arms within a garter, between two small figures of Justice and Fortitude.

Here also is a pleasing mural monument from a design of Mr. J. Soane, to the memory of Abraham Newland, Esq. late cashier to the Bank of England, who was interred here November 28, 1807.

In the north side aisle is a curious monument for Gower, one of the earliest English poets, and a benefactor of this church, to the rebuilding of which he contributed about the year 1400. The

statue is of the first costume sculpture, but lying in the usual prostrate devotional attitude. On the wall are painted three female figures, crowned with ducal coronets, representing Pity, Mercy, and Charity, and a distich in old French underneath each. The inscription, beneath which are some monkish Latin rhymes, is as follows:

"Hic jacet Joannes Gower Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic sacro edificio benefactor insignis temporibus, Edw. III. et Rich. II."

At the end of the north transept is the figure of a very ancient cross-legged knight, carved in oak, but which, by a ridiculous perversion of the original intent, is now set up against the wall.

In St. Saviour's church-yard, is a *Free Grammar School*, founded at the charge of the parish by authority of Queen Elizabeth in 1562. The school-house was burned down in 1676, but rebuilt in a handsome style. It is endowed for a master and usher, and is free for such poor children as are natives of this parish. Adjoining is a *Free English School*, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about 1681, for thirty poor boys of this parish, to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Contiguous to the priory of St. Mary Overy formerly stood *Winchester House*, the town-residence of the prelates of that see. It was erected about the year 1107, by Bishop Giffard, and was one of the most magnificent structures in the city or suburbs of London. It continued to be the abode of his successors till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was forsaken for the more agreeable residence at Chelsea. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. this edifice was for some time a prison for royalists; and, among the rest, the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, who here wrote his book on "*Bodies*," and amused himself with chemical experiments, and making artificial stones in imitation of emeralds, rubies, &c. In 1649 it was sold by the Parliament to Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, for 4380*l*. In the indenture of sale was included the park belonging to this mansion; but, reverting at the Restoration to the rightful owner, the

house

house was for the greatest part demolished, and its site, as well as the park, leased out to different persons, to the great emolument of the see of Winchester.

Vain would be the attempt to determine the extent and arrangement of this palace from its present remains. The site was probably divided into two or more grand courts, the principal of which appears to have had its range of state apartments fronting the river; and part of this range is now almost the only elevation that can be traced. Though its external decorations on the north, or river front, have been either destroyed, or bricked up; yet in the other, facing the south, are many curious door-ways and windows in various styles, from that of the early pointed, down to the æra of Henry VII. but wofully mutilated, and concealed by sheds, stables, and warehouses. In the gable at the west end of this range, is a large circular window, which, for delicacy of form and beauty of workmanship, is surpassed by few. Its style proclaims it to be of the time of Edward III. This portion of the edifice is supposed to have formed a magnificent chamber of state.

What is now denominated *Bankside* was formerly a range of dwellings licensed by the Bishops of Winchester "for the repair of incontinent men to the like women," and denominated the *Bordello*, or *Stew-houses*. These brothels were subject to various laws and regulations enacted by Parliament, among which we find the following: that they were to be kept shut on holidays; that no married woman should be received into them; that no man should be drawn or enticed thither; and that no stew-holder should keep any woman who had "the perilous infirmity of burning," or sell bread, ale, fish, or any victuals. In 4 Richard II. these houses, then belonging to Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, were rented of him by *froes*, or bawds of Flanders, and were destroyed by the Kentish rebels under Wat Tyler*. It seems highly probable, that resentment for

* For an account of the devastations committed by these insurgents, see Vol. X. p. 162—178.

the personal loyalty manifested on this occasion might have had its share as well as loyalty in producing the action for which Walworth is particularly distinguished. The ordinances respecting these houses were, however, again confirmed by Henry VI., but in 1506, as Fabian informs us, they were for some time suppressed. It was not long before they were again opened, but in no more as were permitted; "for whereas before were eight-and-forty houses, from thenceforth were appointed to be used but twelve only." These privileged stews had signs painted on the fronts which looked towards the Thames, as the Bear's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Cardinal's Hat, &c. Stow relates, that the women who frequented them were forbidden the rights of the church, and excluded from Christian burial, unless they were reconciled to it before they died. A plot of ground called the *Single Women's Church-yard*, at some distance from the parish church, was therefore appointed for their interment. In 1546, these stews were suppressed by Henry VIII. and it was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, that they should be no longer privileged and used as a common brothel, but that the inhabitants were to keep good and honest rules as in other places of this realm.

The *Clink* was a gaol for the confinement of such as should "brabble, fray, or break the peace on the said bank, or in the bawdy-houses." This prison still exists, and has been represented as a filthy, noisome dungeon. The Bishop of Winchester's steward tried pleas of debt, damages, or trespass, within the Clink liberty for any sum.

On the Bank-side was situated the principal theatre of its time, called the *Globe*, where the plays of our inimitable Shakspeare were first represented. The contrast which these early places of dramatic entertainment must form with those of the present day is evident from a passage in Stow, who relates, that in 1613, "by negligent discharging of a peale of ordnance" in this theatre, "the thatch tooke fire, and the wind sodainly disperst the flame round about, and in a very short time the whole building was quite consumed, and no man hurt, the house being filled with people

people to behold the play of Henry VIII. And the next spring it was new builded in far fairer manner than before." This play-house is said in the Magna Britannia *, to have been used only in the summer months, on account of its situation on the banks of the Thames.

Near the site of the Globe, the memory of which is yet retained in *Globe Alley*, was the *Bear Garden*. "Herein," says Stow, "were kept beares, bulls, and other beastes, to be bayted; as also mastives in several kennels nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beastes are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe." It appears, that in this district, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were two of these Bear-gardens, one of which, as we are informed by the writer just quoted †, being over crowded on a Sunday, in 1583, fell down during the performance, by which accident many persons were killed or maimed; a friendly warning, he adds, to such as delight more in the cruelty of beasts than in the works of mercy. Bear-baiting was in that age an amusement for persons of the highest rank ‡.

One of the new bridges for which acts of Parliament have recently been obtained is designed to cross the Thames from the bottom of Queen Street to Bank-side; and to be called the Southwark Bridge; it is also proposed to form a handsome street from the foot of it to St. Margaret's Hill. Should this plan be carried into effect, it cannot fail to produce a material improvement in this district of the Borough.

Contiguous to Winchester House, on the south, formerly stood the residence of the Bishops of Rochester. It was pulled down in 1604, and on the site were erected several tenements, which, during Cromwell's usurpation, were sold to Robert Walter, who held them till the Restoration, when they reverted to the former owner.

* V. 341. † Chronicle, p. 659.

‡ In the continuation of Stow's Chronicle by Howes, is a curious account of a baiting of wild beasts in 1608, before King James I. and the whole Royal Family, not excepting the Queen and the Princess Elizabeth.

owner. Near the same spot was also the house of the Abbots of Waverley.

Not far from St. Saviour's church is the *Borough Market*, a spacious area, surrounded with stalls and other conveniences for the sale of various kinds of provisions, especially vegetables, the principal market for flesh being on the west side of the Borough High Street. In *Deadman's Place*, on the west side of this market, is a hospital, or college, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Cure. It consists of sixteen rooms for as many poor men and women of St. Saviour's parish, each of whom has 20d. a week. To this institution a chapel is attached; and here are also habitations for six other poor persons, founded by different benefactors.

At the end of the High Street is *St. Margaret's Hill*, the site of the ancient church of the same name, which, being forsaken on the union of the parish with St. Saviour's, was converted into a Sessions House and prison, since removed to Mill Lane, and denominated the *Borough Compter*. The whole has lately been rebuilt, but has nothing worthy of particular notice. In the front facing *Blackman Street*, which is a continuation of the High Street, the hustings for the election of representatives for this borough are usually erected. On the opposite side of the street was the *Tabard Inn*, which was the residence of the Abbots of Hyde, in Hampshire, whenever business, or their parliamentary duty, required their presence in the metropolis. This was the house celebrated by Chaucer as the place of rendezvous for pilgrims repairing to Becket's shrine at Canterbury; and the very building described by him existed till 1676, when it was burned with the Sessions House, and other contiguous edifices. When rebuilt it was ignorantly called the *Talbot*, under the idea that this was the same with Tabard, and by that appellation it still continues to be known. *

On

* *Talbot* was a name formerly given to a particular kind of dog; a *Tabard* is a coat without sleeves, anciently worn by noblemen and others, but the use of which is now confined to the Heralds at Arms.

On the east side of Blackman Street is the *Marshalsea*, a court of law and a prison, originally intended for the determination of causes and differences between the king's menial servants, and under the controul of the knight-marshal of the royal household. It had particular cognizance of murders and other offences committed within the king's court. To this place also persons guilty of piracies, and other offences on the high seas, are committed, though the offenders are tried at the Old Bailey. The jurisdiction of this court extends to the distance of twelve miles round Whitehall, excepting the city of London, for actions of debt, damages, trespasses, &c. but liable to be removed to a higher tribunal when the subject of litigation exceeds the value of five pounds. The prison which contains about sixty rooms is too small, and much out of repair.

Southward of the Marshalsea, and on the same side of the street, is the parish church of St. GEORGE THE MARTYR. The original edifice was of very ancient foundation, and belonged to the Abbey of Bermondsey, to which it was given in 1122, by Thomas Arderne. Being in a very ruinous state, the parishioners obtained an Act of Parliament for taking down the old church, and erecting another; in consequence of which the present structure was begun in 1734, and finished in 1736. The principal entrance to this church is at the west end which faces the street, and to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps. Above the door is a semicircular pediment, supported by Ionic columns: and on each side of this pediment, which rises to the height of the roof, the front is adorned with a balustrade and vases. From this part rises the tower, which, like the body of the building, is strengthened with rustic quoins. A series of Ionic columns, raised upon the tower, support the base of the spire, which has ribs on the angles and openings in all the faces. The interior is composed of a nave and two aisles, with galleries on the north, south, and west sides, in the latter of which is a good organ. The ceilings are handsomely decorated, and the whole is well lighted by a double range of windows.

In

In the old church was interred Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, and the infamous Bishop Bonner, who died miserably in the Marshalsea, in 1569, is said to have been buried in the church-yard, under the east window.

Opposite to St. George's Church, formerly stood *Suffolk Place*, a magnificent mansion, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who exchanged it with the king for the palace of the Bishop of Norwich, in St. Martin's in the Fields. Its name was then altered to Southwark Place, and it was used as a Royal Mint for the coining of money. It was afterwards given by Queen Mary to the see of York as a recompence for York House, which her father had forcibly taken from it; and was sold by Archbishop Heath, who, with the produce, purchased another residence for himself and his successors. This mansion was then pulled down, the site was converted into streets, and still retaining the name of the Mint, the inhabitants claimed a privilege of protection from arrests, on which it became for many years the retreat of bankrupts and fraudulent debtors. Though this privilege was taken away by Parliament, in the reign of William III. it was nevertheless maintained by violence in defiance of the law, till totally suppressed under George I.

In Union Street, northward of the Mint, is *Union Hall*, a handsome structure, appropriated to the purposes of a police office; and at the south-east end of Blackman Street, in Horsemonger Lane, is the *County Gaol and House of Correction* for Surrey. The premises formerly devoted to the purposes of this prison were situated near St. George's Church, and called the White Lion, from having once been an inn, bearing that sign. The present spacious edifice was erected on the suggestion of the benevolent Howard, and contains a good room for a court-hall, a chapel, offices, and other suitable accommodations. Upon the platform, on the top of this prison, executions are performed. Here in 1802, Colonel Despard, and six of his associates, convicted of high treason, underwent the sentence of the law; and in

March

March 1812, two British seamen taken in arms against their country in the Isle of France suffered the same fate.

At the south-west corner of Blackman Street, is the *King's Bench Prison*, a place of confinement for debtors, and for all other persons sentenced by that court to suffer imprisonment. It consists of one large pile of brick buildings, comprehending 224 rooms: the south centre has a pediment, under which is a chapel. The place enjoys all the accommodations of a market, and is surrounded by a brick wall, about thirty feet high, defended by *chevaux de frise*, without which the marshal, or keeper of the prison, has very handsome apartments. The liberties, or *rules*, as they are termed, extend about three miles round the prison, and the right of residing in any part of them may be purchased by debtors at the rate of ten guineas for the first hundred pounds, and about half as much for each succeeding hundred pounds of the sums for which they are in custody. Three day-rules may be obtained in every term for 4s. 2d. the first day, and 3s. 10d. the others; but these authorise the prisoner to go out on those days only for which they are bought. In both cases good security must be given to the marshal. Prisoners in any other gaol may remove hither by *Habeas Corpus*.

The parish of CHRIST CHURCH was taken out of that of St. Saviour, and was originally part of the district called the Liberty of Paris Garden. The first church was erected at the expense of Mr. John Marshal of Southwark, and finished in 1671, when he endowed it with an estate of 60l. per annum towards the support of the minister. The steeple and spire, 120 feet high, were not completed till 1695. This edifice, in consequence of the badness of the foundations, soon became so ruinous, that in 1737, Mr. Marshall's trustees applied to Parliament for power to rebuild it, with the sum of 2500l. which had accumulated in their hands from the trust, and obtained an act for that purpose. The present structure was accordingly erected. It stands on the west side of the road leading from Blackfriars Bridge, is a plain brick building,

building, lighted by two ranges of windows, and has a square tower, containing eight bells, and surmounted by a cupola.

In this parish is a *Charity School* for thirty boys and twenty girls, maintained by subscription, a *Workhouse*, and a neat *Almshouse*, in Church Street, founded about the year 1730, by Charles Hopton, Esq. for twenty-six decayed house-keepers, each of whom has an upper and lower room, with 10l. per annum, and a chaldron of coals.

At the foot of Blackfriars Bridge is a range of buildings, which formerly constituted part of the *Albion Mills*. This extensive concern was set on foot by a company of spirited and opulent individuals, with a view to counteract the impositions but too frequently practised in the grinding of corn. It was furnished with a steam-engine, contrived by Messrs. Boulton and Watt of Birmingham, which turned ten pair of stones, each grinding nine bushels of corn in an hour without intermission day or night; besides which, it gave motion to the various apparatus for hoisting and lowering the corn and flour into and out of the barges, for fanning the corn to keep it free from impurities, and for sifting and dressing the meal, from its first state, till perfectly cleared for the use of the baker. On the 3d of March, 1791, the whole building, with the exception of the corner wing, occupied as the house and offices of the superintendant, was reduced to ashes, together with 4000 sacks of flour which it contained. The front remained for many years unrepaired, but has lately been formed into a row of handsome private habitations.

On the opposite side of Albion Place is the house belonging to the *British Plate Glass Manufactory*. This company, incorporated by Act of Parliament, in 1773, carry on a flourishing concern here, and at their works at Ravenhead in Lancashire.

On the west side of Blackfriars Road, very near the bridge, is the building a few years since occupied by the *Museum*, collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, and removed hither from Leicester Square, when it became the property of Mr. Parkinson.

This curious, extensive, and valuable, collection here experienced the most mortifying neglect, till in 1806 it was finally dispersed by public auction, in a sale which lasted forty days. The premises are now occupied by the *Surrey Institution*, one of those useful establishments recently formed in the metropolis for the diffusion of science. Its object comprises a series of lectures, extensive library, and reading-rooms, a chemical elaboratory, and philosophical apparatus. A supplementary library has also been collected, and the books belonging to it may, under certain restrictions, be perused at the houses of the subscribers. The proprietors are limited to 700, and pay 50 guineas for each share, which entitles them to personal admission, and a transferable ticket.

The *Surrey Chapel*, on the east side of Blackfriars Road, is a large octagon building, for the use of Protestants of the Methodist persuasion, and was erected by the friends of the worthy, but eccentric, Rowland Hill, who here preaches to very crowded auditories. The structure is well adapted for the purpose of hearing, and is capable of holding near 5000 persons. The organ by Elliot, is not more remarkable for the sweetness of its tone, than for the extent of its powers, which are so great, that in one of the hymns descriptive of thunder, many of the congregation are said to have fainted.

Farther southward, and on the west side of the street, stands the *Magdalen Hospital*, for the reception, maintenance, and employment, of such unhappy females as are desirous of quitting a life of prostitution. On its first establishment in 1758, this institution occupied a house in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, which, in a few years, was found too small to satisfy the number of applications for admission. In 1769, the present edifice was in consequence erected. It consists of four low brick buildings enclosing a quadrangle with a bason in the centre. The chapel is an octagonal structure, erected at one of the corners in the rear; and to give an uniform appearance to the court, a building with a similar front is placed at the opposite corner. This institution is calcu-

calculated for the accommodation of about eighty penitents at one time. On their first admission these females are received into a probationary ward; they are separated according to their different descriptions and qualifications; and each class is under the care of its particular assistant. The treatment of the women is of the gentlest kind; suitable employment is provided for them, and they are instructed in the duties of religion. The time which they remain in the house varies according to circumstances. Great pains are taken to discover their relations and friends, and to effect a reconciliation: but those who are destitute of such, are kept in the house till opportunity offers to procure them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood: and no young woman, who has behaved well during her residence in the house, is discharged unprovided for. At the time of their discharge, they are mostly under twenty years of age. Since the establishment of this institution, in 1758, 4000 penitents have shared its benefits, and the result of actual inquiry has proved that about two-thirds of the whole number admitted have been permanently reclaimed.

At the end of Blackfriars Road on the west side, near the Obelisk, is a place of public amusement, lately denominated the *Royal Circus*. It was first erected by subscription about thirty years ago in favor of Mr. Hughes, a riding-master, who, in conjunction with Mr. C. Dibdin, conducted it for some time with success, as an exhibition of ballets, pantomimes, and horsemanship. From some misunderstanding among the proprietors the entertainments ceased, and the house was shut up for many years, till it was again opened under the joint management of Messrs. Jones and Cross. Having been destroyed by fire in 1805, the edifice was rebuilt in a tasteful and ornamental manner. Under the judicious management of that excellent comedian Mr. Elliston, the exhibition of horsemanship has been abolished, and with the new appellation of the *Surrey Theatre*, this place has acquired more of the spirit and character of the legitimate drama.

The *Obelisk*, a plain structure of free-stone, forms in the central

tral point in which the great south road from London, and the roads from Westminster, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth, converge. It was erected in 1771 during the mayoralty, and in honor of Brass Crosby, Esq. who had been confined in the Tower with Alderman Oliver, for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. An inscription on one side of the pedestal commemorates the cause of its erection; on the other three sides are marked the distances from Fleet Street, London Bridge, and Westminster.

Between the Obelisk and the King's Bench prison, is the school where Mr. Joseph Lancaster a few years since began to reduce to practice a system of education which has since been extensively adopted in almost every part of the kingdom. At this school, which is supported by subscription, five or six hundred children are instructed in the moral duties, reading, writing, and arithmetic, under the direction of one master. The children learn to read and write at the same time, by forming first the letters, and then words, with their fingers in sand. Throughout this process the senior classes instruct the junior; and emulation is excited by rewards and promotion. The unusual order and method observed in this school, and the discipline maintained without severity, procure the prompt obedience of a well regulated army. To such perfection has this plan been brought, that, according to Mr. Lancaster, a thousand children may be taught by one master only, at the trifling annual expense of five shillings each.

St. George's Fields, which, about half a century ago, were little better than a continued swamp, have, since the erection of Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, been covered with a new town, containing some handsome streets, but chiefly composed of houses, raised according to the taste, convenience, or caprice, of various projectors.

Very near the Obelisk, and facing Blackfriars Road, stands the neat new building erected for the *School of the Indigent Blind* originally established in 1799, in the premises known by the name of the Dog and Duck, for the purpose of instructing persons of

that description in a trade by which they may be able to provide a subsistence. The present number of pupils is between fifty and sixty, who are employed in the manufacture of thread, window-sash, and clothes line, hampers, wicker baskets of every description, bear-mats, and mats for hearths and carriages. In these different articles a trade has been established, which yields to the institution a yearly profit of 600l. in aid of its expenses.

At a small distance from the school for the blind, is the house of the *Philanthropic Society*, a truly excellent institution, combining the purposes of charity, industry, and police. Its object is to give a good education, with the means of acquiring an honest livelihood, to the offspring of convicted felons, or to such children as have themselves been engaged in criminal practices. At the first establishment of this society, in 1788, the place of reception for pupils was a small house at Cambridge heath, near Hackney; but the encouragement received by the directors enabled them to erect the present commodious edifice, which consists of a large manufactory for the boys, and a spacious building adjoining to it for the girls. To these was, in 1806, added a large and handsome chapel. The society has also a house at Bermondsey, called the Reform, where all boys, who have themselves been guilty of any crime, are in the first instance placed, till they appear to be sufficiently amended for removal to the manufactory. The latter contains not only accommodations for upwards of 100 boys, but also work-shops for carrying on various trades, as printing, copper-plate printing, book-binding, tailors' work, rope-making, and twine-spinning, which are conducted on a large scale by different master-workmen for the benefit of the society. With one of these each boy is placed on admission; and, when of a proper age, he is either bound apprentice to such master, or to some tradesman of good character. The girls are brought up for menial servants, and situations are procured for them as such, in respectable families. The number of children under the care of this society is about 180, of whom between fifty and sixty are girls.

Fronting the road leading from the Obelisk towards Westminster

ster Bridge the corporation of London has recently obtained of the commissioners of the Bridge-house estates a ground-plot of near twelve acres, comprehending the site of the Dog and Duck, lately occupied by the school for the Indigent Blind. On part of this land it is intended to erect a new hospital for lunatics, instead of the old fabric in Moorfields, with suitable offices for the reception and care of a larger number of patients than could ever have been accommodated in Bethlem Hospital, and worthy of the munificence of the city of London.

The *Dog and Duck*, so denominated from its sign, was formerly a house of public entertainment, which owed its origin to a spring of purgative water that was discovered here, and was much resorted to, on account of its proximity to the metropolis. The proprietor finding it a profitable concern, was encouraged to erect a large room, which he furnished with an organ, and other attractions to draw company; but at length the violations of decency and order committed here became so flagrant, that the magistrates ordered the premises to be shut up. They were afterwards used for some time as a public kitchen for distributing soup to the necessitous poor, and lastly occupied as the school for the Indigent Blind.

NEWINGTON BUTTS is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey; but a church at Walworth is there noticed, whence it is proble that, at the rebuilding of the church on a new site, it was surrounded with houses, which obtained the appellation of Neweton, as it is called in the most ancient records, but afterwards written Newenton, and Newington. There is little doubt that the addition to its name was derived from the butts placed there for archers to shoot at. It lies contiguous to the parish of St. George, at the distance of about a mile from London Bridge. The parish is of small extent, containing little more than 200 acres not covered with houses; of which about fifty acres are occupied by market gardeners. The only manor in this parish is that of Walworth, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The old church being found too small, the greater part of it was taken down, and its dimensions considerably enlarged. The present edifice was completed in 1793; it is built of brick in the modern style.

Near the altar is a monument of J. Bacon, jun. erected by the late Bishop Horsley, in memory of his second wife, with this epitaph from the pen of that learned prelate, who is interred beside her:

"Prope hunc lapidem conditum est illud omne quod caducum erat optimæ matris-familias, Saræ, secundæ uxoris peramatæ Samuelis Horsley, LL. D. hujus ecclesiæ per multos annos Rectoris; Menevensis autem primum, post Roffensis, nunc Asaphensis ecclesiæ Episcopi; Fœmina sanctimoniâ præcellens, et morum comitate amabilis, omnibus laudata, cara et jucunda vixit, mortua luget. Pauperum lachrymæ et pia vota, odorem verè divinum spirantia, memoriam ejus condiunt, Anno ætatis 54° ineunte, feriâ hebdomadis 2ª die Aprilis 2° A. D. 1805, corpus fragile morbo insanabili succubuit, cujus lentè grassantis sævitiam memorando patientiæ exemplo novemdecim annos pertulerat: Visum est Deo. Optr. Max. clementissimo, vitam in continuis fermè doloribus actam, morte placido et spei plenâ ad exitum perducere.

Ubi tuus Mors aculeus? Ubi tua Orce est Victoria?

Gloria Deo.....Hallelujah.

"Has voces ore moribundo proferens, in morte insultans morti, pia mulier obdormivit. Maritus octodecim superstes menses, diem obiit feriâ hebdomadis 6ta mensis Octobris die 4to. A. D. 1806, ætat. 73. Sepultus est autem unà cum uxore Sarâ in eodem conditorio. Ante uxorem Saram in matrimonio habuit Mariam reverendi Joannis Botham filiam; quæ viro, dum ea viveret percara, infra triennii spatium a nuptiis, morte ei erepta est cum bis peperisset. Sepulta jacet juxta parentes suos et sororem in cœmeterio ecclesiæ Alburiensis, in agro Surriensi, cujus ecclesiæ maritus Rector erat. Filiolæ partu secundo editæ, quæ bimula extincta est, reliquiæ sub pavimento sacrosancti hujus adyti humatæ sunt.

sunt. Filio qui priorem mater enixa est, vitam prorogavit Dei misericordia, Heneagio, qui vidui patris senectutem curis assiduis fovebat, sacerdotium gerens, et ecclesiæ cathedralis paternæ Prebendarius.

"Sibi et suis vivens posuit Samuel Horsley, A. D. 1805.*"

On the south wall is the monument of Captain Waghorn, a naval officer, who escaped the fatal catastrophe which befel the Royal George, and died in 1787. On the floor of the old church was, among others, the grave-stone of George Powell, who is said, by the editor of Aubrey, to have been styled *King of the Gypsies*, and to have died, in 1704, in very flourishing circumstances.

The most conspicuous monument in the church-yard, is that of William Allen, a young man who was killed by the firing of the soldiers, in the riots which took place in 1768, on occasion of the confinement of John Wilkes in the King's Bench prison. The inscription asserts, that he was "inhumanly murdered by Scottish detachments from the army;" and there are also texts of scripture, which seem to be applied with a high degree of rancour, as an excuse for which it must be admitted that this monument was

 erected

* This distinguished prelate, who owed his high situation in the church to his able defence of its doctrines, and the discrimination of his noble patron, Lord Thurlow, was instituted in 1759 to the rectory of Newington, which he held till his translation to the see of Rochester in 1793. He was not only remarkable for the abilities which he evinced as a polemic divine, in his well known and successful controversy, with the celebrated Dr. Priestley, but was also highly esteemed as a mathematician, and classical scholar, and has left behind him many proofs of his talents in those departments of literature, both in separate publications, and in his contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society. He published also several charges and sermons, delivered on public occasions; and, as a preacher, was much admired for his nervous language, and impressive delivery. In 1788 he was elevated to the see of St. David, in 1793 removed to that of Rochester, and in 1802 translated to the see of St Asaph. As a senator he ranked in the very first class, and while a member of the House of Lords, there were few important discussions in which he did not take a part. He died unexpectedly of a bowel complaint at Brighthelmstone, to which place he had gone chiefly with the intention of visiting his patron, Lord Thurlow, whom, on his arrival, he found a corpse.

erected during the violence of party rage, and in the first transports of resentment, by parents who had lost an only son.

The parsonage house, built of wood, appears to be very ancient, and is surrounded by a moat, over which are four bridges.

Near the Elephant and Castle in this parish, is a conventicle, on the front of which is inscribed, in large letters, THE HOUSE OF GOD. The congregation, by which it is frequented, profess not to differ from the church of England, except in their confident belief of the near approach of the end of the world. The inner walls of the building are covered with paintings, the subjects of which, says Lysons, are the dreams of the artist, who was a member of this congregation.*

In this parish is a *Charity School*, in which thirty boys and twenty girls are clothed and educated by subscription. The school-house was built in 1775, at the sole expense of Mr. James Tracey. That for the Sunday-school was erected by subscription in 1803.

The *Drapers' Alms-houses*, founded in 1651 by John Walter, are also situated in this parish, which has the privilege of appointing six of its own parishioners; the rest being nominated by the Drapers' Company. They receive monthly five shillings each, and half a chaldron of coals, to which the parish officers add a weekly pension as they see fit.

Stow relates that on the 30th September 1575, there was so great a flood at Newington, that the people could not pass from the church on foot, but were obliged to be conveyed in boats to the pinfold near St. George's in Southwark.

BERMONDSEY borders to the west on the parishes of St. John, St. George, and St. Olave, Southwark; and to the west on those of Deptford and Rotherhithe. In this parish the business of tanning is carried on to a greater extent than in any other part of the kingdom; and here are also many wool-staplers, fell-mongers, curriers, leather-dressers, and parchment-makers. The water-side is occupied to a considerable extent, by various trades connected with shipping, all of which have been great sufferers by

* Environs of London, I. 288.

by the removal of traffic, in consequence of the opening of the new docks. At a place denominated the Neckinger was, for some time, carried on a manufacture of paper from straw; but the undertaking did not succeed, and the premises are now a manufactory of Morocco leather.

Here, in 1082, was founded a priory for monks of the Cluniac order, by Aylwin Child, a citizen of London; and William Rufus gave his manor of Bermondsey to this convent. It was originally a cell to that of La Charité, in France, and seized, among other alien priories, by Edward III. in 1371. A few years afterwards, it was restored to its privileges by Richard II. and made an abbey in 1399, by Pope Boniface IX. At the dissolution, in 1538, its annual revenues were valued at 474l. 14s. 4½d. In this abbey died Catharine, queen of Henry V. January 3, 1436-7; and in 1486, Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. was sentenced by an order of council to forfeit all her lands and goods, and to be confined in this place, where she soon afterwards ended her life. The site of the abbey was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church, and built a large house on the spot, which afterwards became the property and residence of the Earls of Sussex. Another considerable part of the site was sold to the last abbot, who had been elevated to the see of St. Asaph; and, having passed through several hands, is now the property of James Riley, Esq. whose mansion is denominated the *Abbey House*. In the garden belonging to it, he has erected an Egyptian pyramid, on which has been placed a Saxon cross, formerly fixed in the wall on the south side of the abbey gate-way. This gate-way, together with some old buildings towards the east, consisting partly of brick, and partly of timber, intermixed with lath and plaster, was standing a few years since, and commonly called *St. John's Palace*, on no better foundation than many other traditions, ascribing ancient edifices to that monarch. These, which apparently formed part of the convent, or its appurtenances, were pulled down, together with the gateway, in 1807, for the purpose of making a new street.

The *Church* at this place, mentioned in Domesday Survey,

was doubtless the conventual church, then newly built; for it was not till long afterwards that the monks founded a parochial church here, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen. The present structure was erected in 1680: it is of brick, and consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a transept. At the west end is a low square tower with a turret. It contains no monuments worthy of particular notice.

In the parish register the following very singular entry occurs in the year 1604.

"The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, having bene longe absent, through which occasion the woman being maried to another man, tooke her again as followeth:

"The Man's Speach:

"Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented mysealfe from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband, therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sight of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne; and will not only forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.

"The Woman's Speach:

"Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have in thy absence taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to keep mysealfe only unto thee duringe life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

Then follows a short prayer; and the entry concludes thus: "The first day of August, 1604, Raphe Goodchild, of the parish of Barkinge in Thames-street, and Elizabeth his wife, were agreed to live together, and thereupon gave their hands one to another, making either of them a solemne vow so to doe in the presence of us,

William Stere, Parson.
Edward Coker,
and Richard Eires, Clark."

The

The following entry is also remarkable:

"James Herriott, Esq. and Elizabeth Josey, Gent. were married Jan. 4, 1624-5. N. B. This James Herriott was one of the forty children of his father, a Scotchman."

In this parish is a *Free School*, founded with the sum of 700l. bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Josiah Bacon, who also endowed it with 150l. per annum, for the education of not more than sixty, or fewer than forty, boys. The master receives 80l. per annum, the usher 50l. and the remainder is appropriated to repairs. Here is also a *Charity School*, established by the joint contributions of various persons, and towards which, in 1755, Mr. Nathaniel Smith bequeathed 40l. per annum. It affords education to fifty boys and thirty girls.

A well-known place of entertainment in this parish was called the *Bermondsey Spa*, from some water of a chalybeate nature discovered there about 1770. The late Mr. Thomas Keyse had a few years before opened his premises as a place for tea-drinking, and exhibited a collection of the productions of his own pencil, which, as the works of a self-taught artist, possessed considerable merit. About 1780 he procured a licence for musical entertainments, after the manner of Vauxhall, and for several years his gardens were open every evening in the summer season. Fire-works were occasionally exhibited; and a few times in the course of the year an excellent representation of the siege of Gibraltar, consisting of fire-works and transparencies, the whole contrived by the proprietor of the gardens, who possessed considerable mechanical abilities. The height of the rock was about fifty feet, the length 200, and the whole apparatus covered about four acres. Mr. Keyse died in 1800, when his pictures were sold by auction. The gardens were shut up about the year 1805, and the site has since been built upon.*

Eastward of Bermondsey, on the banks of the Thames, is ROTHERHITHE, commonly called *Redriff*. Lysons derives its name

* Lysons' Environs of London, Vol. I. p. 54.

name from the Saxon words *rother*, a sailor, and *hyth*, a haven, or wharf: but in the *Magna Britannia* it is said to signify *Red Rose Haven*,* which interpretation seems to be supported by the vulgar appellation.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, was built chiefly by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants in 1714 and 1715; but the tower was not finished till 1739. It is of brick, with stone quoins, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. The tower is surmounted by a stone spire raised upon Corinthian columns.

The only monument worthy of particular notice is that of the interesting Prince Lee Boo, who fell a victim to the small-pox at the house of Captain Wilson in Paradise-row. He was interred in the church-yard here, and on his tomb is this inscription:

"To the memory of PRINCE LEE BOO, a native of the Pelew, or Palas Islands, and son to Abba Thulle, Rupack, or king of the island Goo-roo-ras, who departed this life on the 27th of December, 1784, aged twenty years, this stone is inscribed by the Honourable East-India Company, as a testimony of the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of their ship the Antelope, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked off that island in the night of the 9th of August, 1783.

"Stop, reader, stop, let Nature claim a tear,
"A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here."

A *Free School* was founded in this parish in 1613, by Peter Hills and Robert Bell, Esqs. and endowed with a small annual income, for the education of eight sons of seamen. These children are now clothed as well as educated. With this institution the *Charity School*, established in 1743, has been consolidated; and the permanent income arising from numerous benefactions, and aided by the subscriptions of the inhabitants, now suffice to clothe and educate forty boys, exclusively of the eight on the old

* Magna Britannia, V. 343.

old foundation, and twenty-five girls. In the *Amicable Society School*, supported by voluntary contributions, forty-five boys are educated, but not clothed; and in a third, called *The United Society School*, thirty-one boys receive instruction. This last is also supported by voluntary contributions; and the school-house is built on a piece of ground given for the purpose by the Duke of Bedford in 1792. There are *Sunday Schools* also for forty boys and forty girls; and a *School of Industry* for twenty girls, taken, according to seniority, from the latter.*

In this parish began the trench which Canute is said to have cut for the purpose of besieging the city of London by water; and the channel through which the river was turned in 1173, preparatory to the rebuilding of London-bridge, is supposed by Stow to have taken the same course. Lambarde informs us, that Rotherhithe was the residence of King Henry IV. whilst he was cured of his leprosy: and Manning mentions two charters signed there by that monarch.†

On the 1st of June, 1765, a dreadful fire broke out in a mast-yard near the church, and in a few hours consumed 206 houses. No lives were lost; but the damage was estimated at 100,000l.

In 1696, an act of Parliament passed for making a wet dock here: it was finished in 1700, and called the *Great Dock*. In 1725 the South Sea Company took a lease of it, intending to revive the Greenland fishery, upon which it received the name of the *Greenland Dock*. It afterwards became successively the property of Messrs. Wells and Mr. Ritchie, of whom it was purchased in 1807 by a company of merchants, the concern being divided into 1300 shares. Under the denomination of the *Commercial Docks* it has been much enlarged. A new dock of fifteen acres was opened here January 22, 1812; so that the Commercial Docks now comprise an area of about forty acres of water, with wharfage and bonding-yards sufficient to receive 200 sail

* Lysons' Environs, Vol. I. p. 360.

† History of Surrey, Vol. I. p. 229.

sail of ships. It is chiefly used for the bonding of timber and Baltic produce, and is still appropriated to the reception of the Greenland trade. Adjoining to the commercial dock another is now making, to be called the *East Country Dock*, and designed for the accommodation of the East Country and American trade. This concern is divided into shares of 100l. each. Besides these, there are nine dry docks at Rotherhithe; and the water-side is occupied by wharfs and other premises connected with the shipping; but all these have sustained considerable injury by the establishment of the docks on the opposite side of the river.

The *Surrey Canal*, which commences near Wilkinson's gun-wharf in this parish, has already been noticed. In 1805, an act of Parliament was obtained for making a tunnel under the Thames. The proprietors were incorporated by the name of the *Thames Archway Company*; they were empowered to raise 200,000l. in shares of 100l. and "to make certain arched-ways from the parish of Rotherhithe to some part or parts of the parishes of Stepney, Limehouse, Shadwell, and Wapping." The line fixed upon for this proposed subterraneous communication was from about a mile below Rotherhithe church, to the opposite bank at the Narrow-wall, Limehouse; and, from the consideration of various plans, it was resolved that at first a small tunnel only, eight feet wide, should be formed for foot passengers. Notwithstanding the difficulties and interruptions experienced in the course of this work, it was carried to low-water mark on the opposite side of the river; but a difference of opinion as to the farther plan of operations arising among the directors, the work was suspended, and has not been resumed.

Admiral JOHN BENBOW, and Sir JOHN LEAKE, two celebrated naval commanders in the beginning of the eighteenth century, were both natives of this parish. The former was born in Wintershull-street, now called Hanover-street.

LAMBETH may be considered as the western extremity of that portion of the metropolis situated on the south bank of the Thames. The parish is extensive, being sixteen miles in circumference.

cumference, comprehending about 4000 acres, and including, among others, the manors and hamlets of Vauxhall, Kennington, Stockwell, and South Lambeth.

The first mention made of this place in history is on occasion of the death of Hardicanute, which happened here in 1041. He expired suddenly during an entertainment given by a noble Dane on his marriage, as some relate, of poison, but others, of intemperance. Harold, who usurped the crown at the decease of Edward the Confessor, is said to have put it on his head with his own hands at Lambeth. In 1231 Henry III. held a solemn Christmas here; and in the following year, as we are informed by Matthew Paris, the Parliament assembled at this place. Lysons thinks it probable that both these events may be appropriated to the palace of Kennington. Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained from King John a grant for a weekly market at Lambeth, and a fair for fifteen days, on condition that it should not be detrimental to the interests of the city of London; but both have been long discontinued.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Lambeth appears to have had two distinct manors: one of these, conjectured to be the same estate, afterwards called the manor of South Lambeth and Stockwell, was then the property of Earl Morton. The other, or North Lambeth, had belonged to the Countess Goda, the Conqueror's sister, by whom it was given to the see of Rochester. In 1197 it was exchanged by the latter for the manor of Darwent with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to that see it has ever since remained annexed.

Lambeth Palace, the residence of the archbishop, situated near the Thames, is an extensive pile of irregular buildings, exhibiting the architecture of various ages. This palace was, in a great measure, if not wholly, rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface about 1262; but, as Lysons observes, the architecture of the chapel seems to belong to a still more early period, the windows resembling those of the Temple church, which was built in the twelfth

twelfth century. They were formerly of painted glass, put up by Cardinal Morton, and represented the scriptural history of the Old and New Testament. The repairing of this glass constituted one of the charges preferred against Archbishop Laud; and the windows were destroyed by the Puritans. Underneath is a crypt, the arches of which, like those of the chapel, are built with stone. In the chapel the remains of Archbishop Parker were deposited, agreeably to his own request, under an altar-tomb which he had erected for himself near the communion-table. When the palace was sold in 1648 by direction of the Parliament, this chapel was converted into a dancing-room; the monument was removed, the leaden coffin sold to a plumber, and the corpse of the venerable prelate thrown into a hole in one of the out-houses. After the Restoration it was removed by order of the House of Lords, and again interred in its former situation. The spot is marked by a marble slab, with this inscription: *Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi tandem hic quiescit.* The old monument was placed in the vestibule of the chapel by Archbishop Sancroft, who caused a Latin inscription, ascribed to his own pen, to be placed upon it. In the vestry are some portraits, among which are those of Cardinal Pole; Dr. Williams, Bishop of Chichester, 1696; Dr. Evans, Bishop of Bangor, 1707; Dr. Gardiner, Bishop of Lincoln, 1694; Dr. Whichcote, Provost of King's College; and Dupin, the writer on ecclesiastical history.

The great hall, which measures ninety-three feet by thirty-eight, and has a Gothic roof of wood, was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, after the old model, at the expense of 1,500l. The guard-room, fifty-six feet long, and twenty-seven and a half wide, appears to have been built before the year 1424; it is roofed like the hall, and contains a whole length picture of Henry Prince of Wales. The great dining-room is about thirty-nine feet long, and half as wide; and a handsome drawing-room and dressing-room were added in 1769 by Archbishop Cornwallis. The

long gallery, generally supposed to have been built by Cardinal Pole, is ninety feet in length, and sixteen in breadth; the wainscot is entirely of mantled carving. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Luther, a fine picture of Archbishop Warham, by Holbein, and a portrait, said to be that of Catharine Parr. Here are also pictures of Archbishop Parker, an original by Lyne; Cardinal Pole, copied from a painting in the Barberini palace at Rome: and the following among other portraits: the Archbishops Arundell, Chichele, Cranmer, Grindall, Whitgift, Abbot, and all the succeeding prelates from Laud to Archbishop Moore inclusive; Pearce, Bishop of Bangor; Mawson, Fletcher, Moor, Patrick and Gooch, Bishops of Ely; Lloyd and Hough, of Worcester; Burnet, of Salisbury; Thomas, of Winchester; Hoadley, painted by his second lady; Berkeley, of Cloyne; and Rundle, of Derry. In the windows are the coats of several archbishops painted on glass; but some of a more ancient date were removed when the fine bay-window was made by the late archbishop. The view from this window is remarkably beautiful. St. Paul's, Westminster-Abbey, and the bridge, are seen to great advantage through openings formed among the trees in the pleasure-grounds, which exclude the rest of the city.

The library occupies the four galleries over the cloisters, which form a small quadrangle. The erection of this building is ascribed by Aubrey to Archbishop Sheldon; but it appears to be older than the foundation of the library itself, for which the see is indebted to Archbishop Bancroft, who bequeathed all his books to his successors. His example was followed by Archbishop Abbot. During the civil war this collection was seized by the Parliament; many of the books found their way into private hands, and the rest were given to Sion College; but, through the influence of the learned Selden, they were at length removed to Cambridge, which university, he contended, had a reversionary right to them, agreeably to the will of Archbishop Bancroft. After the Restoration they were claimed by Archbishop Juxon, and recovered by his

his successor. With the additions since made to this collection, particularly by Archbishops Sheldon, Tenison, and Secker, it now amounts to about 25,000 volumes. The library contains a few portraits, among which is an original of Archbishop Bancroft; and a set of prints of all the archbishops since 1504, collected by Archbishop Cornwallis. The windows are adorned with some painted glass. The great tower at the west end of the chapel, usually called the Lollard's Tower, was built of stone by Archbishop Chichele, in the years 1434 and 1435. At the top of it is a small room wainscotted with oak, on which are several names and broken sentences in old characters cut with a knife. In the walls are fixed large iron rings, intended, as it is generally believed, to confine the Lollards, and other unfortunate persons accused of heretical opinions. So much is certain, that before the Reformation the archbishops had a prison here for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders; and at a later period, not only the popish bishops Tunstall and Thirlby, but many other persons of rank were confined at this place.

The gateway and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Archbishop Morton about 1490.

The gardens and grounds, containing about thirteen acres, are laid out with great taste. They were much improved by the late archbishop, who made a convenient access to the house for carriages through the grounds. In the garden, against the wall of the palace, are two fig-trees of the white sort, and of extraordinary size. They are described by Ducarel* as covering a surface fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. Since this time, however, they have been twice destroyed down to the trunks by severe frosts; but the branches have shot out again with such luxuriance, that they have attained the same height, and are at least sixty feet in width. Tradition relates, that these trees were planted by Cardinal Pole.

The following archbishops have died at this place: Wittlesey, in 1375; Kemp, 1453; Dean, 1504; all buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

* History of Lambeth Palace, p. 77, 78.

Cathedral; Cardinal Pole, 1558; after lying in state here forty days was buried at Canterbury: Parker, 1575, buried in Lambeth chapel; Whitgift, 1604, buried at Croydon; Bancroft, 1610, buried at Lambeth; Juxon, 1663, buried in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford; Sheldon, 1667, buried at Croydon; Tillotson, 1694, buried in the church of St. Laurence Jewry, London; Tenison, 1715, buried at Lambeth; Wake, 1737; and Potter, 1747, both buried at Croydon; Secker, 1768; Cornwallis, 1783; and Moore, 1805; all buried at Lambeth.

Lambeth palace felt the effects of popular fury in 1381, when the archbishop, Simon of Sudbury, fell a victim to the resentment of Wat Tyler and his followers. Here Catharine of Arragon lodged for some days with her ladies on her first arrival in England; and here her daughter, Queen Mary, who furnished this palace at her own expense for Cardinal Pole, occasionally honoured him with her company. At this place also, Queen Elizabeth paid frequent visits to archbishops Parker and Whitgift, with whom she sometimes staid two or three days.* In 1643, the Parliament took possession of this edifice, sold the furniture, and converted the palace into a prison. At length, in 1648, it was put up to sale, and purchased with the manor for 7073l. by Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy; the former of whom was secretary of state to the Protector, and was executed in 1660, as one of those who had sat on the trial of Charles I.: but after the Restoration this palace reverted to the see of Canterbury. In

* In one of these visits to Archbishop Parker, the haughty Elizabeth was guilty of a rudeness that would be deemed unpardonable in a private individual. The archbishop, who wrote a treatise on the lawfulness of priests marrying, had himself entered into that state before the statute which enjoined celibacy to the clergy was repealed. The queen, who never could be reconciled to this innovation, is said to have expressed her dislike of it on taking leave of Mrs. Parker, after having been sumptuously entertained at Lambeth, in this coarse manner: "*Madam* I may not call you; *mistress* I am ashamed to call you; yet as I know not what to call you, yet I thank you." Harrington's View of the State of the Church, p. 4.

the disgraceful riots in 1780, it was again threatened with the popular vengeance, but preserved from injury by the timely arrival of the military.

The church of Lambeth, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stands near the river, adjoining the archiepiscopal palace. This edifice was rebuilt between 1374 and 1377. The tower of free-stone yet remains; but the other parts of the present structure appear to be of the age of Henry VII. and were probably erected at different times toward the conclusion of the 15th, and in the beginning of the 16th, centuries.* It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; the east end of the north aisle was formerly called Howard's chapel, and that of the south end Leigh's: but these were incorporated with the church when it was repaired and embellished in 1769. In one of the windows over the nave is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass. Tradition relates that it represents a person of that occupation, who bequeathed to the parish a piece of land now called Pedlar's Acre; but it has been suggested, and with great probability, that this figure was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than as descriptive of his trade.†

In the chancel are the monuments of the following archbishops: Bancroft, who died in 1610, aged 67; Tenison, 1715; Hutton, 1758, aged 65; Cornwallis, 1783, aged 70; and Moore, 1805, aged 73; Secker, who died in 1768, aged 75, lies buried in the passage between the church and the palace.‡

Aubrey

* This church, as Pennant observes, witnessed a melancholy example of fallen majesty in the person of the unfortunate queen of James II. who, flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over their house, after crossing the Thames from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this edifice from the rain of the inclement night of December 6, 1688. Here she waited till a common coach, procured from a neighbouring inn, arrived to convey her to Gravesend, whence she sailed for France, and bade an eternal adieu to these kingdoms.

† Hist. of Lamb. p. 31.

‡ For a brief account of all these prelates, see Beauties, Vol. VIII.

Aubrey has preserved several epitaphs which were formerly in the chancel, among others those of Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1559;* and Thomas Thirleby, Bishop of Ely, in 1570.† In the chancel is also a monument for Robert Scott, Esq. whose contrivance of leathern artillery contributed much to the glorious victory gained at Leipsic, by the great Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden.

In the Howard chapel are several memorials for persons belonging to the noble family of that name, and a marble slab in the south aisle bears a Latin inscription, so much worn that very few of the words are legible, in memory of the celebrated antiquary Elias Ashmole.

In the church-yard is the singular monument of the Tradescants, erected in 1662, and repaired by subscription in 1773, when the old poetical inscription was preserved.

* Bishop Tunstall was a striking example of the vicissitudes of fortune, having been deprived, restored, and deprived again. Unlike most of the Catholics in the reign of the cruel Mary, he behaved with great moderation and humanity towards the members of the reformed church. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was sent to Lambeth palace in July 1559, and committed to the free custody of Archbishop Parker, who treated him with the utmost kindness, and at his death, which happened on the 18th of November following, buried him at his own expense. Tunstall was the author of several theological treatises. (Lysons' Env. I. 213.)

† This prelate was introduced at court by Archbishop Cranmer, and employed by Henry VIII. in some foreign embassies. He was the first and only bishop of Westminster, afterwards appointed to the see of Norwich, and thence translated to Ely. Queen Mary joined him with the blood-thirsty Bonner, in the commission for burning his former patron Cranmer, over whom he is said to have shed tears, while his colleague acted the part of an unfeeling inquisitor. Thirleby was ten years a prisoner in Lambeth palace, where he received the kindest treatment. On opening the ground for the interment of Archbishop Cornwallis, his body was found entire, wrapped in fine linen, and deposited in a leaden coffin. The face was perfect, the beard white and of great length, on the head was a silk cap, adorned with point lace, and under the arm a slouched hat with strings. The coffin was properly closed up again, and covered with a brick arch. (Appendix to the Hist. of Lamb. p. 89.)

The burial-ground in the High Street was given to the parish, in 1705, by Archbishop Tenison. It contains the remains of Edward Moore, author of "*Fables for the Female Sex*," and other poetical and dramatic pieces. He was also editor of the collection of essays entitled *The World*, in which he was assisted by Horace Walpole, and other eminent literary characters. He died a few days after the appearance of the last number of this publication, March 5, 1757. In the same ground is interred Thomas Cooke, son of an inn-keeper in Essex, who, devoting his attention to literature, produced various works, of which his translation of Hesiod is considered the best. He attacked Pope in a performance entitled the "*Battle of the Poets*," which procured him a niche in the Dunciad. He published several dramatic pieces, odes, a volume of poems, the Life of Andrew Marvel, translations of Terence and Cicero, an edition of Virgil, and some treatises on religious subjects; was for some years editor of the *Craftsman*, and died in extreme poverty, Jan. 1, 1757. Here also is buried the Countess de la Motte, well known for the share which she had in some mysterious transactions in the court of France just before the Revolution. She ended her days in this parish in great distress; and a few weeks before her death, in order to avoid the bailiffs, jumped from a two-pair of stairs window, by which rash act she broke her thigh, and was otherwise dreadfully maimed.

Among the celebrated rectors of this parish may be named George Hooper, who died bishop of Bath and Wells; Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, well known for his many excellent and useful publications, particularly the *Codex of Ecclesiastical Law*, and an edition of *Camden's Britannia;* and Beilby Porteus, late bishop of London.

The parish register records the interment of some remarkable characters of whom no monumental memorials remain. Among these is Dr. Andrew Perne, dean of Ely, and master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, who is accused of having changed his religion four

four times in 12 years; * and Simon Forman, the celebrated astrologer †. Lambeth seems to have been famous for the residence of

 persons

* This divine was much given to jesting, of which the following instance is related among many others. Happening one day to call a clergyman, who was not wholly undeserving of the title, a fool, the latter threatened to complain to his diocesan, the bishop of Ely. "Do," replied the doctor, "and he will confirm you." According to Fuller's account, however, he was but ill qualified to bear a jest himself. The doctor, as that writer informs us, was one day at court with Archbishop Whitgift who had been his pupil. Though the afternoon was rainy, yet the queen resolved to ride out, contrary to the inclination of the ladies of the court, who were to attend her on horseback. They therefore employed Clod, the queen's jester, to dissuade her majesty from her intention. He readily undertook the task, and thus addressed her majesty: "Heaven dissuades you, it is cold and wet; earth dissuades you, it is moist and dirty; heaven dissuades you, this heavenly minded man archbishop Whitgift; and earth dissuades you, your fool Clod, such a lump of clay as myself; and if neither will prevail, here is one who is neither heaven nor earth, but hangs between both, Dr. Perne, and he also dissuades you." "Hereat," continues Fuller, "the queen and the courtiers laughed heartily, whilst the Docter looked sadly, and going over with his Grace to Lambeth, soon died." The date of his burial is May, 1, 1589.

† Forman professed the joint occupation of a physician and astrologer, and was, says Lilly, "very judicious and fortunate in horary questions and sicknesses." He was much consulted by all ranks of people; among others the famous, or rather infamous, Countess of Essex, applied to him for his assistance in her wicked designs, and wrote many letters to him, in which she calls him "dear father," and subscribes herself, "Your affectionate daughter, Frances Essex." On her trial for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, a book of Dr. Forman's was produced, in which he made all his visitors write their names with their own hands before he would proceed to exercise his art. It is said that the recital of the names excited much mirth in the court, and that Chief Justice Coke found his own lady's name on the first leaf. Lilly tells the following curious story respecting Forman's death: "The Sunday night before he died his wife and he being at supper in their garden-house, she being pleasant, told him that she had been informed he could resolve whether man or wife should die first. Whether shall I (quoth she) bury you or no? Oh Trunco, (for so he called her) thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt sore repent it. Yea, but how long first? I shall die, said he,

persons of this profession, among whom were Capt. Bubb, the Rev. Dr. Napier, and Francis Moore, the original author of the almanac which still goes by his name.

A monastery was founded at Lambeth in the twelfth century, by Archbishop Baldwin. That prelate being opposed by the monks of Canterbury, who were favoured by the court of Rome, in his intention of erecting it at Hakyngton in Kent, procured, by an exchange with the see of Rochester, a piece of ground here, upon which he laid a new foundation. His plan was completed by his successor Archbishop Hubert Walter; but the monks, far from being satisfied with this alteration of place, renewed their applications to the Pope with such success, that after the convent was actually built and inhabited, and though it had received the sanction and approbation of the king, the nobles, and prelates of the land, the archbishop was compelled by a papal mandate, in 1199, to dismiss the monks, and level the walls with the ground. The site of this edifice was granted by the archbishop to Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, who erected upon it a house for himself and his successors, who occasionally resided there till the sixteenth century *. At this house, called *La Place*, Arch-

he, ere Thursday night. Monday came; all was well: Tuesday came; he was not sick: Wednesday came, and still he was well; with which his impertinent wife did twit him in the teeth. Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he very well; he went down to the water-side, and took a pair of oars, to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle Dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he suddenly fell down, saying, an impost, an impost, and so died; a most sad storm of wind immediately ensued." (Lilly's Life, p. 22, 23.) Forman published several books on the philosopher's stone, magic, astrology, natural history, and natural philosophy; two treatises on the plague, and some religious tracts. The British Museum possesses some of his MSS. on astrology.

* Holinshed records a diabolical deed committed at this place in Bishop Fisher's time by a cook, who, by throwing some poison into a vessel of yeast, not only destroyed seventeen persons belonging to the family, but likewise some poor people who were fed at the gate; for which crime he is said to have been boiled to death in Smithfield, pursuant to a law made for that purpose. Holinshed's Chron. An. 1531.

Archbishop Bradwardin died in 1348, and Shepey, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Treasurer of England, in 1360. In the reign of Henry VIII. it came into the hands of the Crown, by whom it was granted to the Bishop of Carlisle and his successors, when it assumed the name of *Carlisle House*, though it does not appear to have been ever inhabited by those prelates. In 1647, it was sold by the Parliament to Matthew Handy for 220l. It was afterwards a pottery, next a tavern, and a common brothel, and since inhabited by a celebrated dancing-master, named Froment, who endeavoured, but in vain, to obtain a licence for opening it as a place of public amusement. The site is now occupied by an academy, and the premises are still surrounded by some of the ancient walls.

There are two meeting-houses in Lambeth of the Protestant Dissenters, two of the Independents, and three of the Methodists. One of the latter has recently been built, upon a very large scale, and has an inscription in front, by which it assumes the name of Lambeth Chapel. Besides these, there are two meeting-houses in which divine service is performed in the Welsh language.

At the beginning of the last century there was a place of public entertainment in this parish called *Lambeth Wells*, on the spot now known by the appellation of *Lambeth Walk*. The avowed purpose of opening it was on account of a mineral water, which was sold there. This place having become a nuisance, the proprietor was refused a licence, and the premises were let to a Methodist preacher. Another place of public amusement was opened about the middle of last century at *Cuper's Gardens*, which, in 1636, were the garden of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and received their name from Cuper, the Earl's gardener, by whom they were afterwards rented. The entertainments consisted of fire-works, illuminations, and music, which, however, were suppressed in 1753; but the house was kept open for some time as a tavern. In these gardens were formerly some mutilated statues, the refuse of the collection brought by the Earl of Arun-

del from Italy;* most of them were removed in 1717, by two gentlemen who had purchased them, and those which remained were covered with rubbish: but being dug up by Mr. Theobald, a subsequent proprietor of the premises, they were given by him to the Earl of Burlington, who took them to Chiswick †. The site of these gardens is now occupied by the extensive vinegar-works of Messrs. Beaufoy.

About 1768, a riding-school for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship was established near the foot of Westminster Bridge, by Mr. Philip Astley. It was at first an open area, which, in 1780, was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. At this place, known by the name of *Astley's Amphitheatre,* short interludes are performed between the feats of horsemanship, and tumbling and rope-dancing are exhibited. It has been twice destroyed by fire; in August 1794, and in September 1803, when the mother of Mrs. Astley, junior, perished in the flames, and some of the adjoining houses were consumed. The amphitheatre was rebuilt in a few months, and again opened in April following.

It would be impossible to enumerate here all the manufactories with which Lambeth abounds. One of the most conspicuous is that for patent shot, situated in Narrow Wall, on the bank of the Thames, between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, and established about the year 1789, by Messrs. Watts. The principle of making this shot is to let it fall from a great height, that it may cool and harden in its passage through the air to such a degree, as not to lose its spherical shape by the pressure of the water in which it is received below. The height of the tower at this manufactory is 140 feet, and the shot falls 123.

Not far distant are Messrs. Beaufoy's works for making wines and vinegar, "where," says Mr. Pennant, "the foreign wines are most admirably mimicked. Such is the prodigality and the luxury

* Engravings of these fragments are given in the last volume of Aubrey's History.

† History of Lambeth, p. 80, 81.

luxury of the age, that the demand for many sorts exceeds in a great degree the produce of the native vineyards. It has been estimated that five-sixths of the white wines consumed in our capital have been the produce of our home wine-presses. The genial banks of the Thames opposite to our own capital yield almost every species of white wine; and by a wondrous magic Messrs. Beaufoy pour forth the materials for the rich Frontiniac to the more elegant tables; the Madeira, the Calcavella, and the Lisbon, into every part of the kingdom."—"There is a magnificence of business," remarks the same author, "in this ocean of sweets and sours, that cannot fail to excite the greatest admiration, whether we consider the number of vessels or their size." He mentions one full of sweet wine, containing 58,109 gallons, and another for vinegar, holding 56,799 gallons, the latter of which exceeds the capacity of the famous tun of Heidelberg by 40 barrels. These works are about to be removed, in consequence of the erection of a new bridge at this place.

Coade and Sealy's manufactory of artificial stone at the corner of Narrow Wall, near the foot of Westminster Bridge, is well worthy of notice. It was established in 1769. The repository consists of several very large rooms filled with every ornament which can be employed in architecture. The composition is cast in moulds, and burned; and, where it has been placed in exposed situations, is found to resist the frost extremely well.

Close to the landing-place, known by the name of Cuper's Bridge, near Messrs. Beaufoy's vinegar works, was laid in October 11, 1811, the first stone of the intended *Strand Bridge*. This structure will consist of nine arches, each of 120 feet span, and when completed will be the largest on the Thames.

Lambeth contains several most useful charitable institutions. The *Asylum* was established in 1758, at the suggestion of that active magistrate Sir John Fielding, for the maintenance and education of orphan female children, whose settlement cannot be ascertained. These girls, who at the time of their admission must not

not be under nine, nor above twelve years old, are employed in needle-work and domestic offices, by which means they are qualified for household servants, and bound apprentices as such, at the age of fifteen or sooner. Two hundred girls are maintained and educated in this excellent charity, in which Dr. Bell's system of instruction has recently been adopted.

The *Westminster Lying-In Hospital*, not far from Westminster Bridge, was instituted in the year 1765, through the exertions of Dr. John Leake, who gave the ground upon which the building was erected. It was intended principally for the wives of poor industrious tradesmen and house-keepers, incapable of bearing the expenses incident to pregnancy, and also for the wives of indigent soldiers and sailors; but the governors in the spirit of genuine philanthropy have extended the benefits of the institution to unmarried females, restricting this indulgence, however, to the first instance of misconduct. Such poor women as prefer remaining with their families, are delivered at their own habitations, and receive from this charity all the necessary medicines and assistance. The number of patients annually admitted is between four and five hundred; and about 200 out-patients are yearly relieved.

The *Refuge for the Destitute*, an institution calculated to render most important service to the community, was established at Cuper's Bridge, in 1806, for the purpose of providing an asylum for persons discharged from prison, or from the hulks, for unfortunate and deserted females, and others who, from loss of character, or extreme indigence, cannot procure an honest maintenance, though willing to work. In the first three years after its establishment, out of nearly 600 applicants, 250 were admitted, and 100 relieved out of the house, in which are now seventy persons employed in various occupations. Of those who have left the house, some have been restored to their friends, and others placed in situations, and enabled to gain an honest livelihood.

In 1622, Sir Noel de Caron, ambassador from the United Pro-

vinces, who resided in this parish, and is buried in Lambeth church, built and endowed seven alms-houses for poor women near Vauxhall turnpike. The present income is 28l. per annum, exclusive of a legacy of 1100l. bequeathed to them in 1773, by the dowager Lady Gower.

Major Richard Lawrence, in 1661, founded and endowed a school for twenty boys, which has been incorporated with another in the Back Lane, established in 1731, and supported by voluntary contributions. In 1808, the school-house was rebuilt on a large scale, and adapted to the reception of 300 boys, who are instructed on the plan recommended by Dr. Bell. In 1704, Archbishop Tenison founded a school in the High Street for twelve girls; but from the increased value of the endowment, it is now adequate to the clothing and education of thirty children. In another school for girls, established by subscription, in the High Street, in 1787, forty-two children are clothed and instructed.

Thomas Banks, R. A. the late eminent sculptor, was a native of this parish. In the productions of his chisel, which adorn St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Bank, and other public buildings, as well as in those belonging to private individuals, he has left distinguished proofs of his genius. He died Feb. 5, 1805, aged 67.

Vauxhall, properly *Faukeshall*, anciently formed part of the possessions of the Rivers, Earls of Devon, and was given by Edward the Black Prince, to the See of Canterbury, to which it still belongs. Here was a large mansion, called *Copt-Hall*, which in Norden's Survey, made in 1615, is described as being opposite to a capital messuage known by the name of *Fauxe-hall*. The latter is supposed to have been the manor-house, and to have been pulled down, or to have fallen to decay soon afterwards, as its name was transferred to the former. Lysons observes, that there does not appear to be the least ground for the tradition that this place was the residence of the notorious Guy Faukes, who, being a man of desperate fortune, was not likely to have a settled habitation, much less to be the owner of

of a capital mansion. It is, however, admitted, that the conspirators with whom he was concerned in his detestable plot, held their meetings in a private house here, which was burned down by accident, in 1635*. In the time of Charles I. Vauxhall was the property of the Crown, of which it was held under a lease, in 1675, by that mechanical genius Sir Samuel Morland, who considerably improved the premises †. The site of this mansion is now a distillery.

That well known place of public amusement *Vauxhall Gardens* belonged, in 1615, to Jane, widow of John Vaux, between whose two daughters the estate was divided, and passed through various hands, till both moieties were purchased about the middle of last century, by Jonathan Tyers, Esq. At what time this place was first opened for public resort we are not informed; but from papers in the *Spectator* ‡, and *Connoisseur* §, it must have been in or before Queen Anne's time. Mr. Tyers, who held the premises on lease many years before he bought the estate, opened the Spring Gardens, as they were then denominated in 1730, and expended large sums in their embellishment. After his death they passed into the hands of several proprietors, the principal of whom is Mr. Barrett. These gardens were, till of late years, opened every evening during great part of the summer, for the reception of company; but they are now admitted only three times a week. The entertainments consist of music, vocal and instrumental, illuminations, and fire-works; and refreshments of every kind may be procured.

When London and its suburbs were fortified by order of Parliament,

* Lysons' Environs, I. 232, 3.

† Every part of Sir Samuel's house displayed the invention of the owner. The side-board in the dining-room was supplied with a large fountain, and the glasses stood under little streams of water. His coach had a moveable kitchen with clock-work machinery, with which he could make soup, broil steaks, or roast a joint of meat, and when he travelled he was his own cook. (North's Life of Lord Keeper Guildford, p. 294.)

‡ See No. 383. § No. 68.

ment, during the civil war under Charles I. a fort was erected near Vauxhall turnpike. In a plan of the city, an engraving of which is given in Maitland's History, it is called a "quadrant-fort with four half bulwarks."

On the road to Wandsworth, not far from the turnpike, is a spring of very clear water, called *Vauxhall Well*, which, it is said, never freezes.

At this place one of the new bridges, lately projected for the convenience of the increasing population of the metropolis, to be called the *Regent's Bridge*, is designed to cross the Thames from Millbank on the opposite side of the river.

The manor of *Kennington* was in eleven Edward III. vested in the Crown, and afterwards made part of the Duchy of Cornwall, to which it still remains annexed. The manor contains about 300 acres. Lands within it descend to the youngest son, and, in default of male issue, are equally divided among the daughters.

At this place was a palace, occasionally inhabited by the Royal family so late as the reign of Henry VII. Camden says, that in his time no traces of this building were left; whence it seems probable, that after it ceased to be the residence of royalty it was taken down, and the manor-house erected on its site. This house is described in Sir Charles Harbord's Survey of the Manor, taken in 1636, as "an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was a long time since utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 180 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." In 1709, the barn here mentioned was one of the receptacles of the distressed Protestants from the Palatinate. In 1786, in digging near this barn for a cellar, some spacious vaults of stone were discovered, the arches of which were cemented by a substance harder than stone itself. The *Prince's Road* is said to have been that by which the Black Prince came to this palace from Lambeth, and a public-house in this road still bears the sign of that renowned son of Edward III. In 1616, Sir

Noel Caron had a lease of the manor, consisting of 122 acres, the manor-house excepted, for 21 years; and it has since been let to different persons: the present lessee is Sir William Clayton, Bart.

Kennington gave the title of Earl to the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. Before the erection of the new gaol in Horsemonger Lane, Southwark, Kennington Common was the usual place of execution for criminals tried in this part of the county.

The hamlet of *Stockwell* contains about 100 houses, exclusively of those about Brixton Causeway, which are not considered a part of it. The manor anciently belonged to the Rivers, Earls of Devon, but in 1 James I. was vested in the Crown. It afterwards belonged to Sir George Chute, and was sold by the executors of one of his descendants, about the end of the 17th century, to Sir John Thorneycroft, in whose family it continued till 1804, when it was purchased by William Lambert, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor-house, which stood within a moat, has been completely demolished, and on its site a handsome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq.

At Stockwell was erected, in 1767, a neat chapel of ease, towards which Archbishop Secker contributed 500l.

An extraordinary imposition was here practised in 1772, at the house of Mrs. Golding, which was reported to be haunted. Numbers of people of all ranks went to witness the feats of the imaginary ghost, who caused the furniture to dance about the rooms in a surprising manner. A pamphlet published on the subject, and entitled "*The Stockwell Ghost*," declares, that when Mr. Gardner, a surgeon of Clapham, came to bleed Mrs. Golding, who had fainted from fright, he desired that the blood might be kept for his inspection; but no sooner was it congealed, than it sprung out of the bason, which presently after broke to pieces of itself. A still more mortifying circumstance was, that when some neighbours of Mrs. Golding's were asked by her to drink a glass of wine, the bottles flew in pieces before they could be uncorked. The imposture was never completely discovered; but

in

in 1790, Mrs. Golding and her daughter being both dead, the dancing furniture was sold by auction, and fetched very extravagant prices.

John Angell, Esq. who died in 1784, left by will 6000l. for the purpose of building a college at Stockwell, for seven decayed gentlemen, two clergymen, an organist, six singing men, twelve choristers, a verger, chapel clerk, and three domestic servants, which he endowed with rent-charges to the amount of 800l. per annum, besides making a provision for the subsistence of the members. Ever since the death of the testator there has been a suit in chancery respecting his will, and his intentions have of course never been carried into effect.

At *South Lambeth*, situated between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was the residence of Sir Noel Caron. The *Magna Britannia*, says that it was built in the figure of half a Roman H, and pulled down in 1687 *. A small part of it, however, remained, and was occupied as an academy, under the name Caron House, till demolished in 1809.

There are now no traces of the physic garden of the Tradescants, which was situated near this spot, and was one of the first establishments of the kind in the kingdom. The elder Tradescant had been gardener to the Duke of Buckingham and other noblemen, and was afterwards in the service of Charles I. He travelled over great part of Europe and Africa, in search of new plants, and many of those introduced by him were long called by his name. A catalogue of all that were cultivated by him at South Lambeth, together with an account of his collection of curiosities, was published, in 1656, by his son under the title of *Museum Tradescantianum*, in a small volume, to which are prefixed portraits both of the father and son. The latter bequeathed the whole collection, and also his house at South Lambeth, to the learned Elias Ashmole, by whom, as it is well known, the former was given to the University at Oxford, where it occupies the principal part of the Museum, which goes by his name, and was originally built for its reception.

South

* Mag. Brit. V. 349.

South Lambeth was the residence of Dr. Ducarel, author of the "*History of Lambeth Palace*," "*The History of Croydon*," and other topographical and antiquarian works, who died at his house there in 1785.

The other parishes in this hundred are: *Barnes, Battersea, Camberwell, Clapham, Merton, Mortlake, Putney, Streatham, Tooting, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon.*

BATTERSEA gives the title of baron to the family of St. John.

The church contains several monuments for that family, especially one by Roubiliac for the celebrated statesman Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. This monument of grey and black marble is placed against the north wall. On a black marble tablet is an inscription of considerable length, which characterizes him as "the enemy of no national party, the friend of no faction," as "distinguished by zeal to maintain the liberty, and to restore the ancient prosperity, of Great Britain." On each side of the inscription are medallions with profiles in basso relievo of Lord and Lady Bolingbroke.

Against the south wall is a monument for Sir Edward Wynter, who died in 1685, with a basso relievo, representing him in the act of performing two extraordinary exploits. It is related, that during his long residence in India, being once attacked unarmed in the woods by a tiger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and when the furious animal sprung at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he was drowned. This adventure, as well as the other achievement, perhaps still more wonderful, is commemorated in the following lines; which form part of the epitaph:

Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
And crush'd to death the monster of a beast.
Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
Dispers'd the rest—what more could Samson do?

At

At the east end of the church is a neat tablet, with an inscription to the memory of Thomas Astle, who died December 1, 1802, aged sixty-eight years. He was long a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum. As an author his principal publication was a Treatise *On the Origin and Progress of Writing*. He left a valuable collection of manuscripts, now deposited at Stow, the seat of his noble patron the Marquis of Buckingham, to whom he gave by his will the option of purchasing them at a fixed sum.

Here also are interred, Arthur Collins, Esq. well known for his *Historical Account of the Peers and Baronets of England*, and other publications, who died in 1760, aged seventy-six; William Curtis, an eminent botanist, author of the *Flora Londinensis*, &c. who died in 1799, aged fifty-six; and the Rev. Joseph Gardnor, late vicar of Battersea, who was distinguished for his attachment to the Arts. He was a constant exhibiter at the Royal Academy, published *Views on the Rhine*, &c. in 1788, and contributed the views for Williams's *History of Monmouthshire*. He died at the age of seventy-nine, and was buried, January 6, 1808.

Bolingbroke House, the seat of the St. John family, was a spacious edifice, which is said to have contained fifty rooms on a floor. Some years after the alienation of the estate, about 1775, the greater part of the house was taken down. Among the few rooms which yet remain, is one wainscotted with cedar, reported to have been the favourite apartment of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. The pictures in the old house were sold by auction and dispersed. On the site of this mansion was, in 1788, erected a horizontal air-mill, of very large dimensions, on the same construction as Hooper's mill at Margate*. The height of the main shaft is 120 feet; the diameter at the bottom fifty-two, and at the top forty-five feet. This structure, originally designed for an oil-mill, is now employed for the purpose of grinding malt for the adjoining distillery of Messrs. Hodgson and Co.

* See Beauties, Vol. VIII. 964.

by whom extensive bullock-houses, capable of accommodating 600 head of cattle have been erected on the site of the garden and terrace.

Sherwood Lodge, on the banks of the Thames, is the residence of Jens Wolf, Esq. late Danish consul, who has recently added to it a large gallery, in the most correct style of Doric architecture, seventy-six feet by twenty-five, and thirty in height, for the reception of his valuable collection of plaster-casts from celebrated antique statues: among the most remarkable of which, are those of the Fighting Gladiator; the Niobe; the Barbarini Faun, of which no other has been brought to England; the Dying Gladiator, and the Farnese Hercules *.

Here is a wooden bridge over the Thames, built in 1771, under the direction of Mr. Holland, at the expense of fifteen proprietors, who subscribed 1500l. each.

Battersea was the birth-place of HENRY ST. JOHN VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, one of the most eminent statesmen and philosophers of the eighteenth century, the prominent events of whose life are well known to the readers of English history, and of whom so striking a portrait has been drawn by one of the ablest of his contemporaries †. Here too he breathed his last, December 12, 1751, aged 73.

At CAMBERWELL, on the summit of *Grove Hill*, to which there is a gradual ascent from the village, of nearly a mile by a lofty avenue of trees, is the residence of John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. a gentleman equally distinguished for benevolence of disposition and liberality of sentiments. It is a plain structure, with low wings, and the front is adorned with emblematical figures, in artificial stone, representing Liberality and Plenty with Flora in the centre. The library contains a choice collection of about 6000 volumes, and a valuable cabinet of shells, insects, minerals, and various subjects of natural history. The gardens belonging to this mansion are enriched with a copious collec-

* Lysons' Environs, I. 22.

† The celebrated Lord Chesterfield in his Letters to his Son.

collection of exotics; and the grounds laid out with singular elegance and taste. Among the most striking of their embellishments is a circular temple or observatory, which commands a magnificent view of the metropolis and its vicinity, and contains the mechanical instruments of the late Mr. Ferguson, and the curious models in cork by Dubourg. A fountain and a cottage on the border of a spacious reservoir, exhibit a scene at once truly beautiful and picturesque. The cottage is supported by the trunks of eighteen oak trees, entwined with climbing evergreens, forming a kind of colonnade. Facing it is a statue of Venus rising from the water, by Locatelli; and over the door a representation in alto relievo of the history of Acis and Galatea, in statuary marble. The fountain is supplied by pipes from an ample spring issuing from the summit of the hill, and collected in a sheet of water or canal; and rising through the centre of an elegant composition in Portland stone forms the *jet d'eau*. From the spring which supplies the canal, the village of Camberwell derives its name; and the place where it rises tradition has marked as the spot where George Barnwell murdered his uncle; an incident which gave rise to Lillo's well-known tragedy.

Dulwich is a pleasant hamlet, in the parish of Camberwell, bordering upon Kent. The manor was purchased in 1606, by Edward Alleyne, Esq. *. This gentleman, some years afterwards,

* Edward Alleyne was born in London, in 1566. Fuller says that he was bred a player; and it is certain that he went upon the stage at an early period of life, and acquired great celebrity in his profession. Baker speaking of him and Burbage, declares, that they were two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like." Heywood also characterizes him as

Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue.

Alleyne was sole proprietor of the Fortune playhouse in White Cross Street, which he built at his own expense, and was partner with Philip Henslow (whose wife's daughter he married,) in a Bear Garden at Bankside, long before they purchased the office of master of the king's bears. The time and occasion of his retiring from the stage are alike unknown. Respecting the latter an absurd

wards, began to erect on this estate a commodious building for a college, or hospital, from a design by Inigo Jones, and having with some difficulty obtained the king's letters patent for settling lands upon it, he executed a deed of trust, by which he conveyed the manor of Dulwich and other estates to the use of the college for ever. The chapel was finished in 1616, and the building being completed, and the members of the college appointed, the solemnity of the foundation took place September 13, 1619. This institution, to which Alleyne gave the name of *God's Gift College*, was founded for a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, all of whom must be unmarried, twelve scholars, and thirty out-members. The endowment consisted of the manor of Dulwich, and lands and tenements there, also in Lambeth parish, and in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and the Fortune theatre, then producing a revenue of about 800l. per annum. The annual rents of these estates, in 1808, amounted to 3784l.

According to the statutes the master and warden must be of the blood and surname of the founder, and for want of such, of his name only. On the death of the master, the warden succeeds, and a new warden duly qualified must be chosen by lot. The fellows are chosen in the same manner; the senior performs divine

absurd story is very gravely related by Aubrey, and other topographical writers, who say, that while personating the Devil, his Satanic Majesty, indignant at this profanation, appeared himself upon the stage, and terrified Alleyne to such a degree, that he immediately relinquished the profession, and made a vow to appropriate his fortune to charitable purposes, which he accomplished in the erection of Dulwich College. This tale seems to have been fabricated after Alleyne's time, for Baker, his contemporary, who was too fond of enlivening his history to let such a circumstance pass unnoticed, says nothing of it. Having formed the plan of his foundation, he retired to the manor-house on Dulwich Common, now called Hall Place. Here he superintended the erection of his college, and spent the remainder of his days in the management of its affairs; not as master, as it has been asserted; for he appointed his kinsmen Thomas and Matthias Alleyne to be the first master and warden. He died in November 1626, aged 60.

vine service in the chapel; two others officiate as schoolmaster and usher, and the fourth, who is a layman, as organist. The poor brethren and sisters must be sixty years of age at their admission: a clause in the statute excludes persons infected with a noisome disease, or decrepit in their limbs; and if they marry, commit fornication, or adultery, they are to be expelled. These poor brethren and sisters are to be selected as vacancies occur from the thirty out-members, who must be of the parishes of St. Saviour Southwark, St. Botolph Bishopsgate, and St. Giles's Cripplegate, ten out of each, and for whom alms-houses were built by the founder in their respective parishes. The twelve poor scholars must be from six to eight years of age at their admission, and be educated till they are eighteen; when they are either to be apprenticed to some trade, or sent to the University, where, according to the statutes, there ought always to be four Dulwich scholars; but notwithstanding the injunctions of Archbishops Wake and Potter on the subject; the provisions for educating boys for the University have long been relinquished.

The churchwardens of the three parishes above-mentioned were constituted assistants in the government of the college, and to attend the audits; and the Archbishop of Canterbury was appointed visitor.

Dulwich College consists of a front and two wings, which form three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre of the front building is a long Latin inscription on black marble, recording the purposes and date of this foundation. The west end of the front contains the hall, kitchen, and offices on the ground-floor, and above are the apartments of the master and warden; the east end is occupied by the chapel: which is plain, and unornamented, except by the altar-piece, a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration by his pupil Julio Romano, presented to the college in 1796, by Thomas Mills, Esq. of Great Saxham, in Suffolk. In the west wing, the apartments of the sisters occupy the ground-floor, over which is the picture-gallery, 77 feet long, and 15½ wide. The contents of this gallery, which were be-

queathed to the college by Mr. William Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller in London, have been treated with great contempt by Aubrey and succeeding writers; but Lysons, who enumerates such of the paintings as are most worthy of notice, asserts, that "some have much merit, and many are valuable as being original portraits of remarkable persons."* By the will of Sir Francis Bourgeois, a painter of considerable eminence, who died in January 1811, this collection received a valuable accession; for he bequeathed to it the whole of his pictures, besides 10,000l. to keep them in due preservation, and 2,000l. for the purpose of repairing the gallery for their reception.† At the south end of the gallery is the audit-room, adorned with a good full-length picture of the founder; and adjoining is a small library, in which are most of the books bequeathed to the college by Mr. Cartwright. The east wing, which has been rebuilt, was finished in 1740, at an expense of above 3,600l. In the centre of the wing, on the first floor, is the school-room, and on each side, the chambers of the fellows. Beneath are the apartments of the poor brethren, and behind the college is a garden of considerable extent.

The chapel, though built for the use of the college only, now serves as a chapel of ease for this hamlet, where all religious rites, excepting marriage, are performed. Under the chancel is a vault, in which the founder, his wife, and mother, are interred; and which, by his direction, is exclusively appropriated as the burial-place of the masters, wardens, and fellows. For the other members of the institution, there is a cemetery situated about a quarter of a mile from the college, which is also used for the interment of the inhabitants of the hamlet.

In 1808, an Act of Parliament was passed for empowering the master,

* Environs, I. 80.

† This was not the whole extent of the benefaction of Sir Francis: he left legacies of 1000l. each to the Principal and Chaplain of the College; and transferred to the Directors of this institution, as residuary legatees, all the rest of his property of every denomination.

master, warden, and fellows, to grant building leases of certain lands, and to apply the surplus and fines of the premiums received in aid of the sum of 5600l. which they had accumulated as a building fund, either for the complete repair of the college, the west wing of which has long been in a very dilapidated state, or for rebuilding it on the present site, or any other that may be appointed by the visitor for the time being.

Knights Hill, near Dulwich, the seat of the late Lord Thurlow, was purchased by him of the Duke of St. Alban's. At that time there was only a farm-house on the estate, which he new-fronted, building at the same time some additional apartments. His lordship afterwards took down the whole, and erected the present mansion in a plain and simple style, under the direction of the late Mr. Holland.

CLAPHAM is situated on the skirts of a common, containing about 200 acres, which has of late years been so much improved, chiefly by draining and the judicious planting of a considerable number of forest-trees, as to have the appearance of a park. It is surrounded by villas belonging to some of the most opulent merchants in the city of London, and among others, those of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thornton, Samuel Smith, and John Dent, Esqrs. and members of Parliament.

The church at the north-east corner of the common is a new building, having been finished in 1776 at an expense of 10,000l. In the south aisle of the old church which was left standing, and which, with the adjoining cemetery, is exclusively appropriated to interments, are some splendid monuments for Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. who died in 1689, and his family; and Bartholomew Clerke, Dean of the Arches, and lord of the manor, who died in 1589. Here is also a marble tablet to the memory of Dr. Martin Lister, F. R. S. and physician to Queen Anne, who died February 2, 1711—12. He is well known to the learned world as a naturalist, especially by his book on shells, intituled *Synopsis Conchylium*, the drawings and engravings for which were executed by himself and his daughters.

MERTON is remarkable for a convent of Augustine canons, founded in 1115 by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey. The prior of this convent had a seat in Parliament as a mitred abbot; and through the munificence of the founder, and subsequent benefactors, it enjoyed, at the Dissolution, a yearly revenue of 957l. 19s. 4½d.

It was at this place, according to Lambard, that the treaty of peace was concluded in 1217 between the Earl of Pembroke, regent of the kingdom, on the part of Henry III. and Louis, the Dauphin; but Matthew Paris, and other writers, place this transaction at a little island in the Thames near Staines. When Hubert de Burgh, some time Chief Justice of England, being required, 16 Henry III. to give an account of his conduct and administration, found his ruin resolved upon, and despaired of vindicating himself to his judges, most of whom were his enemies, he took sanctuary in this house. The king ordered him to come before the court, and abide the law; but he refused to quit his asylum. Henry being highly incensed, sent to the Lord Mayor of London, ordering him to summon all the citizens capable of bearing arms, and proceed to Merton to take Burgh dead or alive. The citizens, with whom he was very unpopular, hastened towards Merton, in number about 20,000, and the Chief Justice flying to the high altar, waited the event. In the mean time the king, through the intercession of the Earl of Chester and Bishop of Chichester, was induced to alter his purpose; the citizens were recalled, and Burgh remained in his retreat till the Archbishop of Dublin procured his enlargement.

In 20 Henry III. 1235-6, a Parliament was held at this place, when those statutes were enacted which are still known by the name of the Statutes of Merton. At this meeting also it was that the barons so resolutely withstood the insidious overtures of the prelates for the introduction of the imperial and canon laws; their spirited reply to which will ever be remembered to their honor: *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare.*

This priory was situated on the bank of the little river Wandle,

dle, and, in its ancient state, occupied no less than sixty acres of ground. How far the zeal of the Commissioners was exercised in its demolition at the time of its surrender, or what waste may have been committed by its successive proprietors, cannot be determined. It was probably reduced to its present state, in which, however, considerable remains of the outer walls are standing, by the caution of Parliament in the civil wars under Charles I. when it was judged of importance enough to be referred to a Committee in 1648, with directions for putting it into such a condition that no use might be made of it to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom.* In 1680 Merton priory was advertised to be lett,† and was described as containing several large rooms, and a very fine chapel. Vertue, who visited this place about 1730, mentions this chapel as being then entire, and says, that it resembled the Saxon buildings.‡ At present no other vestige of the edifice is left than the east window of the chapel of crumbling stone, which seems, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the fifteenth century.§ The site of this religious establishment is now a scene of active industry, being occupied by three manufactories for printing calicoes, and a copper-mill, which afford employment to a great number of hands.

The parochial church, dedicated to St. Mary, has the appearance of great antiquity. From a manuscript in the Herald's College, it appears to have been built by Gilbert Norman, who, after the grant of the manor by King Henry I. for the purpose, erected a church here, and is said to have adorned it with pictures and images. Lysons observes, that from the style of the architecture of the present church, there is little doubt of its being the original structure, and having undergone little alteration.

In

* Journals of the House of Commons, V. 623.

† Domestic Intelligencer, March 5, 1680.

‡ Vertue's MSS. in the collection of the Earl of Orford at Strawberry-hill.

§ An engraving of it is given in Malcolm's Views for illustrating Lysons' Environs.

In the window of the chancel are some remains of painted glass; and against the north wall of the church hangs a large picture of Christ bearing his cross. Though now much damaged, it appears to have been a good painting, and either the work of Luca Jordano, or a copy from that master.

Merton Place, a modern mansion in this parish, was the favorite residence of the late Lord Nelson, who left it, with seventy acres of the grounds, to Lady Hamilton. It is now by purchase the property of Asher Goldsmid, Esq.

WALTER DE MERTON was a native of this parish, and educated in the convent here: he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal in 1258; and 1261 Lord Chancellor of England, which office he held above three years. From a regard to the place in which he had received his birth, and the house where he had imbibed the first rudiments of instruction, he conceived a design of endowing it with considerable revenues for the perpetual support of scholastic divines. With this view he obtained of the Earl of Gloucester, as lord of the fee, his licence, dated 7th of May, 1262, to give and assign the neighboring manor of Maldon to the priory of Merton, or any other religious establishment for that purpose. Upon farther consideration, however, he founded, in 1264, a separate college at Maldon, intended as a seminary for the larger institution at Oxford, which is still known by his name. But, in 1270, both these societies were united by him into that at Oxford, which he completed in 1274. In the same year also having executed the office of chancellor a third time, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. He died 27th October, 1277, and was buried in his own cathedral, under a marble tomb, which was taken down in 1598 by Sir Henry Savile, Warden, and the Fellows of Merton College, who erected an elegant monument in its stead.*

At MORDON is *Mordon Park*, the property and residence of George Ridge, Esq. The house, a handsome quadrangular building, on a rising ground near the church, was originally erected

* See *Beauties*, VII. 649.

erected by John Ewart, Esq. The extensive pleasure-grounds are agreeably diversified, and embellished with two fine sheets of water.

In this parish is also *Mordon Hall*, the mansion of Sir Robert Burnett, and the elegant seat and gardens of the late Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. who here terminated his life in September 1810.

MORTLAKE is the burial-place of several persons of considerable celebrity. In the church are interred Dr. John Dee, a man distinguished for his pretensions to magic and astrology, as well as by the personal friendship of Queen Elizabeth, who died at his house here in 1608, aged eighty-one; Sir John Barnard, whose zeal to promote the interests of his fellow-citizens will be remembered as long as his statue shall adorn the Royal Exchange, (ob. 1764); and Sir Brook Watson, who was created a baronet in 1803, and died in 1807.

In the church-yard is the tomb of John Partridge, the well known astrologer and publisher of an almanack, who was bred a shoe-maker, and became sworn physician to Charles II. He was a native of East Sheen, and died in 1715. Here is likewise the monument of John Barber, alderman of London, who died in 1741, aged sixty-five. He was the son of a barber in the metropolis, and bred a printer, by which profession, and by the South Sea scheme, he acquired an ample fortune. In 1733 he served the office of lord mayor. The monument to Butler in Westminster Abbey was erected by Mr. Barber, on which occasion Pope is said to have written these severe lines, which he proposed should be inscribed on the vacant scroll under Shakspeare's bust:—

> Thus Britain lov'd me and preserv'd my fame.
> Pure from a Barber's or a Benson's name.

During Cromwell's protectorate some of his city friends, as Lord Pack, Lord Tichbourn, and Sir John Ireton, had houses at Mortlake,

Mortlake. From this circumstance probably originated the tradition, that an ancient mansion here, now leased to Miss Aynscomb, was the residence of Cromwell himself. So much is certain, that during the last century the house in question was inhabited by a more amiable, though less celebrated, man, the benevolent Edward Colston, who, in his life-time, expended more than 70001. on charitable institutions, and died here in 1721.

In 1619, a manufacture of fine tapestry was established at Mortlake by Sir Francis Crane. This undertaking was patronized by the king, who gave 2000l. towards it as an encouragement. After the death of the original proprietor, his brother, Sir Richard Crane, sold the concern to Charles I. and during the civil war the premises were seized by the Parliament as the property of the Crown. In the survey taken on this occasion, the *Tapestry House* is described as containing one room eighty-two feet in length, and twenty in breadth, with twelve looms; another about half as long, with six looms; and a third called the limning-room. After the Restoration, Charles II. intended to revive the manufacture, and sent to Verrio to sketch the designs; but his views were never carried into execution.

East Sheen is a hamlet in this parish, seated on a rising ground considerably above the level of the river. Here are several handsome villas, the vicinity to Richmond Park, and the beauty of the surrounding country, rendering it a desirable situation.

Temple Grove, formerly called *Shene*, or *Sheen Grove*, was the residence of the celebrated Sir William Temple. Here he indulged his taste for horticultural pursuits, after he had retired from the fatigue and disgust which he had experienced in his different embassies; and the noble trees that have escaped the ravages of the axe, together with the beautiful mount and fish-ponds that ornament the estate, bear testimony, to this day, of the pains he bestowed on the improvement of his favourite residence. It was here too that he received the visits of the Prince of

TEMPLE GROVE,
East Sheen.
Surrey.

of Orange at the time of the Revolution; and one of the chambers facing the large pond, and looking at that time down the avenue of fine horse-chesnut trees, still retains the name of King William's bed-room. The original front of the edifice was in the style of Holland House; it was erected in the year 1611, as appears from an inscription on oak now taken down; but the back part, which yet remains, is supposed to have been built by Sir William Temple, and during the time it was occupied by the Palmerston family was called the *new* part. Sir Thomas Barnard purchased the estate of Lord Palmerston, and rebuilt the principal front at considerable expense with corresponding taste, retaining the cedar floor of the little room at the south corner, where Dean Swift, and other literary friends of Sir William, occasionally employed their pens. Sir Thomas Barnard sold four acres, including the little pond at one side of the estate, to Caroline Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire, and cut down several of the large trees, particularly the greater part of those which formed the avenue. These alterations considerably depreciated the value of the premises in the estimation of those who recollected them in their original state. The consequence has been, that the house, and remaining portion of the land, have been purchased by the Rev. William Pearson, late of Parson's Green, for a young gentlemen's seminary, for which it is admirably adapted; and no expense has been spared in building school-rooms, making gravel walks, forming a play-ground, draining the wet parts, by giving the springs a proper direction in their descent into the pond, planting ornamental fences, and erecting out-buildings to correspond with the magnificence of the house itself, so that at no former period was the estate of more value than at the present moment; and a tasteful use of the axe has given that park-like appearance to the grounds, which leaves but little regret on the mind of those who formerly witnessed the existence of the gloomy avenue. The present possessor has commenced the erection of an observatory over the roof, which, when finished, will have

have a semi-globular dome moveable on ebony rollers, so as to present its opening to any point in the heavens.*

PUTNEY was honored by Queen Elizabeth with frequent visits which she paid to a Mr. Lacy, of whom Lysons observes, that he has not been able to find any other particulars than that he was a citizen of London, and of the Clothworkers' Company. His house, situated near the river, was rebuilt in 1596, and was the property and residence of the late Mrs. D'Aranda. During the civil war in the seventeenth century, this place became the scene of some interesting transactions. After the battle of Brentford, when the royal army marched to Kingston, the Earl of Essex determined to follow it; a bridge of boats was constructed for the purpose between Fulham and Putney, and forts were ordered to be erected on each side of the river. In 1647 Cromwell, equally jealous of the Parliament and the King, who was then at Hampton Court, fixed the head-quarters of the army at Putney, for the convenience of watching them both. The houses of the principal inhabitants were occupied by the general officers, who, during their residence here, held their councils in the church, and sat round the communion table; but before they proceeded to deliberation they usually heard a sermon from Hugh Peters, or some other favourite preacher.

The chief ornament of this church is a small chapel at the east end of the south aisle, built by Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the arms and initials of the founder.

In the church-yard is interred John Toland, the celebrated deistical writer, who had lodgings at Putney during the last years of his life. Here his *Pantheisticon*, and most of his later works, were composed. A few days before his death, which happened

* The view which accompanies this description exhibits the back front, erected by Sir William Temple, and ornamented by Sir Thomas Barnard with a viranda; which was deemed more picturesque than the principal modern front, however accurately the elevation might be delineated.

pened on the 11th of March, 1722, he wrote an epitaph for himself, descriptive of the singularity of his opinions; but it was not inscribed upon his tomb.

In 1763, a piece of ground contiguous to the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, was given to the parish in 1763 by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D. for the purpose of a cemetery. The most remarkable monument here is that of Robert Wood, Esq. who died in 1771, in his 55th year. It is ornamented with a sarcophagus of white marble, and the inscription was written at the request of his widow by the late Lord Orford. Mr. Wood was a native of Ireland; and in 1751 made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, in company with Messrs. Dawkins and Bouverie. On his return he published two splendid works in folio, illustrative of the *Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec*, being an account of the ancient and modern state of those places, with a great number of engravings from drawings made on the spot. Mr. Wood was meditating similar publications relative to other parts of his tour, when he was appointed under-secretary of state by the late Earl of Chatham, during the whole of whose administration, as well as in that of his immediate successor, he continued in office. Mr. Wood was also the author of an *Essay on the Genius of Homer*; and left behind him several manuscripts relative to his travels.

The ferry of Putney was of high antiquity, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as yielding a toll of twenty shillings a year to the lord of the manor. In 12 George I. an act of Parliament was obtained for building a wooden bridge at this place. The work was undertaken by thirty subscribers at 740l. each, who purchased the ferry, which produced the owners about 400l. per annum, for the sum of 8000l. The bridge, which is 805 feet in length, was begun and finished in 1729, at an expense of 23,975l. The income, two years afterwards, was estimated at 1500l. a year, and is now supposed to be about double.

On *Putney Heath*, at a little distance from the road, a house

was erected in 1776 by David Hartley, Esq. for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention of plates for the preservation of buildings from fire. The experiments were several times repeated before their Majesties, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and many members of both houses of Parliament, with complete success; some of the spectators remaining in perfect confidence and security in the room over that in which the fire was burning with great rapidity. This house is still standing; and near it is an obelisk built by the city of London in 1776, with inscriptions commemorating the invention. Near the obelisk was, in 1796, erected one of the telegraphs which form the communication between London and Portsmouth.

Not far from the Fire-house was formerly a fashionable place of resort for public breakfasts and evening assemblies. The mansion erected on its site still retains the name of the *Bowling-Green House*, and was for some time in the occupation of that great statesman, the Right Hon. William Pitt, who here breathed his last, 23d January, 1806. On the brow of the heath, which commands a charming prospect over the Thames and the county of Middlesex, are several handsome seats.

Putney had the honour of being the birth-place of NICHOLAS WEST, Bishop of Ely, and THOMAS CROMWELL, Earl of Essex, two eminent statesmen of the sixteenth century, who, though of humble parentage, raised themselves by their merits and abilities to the highest dignities. The circumstances attending the rapid elevation and tragical end of the latter must be well known to every reader of English history.

EDWARD GIBBON was born at Putney in 1737, in the house now the property and residence of J. P. Kensington, Esq. and received the first rudiments of his education at a day-school at this place. His *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, the first volume of which appeared in 1776, and which was afterwards extended to six volumes in quarto, has placed him in the first rank as an historical writer, and is too well known to need any

remark on its merits. From 1774 to 1782, Mr. Gibbon represented the borough of Liskeard in Parliament, and obtained a seat at the Board of Trade; but on the abolition of that board in 1783, he retired to Switzerland, where he employed himself in completing his history. When the French revolution began to disturb the neighbouring states, Mr. Gibbon returned to England, and died of a dropsy in January 1794. His posthumous works, with his Memoirs written by himself, and finished by his friend, Lord Sheffield, were published by that nobleman in two quarto volumes.

At the western extremity of Putney Heath is the pleasant hamlet of ROEHAMPTON, adorned with many elegant mansions. *Rochampton Grove*, the residence of William Gosling, Esq. stands on part of the site of Putney Park. It is an elegant modern structure, erected by Sir Joshua Vanneck, (now Lord Huntingfield,) after a design by James Wyatt, Esq. Sir Joshua, on his accession to his brother's title and estate, sold Roehampton Grove to Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. who also expended considerable sums in improvements. At the termination of the lawn a fine piece of water is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common.

The beauty of the surrounding country, and the neighbourhood of Richmond Park, have caused many villas to be erected at Rochampton. The Earl of Besborough's, an elegant structure, was built after the designs of Sir William Chambers, and contained a valuable collection of antiques and pictures, which were sold by auction in 1801. *Rochampton House*, built about 1710 by Thomas Carey, Esq. and afterwards the residence of the Earl of Albemarle, is now the property of James Duncan, Esq. The saloon was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and is still in excellent preservation: on the ceiling is represented the feast of the gods. Here are also mansions belonging to the Marchioness of Downshire, Charles Hatchett, Esq. Mrs. Goldsmid, the widow of Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq. and John Thomson, Esq. In the lane leading from Barnes Common to Richmond Park, are also

the villas of R. G. Temple, Esq, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart, and the late Sir Thomas Jones, Bart.

STREATHAM derives its name from its situation near the great Roman road from Arundel to London, *strete* signifying in Saxon a highway, and *ham*, a dwelling. The manor of Tooting Bec in this parish, was, in the seventeenth century, the property of the Howland family: but since 1695, when it came by marriage to the noble house of Russel, it has been the property of the Dukes of Bedford, who bear the title of Baron Howland of Streatham. The manor-house, an ancient brick mansion erected by the Howlands, was a few years since purchased, with some of the adjoining lands, by the present Earl of Coventry, who pulled it down, and fitted up a small villa for his residence out of the green-house and part of the offices.

On the side of the small common between Streatham and Tooting, is *Streatham Park*, which belonged to the late Henry Thrale, Esq. an eminent brewer, and many years representative in Parliament for Southwark, now the property of his relict, Mrs. Piozzi, (a lady well known to the literary world by various publications,) but in the occupation of Abraham Atkins, Esq. In the library are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, Arthur Murphy, Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers and Baretti, who spent many social hours together in that room. These were all painted by Reynolds for Mr. Thrale. Dr. Johnson passed much of his time beneath this hospitable roof, where he experienced that sincere respect to which his virtues and talents were entitled; and those soothing attentions which his ill health and melancholy required. The kitchen gardens belonging to this villa are remarkably extensive, and inclosed with a wall fourteen feet high. The grounds, comprehending about 100 acres, are surrounded by a shrubbery and gravel-walk nearly two miles in circumference.

In the church, upon tablets of white marble, are Latin inscriptions from the pen of Dr. Johnson, to the memory of Mr. Thrale, and Mrs. Salusbury, mother of Mrs. Piozzi.

The

The chancel contains the remains of two females, each of whom, if we may believe the inscriptions which record their excellence, must have been the phœnix of her age. One of these, Rebecca, wife of William Lynne, died in 1653. Her husband, after enumerating her virtues in her epitaph, concludes with these lines:

> Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
> I could not praise enough so good a wife.

The other, Elizabeth, wife of Major-general Hamilton, died in 1746, after an union of near forty-seven years, "and never did one thing to displease her husband."

Lysons has recorded some curious particulars respecting a person named Russell, who was buried here April 14, 1772. He was a native of this place, and had passed for a woman as long as the memory of any one living at the time of his death could reach, when the discovery of his real sex occasioned no small surprize in the neighborhood. From the disguise which he had assumed, his age could not be ascertained; but from an examination of the parish register, Mr. Lysons concludes that it must have been 100 or 104 years, though, by his own statement, it was not less than 108.*

On Lime Common in this parish, was, in 1660, discovered a mineral water of a mild cathartic quality, which is still held in considerable esteem, and sent in large quantities to some of the hospitals in London. Though there are no accommodations for persons who come to drink it on the spot, yet it is much resorted to by those who cannot afford a more expensive journey.

Wandsworth, so called from its situation on the banks of the small river Wandle, which here falls into the Thames, has for upwards of a century been distinguished for its manufactures. At the close of the seventeenth century many French refugees settled here, and introduced the manufacture of hats, which, though much diminished in extent, still exists. Here are also manufactories

* Environs, I. 367—9.

for bolting cloth; for coach and livery lace; for printing calicoes and kerseymeres; for whitening and pressing stuffs; for dyeing, in particular scarlet; iron, oil, and white lead mills, vinegar works and distilleries. At this place commences the iron rail-way, which has been carried through Croydon to Merstham, near Reigate, and conveys the manufactures and produce of the eastern part of the county to the Thames.

In the chancel of the church is interred Henry Smith, Esq. a man remarkable for his extensive charities to this his native county. On his grave-stone is an inscription in Latin verse, which refers the reader for an account of him to his monument on the east wall, where, underneath his effigies kneeling at a desk in the attitude of devotion, is a tablet inscribed as follows:

" Here lyeth the body of Henry Smith, Esq. sometime citizen and aldernan of London, who departed this life the 30th day of January A° Dom. 1627, being then neere the age of 79 yeares, whome while he lived gave unto these several townes in Surrey following:—One thousand pounds apeece to buy lands in perpetuity for the relief and setting poore people on worke in the said towne, viz. to the towne of Croydon, one thousand pounds; to to the towne of Kingston, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Guildford, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Darking, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Farnham, one thousand pounds; and by his last will and testament did further give and devise to buy lands for perpetuity and setting the poor a-worke, unto the towne of Reigate, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Richmond one especialtye or debt of a thousand pounds; and unto the towne of Wandsworth, wherein he was born, the sum of five hundred pounds, for the same use as before; and did further will and bequeath one thousand pounds to buy lands for perpetuity, to redeeme poore captives and prisoners from the Turkish tyranny; and not here stinting his charity and bounty, did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a great value, for the purchasing of lands of inheritance for ever for the relief of the poor and setting them a-worke: a patterne worthy the imita-

tion of those whome God has blessed with the abundance of the goods of this life, to follow him therein."

That Mr. Smith was of very humble extraction, may be inferred from his leaving money to his poor kindred, by which he meant such of his sisters' children as were unable to help themselves: but the story of his having been a beggar, as related by Aubrey, and copied by subsequent writers, rests upon too vague a tradition to be entitled to credit. Its fallacy, as far as it relates to his exclusion of Mitcham from the benefits of this charity because he was whipped out of that parish, is proved by its actual participation of his bounty. He was once married, but his wife dying many years before him without issue, he conveyed, in 1620, his estates, real and personal, to trustees, for charitable purposes, reserving 500l. a year for his own maintenance. By his last will, dated April 24, 1627, he left legacies to the amount of nearly 1,000l. to various persons, among others, 200l. to the Countess of Dorset, and 100l. to Lady Delaware; 1000l. to his nephew, Henry Jackson, and a like sum to his poor relations; 10,000l. to buy impropriations for godly preachers; 150l. to found a fellowship at Cambridge for his own kindred; besides the bequests mentioned in the inscription on his monument. The residue of his estates, real and personal, he left to his executors, to be allotted to various parishes according to their discretion, for the purpose of setting such poor people to work as were able; relieving the impotent with clothes and provisions; educating children and binding them apprentices. In this distribution the native county of the testator has been principally regarded.*

In this church are also interred several of the noble family of Brodrick; and among them, the two immediate predecessors of the present Viscount Middleton.

* A statement of the parishes in this county which partake of Mr. Smith's charity, with the amount of their respective allotments as paid in 1807, and the estates out of which they issue, may be seen in Lysons' Environs, I. 386.

The bridge over the Wandle at this place was erected at the expense of Queen Elizabeth in 1602. It was widened, and in a great measure rebuilt in 1757.

On the hills on each side of Wandsworth, distinguished by the appellations of *East* and *West Hill*, are several good houses, which command fine views over the River Thames, the metropolis, and great part of Middlesex. At *West Hill*, near Lord Spencer's park, is the handsome villa built by Mr. Gibson of Hackney, for the late John Anthony Rucker, Esq. and now the property of his nephew, which, from its elevated situation, is a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood, and enjoys a delightful prospect.

The hamlet of *Garrett*, situated between Wandsworth and Tooting, is in the former parish, and is noted for having been the scene of a mock election which took place there many years upon the meeting of every new parliament, when several well-known characters in low life appeared as candidates for the borough of Garrett, as it was called; being furnished with fine clothes and gay equipages for the occasion by the neighboring publicans, whose interest it was to encourage the frolic. This piece of burlesque, which furnished Foote with the subject of his comedy intituled the *Mayor of Garrett*, was performed for the last time after the general election in 1796.

In all the ancient records WIMBLEDON is described as a grange or farm within the manor of Mortlake, which, from the time of the Conquest, belonged to the see of Canterbury, till Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it for other lands with King Henry VIII. By that monarch it was soon afterwards granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; and on his attainder it was settled upon Queen Catherine Parr for her life. Cardinal Pole obtained a grant of it from Queen Mary, whose successor first gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton; and again in her thirty-second year to Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, in exchange for an estate in Lincolnshire. The Earl left this estate to his third son, Sir Edward, who was created Viscount Wimbledon and Baron of Putney.

Imme-

WIMBLEDON HOUSE.

Immediately after his decease in 1638 the manor was sold by his representatives to the Earl of Holland, and others, as trustees for Queen Henrietta Maria. In the inventory of the jewels and pictures of Charles I. the mansion at Wimbledon is mentioned among the houses belonging to the Crown. On the sale of the crown-lands this manor was purchased by Adam Baynes, Esq. and soon afterwards became the property of General Lambert. This officer, as we are informed by Coke, author of a work intituled *The Detection*, "after he had been discarded by Cromwell., betook himself to Wimbledon House, where he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition which he entertained before he was cashiered by Cromwell" Lambert was not only a cultivator of flowers; he excelled also in painting them, and specimens of his skill in that art remained for some years at Wimbledon. At the Restoration this estate reverted to the Queen Dowager, but "it smelt so strong of a rebel," says the *Magna Britannia*,* that it was soon sold by her to the trustees of George Digby, Earl of Bristol. Of his widow it was purchased by the Earl of Danby, afterwards created Duke of Leeds. At his death this estate was sold under a decree in Chancery in 1717 to Sir Theodore Janssen, who becoming deeply involved in the South Sea scheme, it was again put up to sale, and purchased for 15,000l. by the Duchess of Marlborough. Her Grace gave it to her grandson, John Spencer, Esq. whose descendant, Earl Spencer, is the present proprietor.

Wimbledon House, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Cecil in 1588, is described as a magnificent structure, "which being placed on the side slip of a rising ground renders it to stand of that height, that betwixt the basis of the brick-wall of the lower court and the hall-door there are five severall assents, consisting of threescore and ten stepps, which are distinguished in a very graceful manner." Fuller says, that by some the house was thought to equal Nonsuch, if not to exceed it: and Swift, in one of his Letters,

* V. 357.

calls it much the finest place about London.* It was taken down by the Duchess of Marlborough, who erected a new edifice upon or near the site, after a design by the Earl of Pembroke. This house was accidentally burnt down in 1785. Some of the offices only being preserved from the flames, were fitted up and used for several years as an occasional residence by the noble proprietor. A new mansion has since been erected a little to the north-west of the former building, from the designs of the late Mr. Holland. The situation of this structure, which was completed in 1801, is particularly advantageous, having towards the north a beautiful home prospect of the park, and an extensive view over the county of Surrey to the south. The park, which contains 1200 acres, exhibits a pleasing variety of surface, and was planted and laid out with great taste by Brown. To the north of the house it is adorned with a sheet of water that covers fifty acres.

In the church is interred Sir Richard Wynne, Bart. who died in 1649, at the manor-house here, which he held as trustee for Queen Henrietta Maria. He was gentleman of the privy-chamber to Charles I. whom he attended in his romantic journey into Spain, to visit his intended consort. Sir Richard drew up an account of his travels, which was printed, among other scarce tracts, by Hearne.

On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel or aisle, erected as a burial-place for the family of Lord Wimbledon. In the centre is the monument of that nobleman, an altar-tomb of black marble, over which a viscount's coronet is suspended by a chain from the cieling. A long inscription occupies the four sides of the tomb and the ledge which surrounds the upper stone. Lord Wimbledon followed the profession of arms, and is characterized by

* A very accurate and minute survey of this house and premises was taken by order of Parliament in 1649, the original of which is deposited in the Augmentation Office. It is printed in the Archæologia, Vol. X. There are two rare prints of Wimbledon House by Winstanley, one of which, dated 1678, and exhibiting a view of the principal front with the five ascents, has been copied for Lysons' Environs, Vol. I.

by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who served with him in Flanders as an able and active general; but he lost some reputation by the failure of the expedition against Cadiz, in which he commanded. He wrote a short defence of his conduct on this occasion, which is in print, and two short tracts on military affairs, which remain in manuscript in the British Museum. He died in 1638. In the windows of this chapel are coats of arms, indicating the various alliances of Lord Wimbledon's family: and upon the walls, and in small niches, are placed several pieces of armour.

In the church-yard, among other tombs, is that of John Hopkins, Esq. better known by the appellation of *Vulture* Hopkins, who died in 1732. This celebrated miser accumulated an immense fortune, which he bequeathed by his will in such a manner that it might not be enjoyed till the second generation. This disposition, however, was set aside by the Court of Chancery, which decreed that his fortune should go immediately to the heir at law.

On the side of *Wimbledon Common* are several handsome villas, the most conspicuous of which is that belonging to the lady of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. and now occupied by the Prince of Condé. To this house M. de Calonne, the celebrated French financier, who purchased it of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. made considerable additions. The pleasure-grounds, which are spacious and beautiful, adjoin to Lord Spencer's park.

Wimbledon Lodge, an elegant modern structure, was erected by the late Gerard de Visme, Esq. during the minority of whose daughter it has been occupied by Earl Bathurst.

Among other villas which skirt the common is that of the late John Horne Tooke, where that well-known political character closed his turbulent career March 18, 1812. In his garden he had prepared a vault for the reception of his remains; but his friends thought fit to dispense with his injunctions on this head, and conveyed them for interment to Ealing in Middlesex.

At the south-west angle of Wimbledon Common is a circular encampment with a double ditch, including an area of about seven

acres,

acres. The inner trench is deep, and still very perfect; and the diameter is about 220 paces. This camp is conjectured by Camden to mark the site of the battle said to have been fought in the year 568, at a place caled *Wibandune*, between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and the forces of Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of two of their generals, Oslac and Cneben. *Bensbury*, the appellation given in his time to this encampment, he considered as a corruption of *Cnebensbury* after the name of the latter.

Hundred of Croydon.

The hundred now universally known by this denomination, was formerly called *Waleton*, from a place of that name, the modern Wallington, which though now only a hamlet, is said to have been of some note when the Romans were in possession of the island. It is bounded on the north by the hundred of Brixton; on the west by Copthorn and Emley-Bridge; on the east by the county of Kent; on the south by the hundreds of Tanridge and Reigate: and embraces the parishes of *Addington*, *Beddington*, *Carshalton*, *Chaldon*, *Cheam*, *Colesdon*, *Croydon*, *Mitcham*, *Mordon*, *Sandersted*, *Sutton*, *Wallington*, and *Woodmanston*.

The jurisdiction of this hundred was granted by Richard II. in his 20th year, to the prior and convent of Bermondsey, and confirmed to them by Henry VI. in his 23d year. It is situated in the deanery of Ewell.

Croydon,

the capital of the hundred, to which it gives name, is a large handsome town, consisting chiefly of one well built street, near a mile in length. In 1801, the parish contained 1074 houses, and 5743 inhabitants. This town had a grant of a market and fair, so early as the reign of Edward I. and two other markets and fairs were granted by the two succeeding monarchs. The only market now continued is held on Saturday, and was ob-

tained by Archbishop Stratford from Edward III. Two of the fairs are still kept up, on July 5, and October 2. The latter is remarkable for the immense quantity of walnuts exposed for sale.

The parish of Croydon is very extensive, comprehending near 10,000 acres, and being not less than thirty-six miles in circumference. Eight hamlets are included within its limits. The small river Wandle has its source in this parish, near the church. Its whole course is not many miles, but there are few rivers of the same magnitude, on whose banks a more active and extensive commerce is carried on.

Some antiquaries are of opinion that Croydon was the ancient *Noviomagus*. The Roman road from Arundel to London is supposed to have passed through, or near the town, and Camden and Gale mention a tradition, that there was in ancient times a royal palace on the west side of it near Haling. But though a place of antiquity, it has not been the scene of many remarkable events. In 1264, during the wars between Henry III. and his barons, the Londoners who had espoused the cause of the latter, and who had been driven out of the field at the battle of Lewes, retreated to Croydon, where they were surprised by a body of the king's forces from Tunbridge, who killed many of them, and took a considerable booty. In May 1551, this town, with some of the neighbouring villages, experienced a violent shock of an earthquake.

The manor was before the Domesday Survey in the possession of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and has been annexed to that see ever since, except for a short period during the time of the commonwealth, in the seventeenth century. The manor-house, or palace, situated near the church, was for several hundred years the occasional residence of those prelates, who had attached to it a park and grounds containing 170 acres. Of this park the famous Sir William Walworth was keeper in the reign of Richard II. In July 1573, Archbishop Parker entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court here seven days, and Whitgift received more than

one

one visit from the same princess at this palace. When the possessions of the see of Canterbury were seized by the Parliament during the civil war with Charles I. Croydon palace was first leased to the Earl of Nottingham, and afterwards to Sir William Brereton, "a notable man at a thanksgiving dinner," says a pamphleteer of the time quoted by Lysons *, "having terrible long teeth, and a prodigious stomach to turn the archbishop's chapel into a kitchen, and to swallow up that palace and lands at a morsel." After the Restoration this edifice was fitted up, and restored to its former state by Archbishop Juxon.

From the various conjectures respecting the dates of the erection of different parts of this palace given by Ducarel †, it may be collected, that the whole was built since the middle of the fourteenth century, before which time it appears to have been of wood. The same writer is of opinion, that the east and west part of the great court were some of the earliest buildings that were constructed entirely of brick. The guard-chamber seems to have been built by Archbishop Arundel, and the hall by Archbishop Stafford; but there is nothing to fix the date of the erection of the chapel, though it appears to have been repaired by Archbishops Laud and Juxon. Large sums of money were expended on this edifice by some of their successors, particularly by Archbishop Wake, who built the great gallery, and Herring, by whom the whole was completely repaired and fitted up. In 1780, this palace not having been inhabited for more than twenty years, had become much out of repair; in consequence of which an Act of Parliament was obtained for disposing of the buildings and grounds, comprising about fourteen acres, and vesting the produce in the funds towards erecting a new residence for the archbishops. It was accordingly put up for sale, and purchased by Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2,520l. The premises are now occupied as a calico-printing manufactory and bleaching-ground. The chapel is used for the Sunday School, and in the week for the School of Industry.

The

* Environs I. 128. † Hist. of Croydon 43—68.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a large, handsome structure, built of stone and flint, having a lofty square tower adorned with pinnacles, and containing eight bells. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and three chancels. The east end of the north aisle is called Heron's Chancel. The total length is 130 feet, and the breadth 74. From the arms of Archbishop Courtney on each side of the north door, and those of Archbishop Chichele on each side of the west door, the rebuilding of it was probably begun by the former, and finished by the latter, who, at least contributed largely to the work. The old front at the west end of the south aisle appear to be of the same date: it is an octagon, with quatrefoils, having a lion's head in the centre of one, and roses in two others. Here was formerly much painted glass, but during the Usurpation a man was hired at 2s. 6d. a day to destroy it.

In the middle chancel, which contains some ancient wooden stalls, is a handsome monument of black marble, supported by Corinthian pillars, for Archbishop Grindall, who died in 1583. He is represented as lying at full length in his robes, with a long black beard, forked and curling, and there is a whiteness in the pupils of his eyes to denote his blindness.

In the south, or as it is sometimes called the Bishops' chancel, is the monument of Archbishop Whitgift, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble; between which lies his effigy in his robes. He died in 1610, aged 75. Against the south wall of the same chancel is the splendid monument of Archbishop Sheldon, who died in 1677. The figure of that prelate in a recumbent attitude of white marble, is a master-piece of sculpture: the head is particularly admired. The whole was the work of an Englishman, Joseph Latham, mason to the city of London, and was entirely finished by English workmen about the year 1683 *. This circumstance, confirmed by a manuscript discovered by Vertue, deserves to be known, as, from the low state of the arts in this country at that period, the credit of executing this

* Present State of England, 1683. 12mo. p. 152.

this work has been unjustly assigned to foreigners *. In this chancel are also the grave-stones of the Archbishops Wake, who died in 1731; Potter in 1747, and Herring in 1757.

In the north chancel is a large tomb of free-stone, to the memory of Nicholas Heron, Esq. who died in 1568. On it are represented in alto-relievo the figures of himself, his wife, five sons, and eight daughters. Here is also an altar-tomb to the memory of Ellis Davy, founder of a hospital in this town, which bears his name. He died in 1455.

At the east end of the nave is a monument with a column of white marble, designed by Glover, the author of Leonidas, to the memory of Philippa, wife of James Bourdieu, Esq. of Combe, in this parish, who died in 1780.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Constantine Phipps, the first Lord Mulgrave, who died in 1775. Here too Alexander Barkley, or Barclay, author of the satirical poem intituled *The Ship of Fools*, was buried June 10, 1552.

In this church were two chantries, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. The first was founded by Sir Reginald de Cobham of Sterborough, who vested the presentation in twelve principal inhabitants of Croydon. Its income at the Dissolution was 16l. 1s. 2d. The other was founded by John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who in 1443, was translated to the see of Canterbury, and its revenues amounted to 14l. 14s. 6d. per annum.

Whitgift's Hospital was thus named after its founder Archbishop Whitgift, who began in 1596, to erect this building, which he finished in 1599, at the expense of 2700l. He then endowed it with lands to the annual value of 185l. for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty-eight poor brethren and sisters, or a greater number, not exceeding forty, if the revenues should admit of it. The founder vested in the see of Canterbury the nomination of the members, who must be at least sixty years old; but inhabitants of Croydon and Lambeth are to be preferred. To this hospital belongs a small, but commodious chapel, in which

* Ducarel's Hist. of Croydon. Append. p. 31.

which is a portrait of the founder, painted on board; and adjoining to it is the school, which forms part of the archbishop's charity, and the house for the master. The warden's apartments over the hall and inner gate-house are handsomely wainscotted with oak, and were reserved by the founder for his own use as long as he lived. It is directed by the statutes, that the rents of the lands belonging to this institution shall never be raised, but the revenues have been considerably increased by the fines received on the renewal of leases, and by several benefactions.

An *Alms-house* for seven poor people was founded in the reign of Henry VI. by Ellis Davy, citizen and mercer of London. The revenues of this charity originally 18l. per annum, are now increased to 73l. 2s. The house was some years since rebuilt.

In another edifice called the *Little Alms-house*, the parish poor are usually placed; and in 1775, some new buildings were erected for the reception of twelve poor inhabitants, with a sum of money given by the late Earl of Bristol, and a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants.

The summer assizes have long been held alternately at Guildford and Croydon. In 1806, the building here appropriated to that purpose being old and inconvenient, an Act of Parliament was obtained for empowering the trustees to sell 237 acres of waste land, which by the Inclosure Act had been vested in their hands for the use of the inhabitants, and with the produce to erect a court-house fit for the reception of the judges of assize, to rebuild the market-house, and to purchase a piece of land for a burial-ground. A handsome and commodious *Town Hall* has accordingly been erected from the designs of Mr. Cockerell, and the trustees are engaged in effecting the other improvements.

A *Navigable Canal* from Croydon, connecting with the Grand Surrey Canal at Rotherhithe, was begun in 1801, and opened in October 1809. In the former year also commenced the construction of an *iron rail-way* from Wandsworth to this place, which has since been extended to Merstham, near Reigate. The facilities thus

thus afforded to trade cannot fail to increase the commercial importance and prosperity of Croydon.

In the vicinity of the town are several gentlemen's mansions. *Haling House*, to the south, is, with the manor of Haling, the property of William Parker Hammond, Esq. but in the occupation of James Penlees, Esq. *Shirley House*, to the east, was built in 1720, by the grandfather of John Claxton, Esq. the present owner. *Coombe House* is the residence of James Henry Bourdieu, Esq. by whose father it was purchased in 1761, of James Matthias, Esq. *Addiscombe House*, a handsome edifice, is said to have been built by Sir John Vanburgh, and the walls and ceiling of the staircase and saloon to have been painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the 16th century it was the residence of the Herons; and during the last century was successively occupied by Lord Chancellor Talbot, who expired here, Lord Grantham, and the late Earl of Liverpool. It is now by marriage the property of E. H. Delmé Radcliffe, Esq.

A considerable part of *Norwood* lies in the parish of Croydon. In a survey of 1646, it is described as containing "830 acres, in which the inhabitants of Croydon have herbage for all manner of cattle and mastage for swine without stint." The whole of this waste appears to have been at no very remote period covered with wood; and Aubrey mentions a large and remarkable tree, called *Vicar's Oak*, at which the five parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Streatham, and Croydon, meet in a point*.

ADDINGTON

* It is observed in the *Magna Britannia*, (V. 374.) that Norwood "is said to have consisted wholly of oaks, and among them was one that bare misselto, which some persons were so hardy as to cut for the gain of selling it to the apothecaries of London, leaving a branch of it to sprout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, and the others lost an eye. At length, in the year 1678, a certain man, notwithstanding he was warned against it upon the account of what the others had suffered, adventured to cut the tree down, and he soon after broke his leg. To fell oaks hath long been counted fatal, and such as believe it produce the instance of the Earl of Winchelsea, who having felled a curious grove of oaks, soon after

ADDINGTON is a village on the border of Kent, about three miles east of Croydon. The inhabitants have a tradition, that this place was formerly of much greater extent than at present, and it is related, that timbers and other materials of ruined buildings have sometimes been turned up here by the plough. Near the church is a hill, on which a castle is said to have once stood; it still retains the name of *Castle Hill*. This circumstance indeed is not without authority, for Sir Robert de Aguillon, lord of this manor, in the time of Henry III. had a licence to fortify and imbattle his house here. On the common above the village is a cluster of tumuli, about twenty-five in number; they are of no great height, but one of them is about forty feet in diameter.

Part of the present manor is said in Domesday to have been then held of the king by Tezelin, the cook. Bartholomew de Chesney, in the reign of Henry II. held the same *per serjeantiam coquinæ*. In 18 Henry III. 1234, we find that William de Aguillon, in right of his wife, a daughter of de Chesney, held this manor by the serjeanty of making *hastias* in the king's kitchen on the day of his coronation, or some one in his stead to make a dish which is called *giranit*, or *gyroun*; and if *seym* (a Saxon word for *fat*) be put in, then it is called *Malpigernoun*. In another record he is said to have held by the serjeanty of finding a cook on the coronation-day to prepare such food as the king's steward shall give order for in the king's kitchen. We are elsewhere told, that this dish was to be prepared in *olla lutea*. This service is still kept up, and a dish of pottage was presented by Mr. Spencer, lord of the manor, to his present Majesty at his coronation. Mr. Lysons observes, that he cannot find that there exists any ancient receipt for making the mess, unless it be that called *bardolf*, in a collection of ancient cookery receipts in the fourteenth century, printed at the end of the Royal Houshold establishment, published by the Society of Antiquaries,

after found his countess dead in her bed suddenly, and his eldest son, the Lord Maidstone, was killed at sea by a cannon-bullet." A relic probably of the superstitions of the Druids.

in 1790. It was called a pottage, and consisted of almond-milk, brawn of capons, sugar and spices, chicken parboiled and chopped, &c. *

Addington Place, a handsome modern building, which stands nearly in the centre of a park, about half a mile from the church, was begun in 1772, by Alderman Trecothick, who in 1768, purchased this estate for 38,500l. By his nephew the manor, mansion, and advowson, were sold, in 1803, to Thomas Coles, Esq.; and in 1807, an Act of Parliament having passed to empower the Archbishop of Canterbury to purchase a suitable place for the summer-residence of himself and his successors, instead of building a new palace at Croydon, this estate was bought for that purpose, and annexed to the see. His Grace is about to attach a private chapel to the mansion, and to make some other additions.

BEDDINGTON is thought from the urns and other remains of that kind discovered there, to have been frequented by the Romans; and Gale says †, he had heard that in the glebe land of this parish, stones which have been smoothed are often turned up with the plough.

Two of the manors in this parish became by marriage the property of Nicholas de Carru, or Carew, keeper of the privy seal to Edward III. and one of his executors. In his descendants this estate has ever since been vested, except for a short interval after the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew, in 1539.

Beddington Park, the seat of this family, is the residence of William Gee, Esq. a younger brother of the present proprietor, who assumed the name of Carew. The old mansion was built in the 16th century, by Sir Francis Carew, who laid out the gardens and planted them with choice fruit-trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight, and spared no expense to procure them from foreign countries. The first orange-trees seen in England are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey says, that he brought them from Italy, but the editors of the *Biographia Britannica* assert, from a tradition preserved in the family, that Sir

* Environs I. 4. † Comment. on Antonin.

ADDINGTON PLACE,
Surrey.

Sir Francis raised them from seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England, by Sir Walter Ralegh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. Be this as it may, the trees were planted in the open ground; they were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed, and flourished about a century and a half *, but were destroyed by the hard frost, in 1739-40. In August 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit of three days to Sir Francis, and again in the same month the ensuing year. The *Queen's Oak*, and her favourite walk are still pointed out. The attention paid by Sir Francis to his fruit-trees is proved by his shewing to the queen at one of these visits a cherry-tree with ripe fruit, which he had kept back a month beyond the usual time. Over the whole tree he strained a canvas, which was occasionally wetted; by this means the cherries grew large, and continued pale; when assured of the queen's coming he removed the canvas, and a few sunny days brought them to their colour †.

Sir Francis died single, and left Beddington, with other estates, to Nicholas Throckmorton, youngest son of his sister, on condition of his taking the surname of Carew. Elizabeth, sister of this gentleman, was the wife of Sir Walter Ralegh, and when he was beheaded, obtained leave to bury his body, which she intended to have conveyed to Beddington, as appears from an original letter ‡ of hers preserved among the family papers. It is addressed

To my best b . . . . . (brother)
Sur Nickolas
Carew, at
beddington

I desiar good brother that you will be plessed to let me berri

 the

* In an account of several gardens near London, written in 1691, and printed in the 12th volume of the *Archæologia*, it is said, that the house in which these orange-trees grew, was above 200 feet in length; that most of the trees were thirteen feet high, and that the preceding year the gardener had gathered from them at least ten thousand oranges.

† Platt's Garden of Eden, 165. ‡ Manning's Survey, II. 527.

the worthi boddi of my nobel hosban Sur Walter Ralegh in your chorche at bedingtou; where I desiar to be berred. The lordes have geven me his dead boddi thought thay denied me his life. This nit hee shall be brought you with two or three of my men: let me her presently.

E. R. God hold me in my wites.

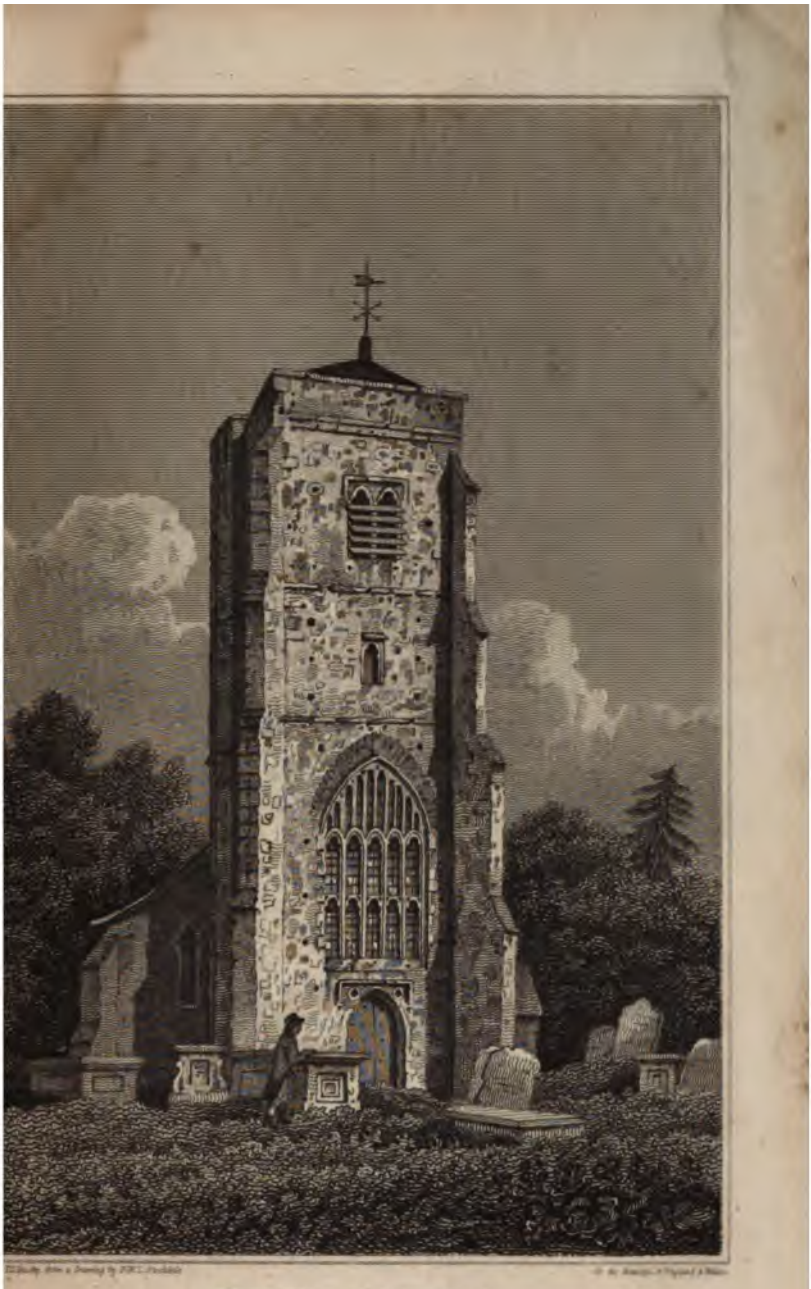
(No date)

For what reason we are not informed this intention was not executed, as Sir Walter's body was interred in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, and his head was carried by his son to West Horsley, in this county.

The present mansion was erected about 1709. It consisted of three sides of a square; but the interior of the north wing was burnt soon afterwards, and has never been restored. The centre is a large and lofty hall, with a beautiful Gothic roof of wood; the great door has a curious ancient lock, very richly wrought, a shield with the arms of England, which moves in a groove concealing the key-hole. In this hall is a portraft of a lady mistakenly shewn as Queen Elizabeth: her arms, in a corner of the picture are those borne by the family of Townley. A small room adjoining to the hall retains the ancient pannels with mantled carving; over the chimney is a small portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded by a pedigree. Another room has several portraits of the Hacket family; among these is a good picture of Bishop Hacket, said to be by Sir Peter Lely. In a parlour at the north end of the hall, are some other family portraits, the most remarkable of which is that of Sir Nicholas Carew, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. painted on board. A good copy of it taken some years ago when the original was in a more perfect state than at present, is preserved at Strawberry Hill *.

In the church, which appears to be of the age of Richard II. are

* From this copy Mr. Lysons had the engraving made, which accompanies his account of this parish.



REDDINGTON CHURCH,
Surrey

are many sepulchral memorials of the Carews, for whose burial-place a small chapel, or aisle, was erected in the 16th century, by Sir Richard, or his son Sir Nicholas. Here, among other monuments, is a magnificent one for Sir Francis Carew, who died in 1611, aged eighty-one. It is supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, between which lies his effigy in complete armour.

Against the wall of the north aisle is a tablet in a wooden frame, with a quibbling inscription, to the memory of Thomas Greenhill, B. A. steward to Sir Nicholas Carew, who died in 1634. It is headed with these words: *Mors super virides montes*, and concludes with the following lines:

He once a *Hill* was fresh and *Greene*,
Now withered is not to be scene;
Earth in earth shovell'd up is shut
A Hill into a hole is put.
But darksome earth by power divine
Bright at last as the sonne may shine.

The hamlet of *Wallington*, in this parish, formerly gave name to the hundred, and is supposed to have been a place of considerable importance. Manning observes, that this opinion is countenanced by the foundations of ancient buildings discovered here, and in the neighbourhood at Carshalton and Beddington, together with the great number of human bones dug up at the former place; and says, that the urns and spear-heads found near the spot leave no doubt that it was formerly possessed by the Romans themselves. As an additional evidence, he appeals to the name, which he derives from the Latin *vallum* *. An ancient chapel, which stood in a field near the road, and is described by the same writer, was taken down about 1791.

This hamlet, situated on the banks of the Wandle, is considerably more populous than Beddington, the latter containing only

 65 houses

* Manning's Surrey I. 267.

65 houses, and the former 135, the greater part of which have been erected since 1789.

At *Woodcote*, in the parish of Beddington, now a single farm-house, Camden, Gale, and other learned antiquaries have fixed the *Noviomagus* of Antoninus; whilst others contend, that the place so denominated by the ancient writers, must have been in Kent. Notwithstanding all the arguments that have been adduced on both sides, the point still remains undecided: but so much seems to be generally admitted, that at Wallington, or Woodcote, or somewhere between both, there was formerly a town or at least a considerable station of some kind or other.

At CARSHALTON is *Mascall's*, or *Carshalton Park*, the property and residence of George Taylor, Esq. It was purchased at the conclusion of the 17th century, by Sir William Scawen, whose nephew, about 1723, proposed to erect a magnificent mansion on a rising ground in the park, from designs by Leoni. The materials were prepared at a great expense, but the building was never begun.

In the church of this village is a curious monument for the family of Gaynesford, who formerly had a residence at Carshalton, which was demolished in 1800. It consists of an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble; over it is fixed in the wall a large slab of the same material, on which are upright figures of Nicholas Gaynesford, his four sons and three daughters. These figures have been gilded and enamelled; the enamel in which the drapery of the wife has been painted still remains, which is a circumstance rarely to be met with in tombs of this kind. Her head-dress, of extraordinary size corresponds with other specimens of the same date; her robe, which has loose sleeves, is red, edged with gold. Gaynesford himself appears in armour, kneeling on one knee, his gauntlet and sword are at his feet. Behind him are his four sons, the eldest of whom appears in armour as the esquire, the second is habited as a priest, and the third and fourth as merchants.

This Nicholas Gaynesford was five times sheriff of Surrey, and

in high favour with Henry VII. He was one of those who attended his queen in her procession from the Tower to Westminster, previously to her coronation, when, as we are informed in a manuscript in the Cotton Library, he and Verney, the other Esquire of Honour, rode with the Lord Mayor "well horsede in gownes of cremysene velvett, having mantells of ermyne, and on their hedes hatts of rede clothe of golde ermyne, the beher forward." The time of his death is uncertain, as his monument seems to have been executed in his life-time with blanks for the dates, which have not been filled up.

Mitcham Grove, in the parish of MITCHAM, a pleasant villa, near the Wandle, was purchased by Lord Clive, and presented to Alexander Wedderburn, Esq. afterwards Lord Loughborough, in return for his celebrated defence of that nobleman in the House of Commons. It was sold by his lordship in 1789, to Henry Hoare, Esq. the present owner.

AT SANDERSTED is *Sandersted Court*, a mansion with a park adjoining to it, lately the property of the Wigsell family, who purchased of Sir John Stonehouse another seat here, called the *Place House*, which they pulled down, and laid the ground into their park.

In the same parish is *Purley*, an estate on which was formerly a mansion, the residence of a family who took their name from it, but now reduced to a farm-house, remarkable as the residence of the learned author of the *Diversions of Purley*, whilst composing the work to which he gave that title.

The parish of WOODMANSTERNE, or *Woodmanstone*, is said by Mudge and Dalby in their Trigonometrical Survey, to be the highest ground in the county, with the exception of Leith Hill; and so healthy is the situation, that eighteen months often pass without a burial, in a population of 150 persons.

In this parish, on Bansted Downs, is *The Oaks*, originally an ale-house; which was purchased by General Burgoyne, who built an elegant dining-room, and fitted up the place for a hunting-seat. It was sold by the general to the Earl of Derby, who has

greatly enlarged the house, and enclosed much of the adjoining common field, so that it is surrounded by plantations two miles in circumference. Here was given the celebrated *fête champêtre*, in celebration of the earl's first marriage, which furnished General Burgoyne with the subject of a musical entertainment intituled *The Maid of the Oaks*.

The Hundred of Tandridge

forms the south-east angle of the county, bordering to the south on Sussex, to the east on Kent; on the north it is bounded by Croydon hundred, and on the west by the same and that of Reigate. It belongs to the deanry of Ewell, and comprehends fifteen parishes: *Blechingley, Caterham, Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Godstone, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Okested, Tandridge, Tattesfield, Titsey, Warlingham*, and *Woldingham*.

Blechingley

is a small borough town, not far from the foot of the great chalk-hills which divide the county. It had formerly a weekly market, which has long been disused; but two fairs are still held here on the the 22d of June and 2d of November. To the latter, which was granted by Edward I. in 1283, are brought great numbers of horses, hogs, and lean cattle, from Scotland and Wales.

According to Salmon, it was owing to the interest of the Earl of Warren, that three places so near together as Reigate, Gatton, and Blechingley, obtained the privilege of being represented in parliament, to which the latter has sent two members ever since 23 Edward I. The right of election is vested in the burgage-holders resident within the borough; there are ninety-seven houses within its limits, and fifty-six in what is termed *the foreign*, that is beyond the limits of the borough. The bailiff of the manor was the returning officer till a resolution of the House

House of Commons, in 1723, deprived him of that office; so that this place now exhibits the singularity of a borough sending two members to Parliament without any person who can claim the exclusive exercise of this authority.

The manor, which is upwards of twenty miles in circuit, was at the time of the Domesday Survey, the property of Richard de Tonbridge, Earl of Clare, in whose family it continued to the ninth generation. It was afterwards carried by marriage to the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, and formed part of the settlement made by Henry VIII. on his divorced Queen Anne of Cleves. The Howards, Lords Effingham, and the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough, were successively owners of the estate, till in 1677, it was bought by Sir Robert Clayton, one of whose successors in 1788, sold the reversion to his maternal relation John Kenrick, Esq. and his younger brother the Rev. Jervis Kenrick is the present proprietor.

The *Castle* is supposed to have been originally built by Richard de Tonbridge. In the reign of Henry III. his descendant Gilbert, surnamed *the Red*, having joined the disaffected barons, and commanded a division of their forces at the battle of Lewes, in 1264, his conduct, though his party proved victorious, occasioned the demolition of this fortress; for the King's forces then in garrison at Tonbridge Castle, hearing of his defeat, sallied out on the Londoners, who had been dispersed in the beginning of the engagement, and were collecting their shattered remains at Croydon, and destroyed Blechingley Castle in their way. Whether it was ever rebuilt afterwards we are not informed. This castle stood at the western extremity of the town, on what is now a coppice, on a bold brow of a hill, commanding an extensive view of Holmsdale in every direction. In Aubrey's time (1673) a piece of a wall was standing, but the foundations only are now to be found.

The *Church* dedicated to St. Mary, is a large, handsome building. The low, square tower contains eight bells, and had formerly

merly a lofty spire, 170 feet in height, supposed to contain 200 loads of oak timber, and covered with shingles; but it was burned by lightning in 1606 and not rebuilt. The church consists of a nave, with a south aisle and a double chancel; and a transept, called Ham Chapel. The south chancel is entirely occupied by the magnificent monument of the first Sir Robert Clayton and his lady, with their whole length figures in white marble. He is represented in his robes as Lord Mayor of London, and with the insignia of his office. Between them, on a curtain of white marble, is this inscription:—

"Here rests what was mortal of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. in the year MDCLXXX, Lord Mayor, and at his death Alderman and Father of the City of London, and near XXX years was one of its Representatives in Parliament. By the justest methods and skill in business he acquired an ample fortune, which he applied to the noblest purposes, and more than once ventured it all for his country. He fixed the seat of his family at Marden, where he hath left a remarkable instance of the politeness of his genius; and how far Nature may be improved by Art. His relations, his friends, the Hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark, (of which he was President) Christ Church Hospital, and the Workhouse in London, were large sharers of his bounty. He lived in the Communion of the Church of England, and in the most perfect charity with all good men, however divided amongst themselves in opinions. The welfare of his country was the only aim of his public actions, and in all the various efforts that were made in his time for preserving its Constitution, he bore a great share, and acted therein with a constancy of mind which no prospect of danger could ever shake. It is but just that the memory of so good and so great a man should be transmitted to after-ages, since in all the private and public transactions of his life he hath left so bright a pattern to imitate, but hardly to be outdone. He was born at Bulwick in Northamptonshire, the XXIXth day of

of September, anno Dom. MDCXXIX and died at Marden the XVI day of July MDCCVII." *

In this church are also interred the remains of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1793, aged eighty-two years; and those of his wife, the daughter of Sir William Clayton, Bart. who died in 1772. Dr. Thomas succeeded Dr. Herring,

* The parents of Sir Robert Clayton, who had several children, occupied a small farm of twenty pounds a year, at Bulwick, in Northamtonshire. He had received no education when he came to London, where he soon got into the service of a money scrivener in a very low capacity; and gradually rose to be a principal in his master's house. The industry of a long, successful life, and a legacy equal to his own fortune, which he received from his partner, will sufficiently account for the great estate which he left behind him. There is great reason to suspect the justice of Dryden's character of him in his virulent satire of Absalom and Achithophel, and to suppose that it originated in party-motives, to which indeed that poet is well known to have prostituted his talents. To have raised himself under such disadvantages to the chief magistracy of the metropolis, and to have conducted himself as a principal leader of the truly patriotic party in those critical and dangerous times, is an incontestible proof of Sir Robert Clayton's superior abilities. He was very active in the Exclusion Bill, in the reign of Charles II. and in all the measures of the opposition of that period, and of course became very obnoxious to the court. When Lord Russel was selected as a victim to party on that occasion, Sir Robert was doomed to be sacrificed to the same principles; but was saved by Lord Chancellor Jefferies, the foundation of whose fortune had been laid by Sir Robert, who had exerted his influence in procuring him the appointment of Recorder of London. He represented Blechingley in 1690, 1698, and 1702. In his charities Sir Robert was a pattern of munificence. He was the proposer and successful procurer of the establishment of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital for bringing up forty boys to a knowledge of navigation. Sir Robert afterwards advised with his friend Mr. Firmin about adding a ward for girls in this hospital, and gave him the sole management of the building. No one besides, even of Sir Robert's own family, except his partner Mr. Morris, knew at whose charge it was carried on. When about 4000l. was expended, parties running high, Sir Robert and Mr. Firmin, who had always been strenuous opposers of arbitrary power, were turned out by the other party from the government of the hospital. Mr. Firmin then broke silence, and upbraided the governors with depriving the institution of such a benefactor as the builder of that ward, whose name he then declared.

ring, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in this rectory, which he held till his promotion to the see of Rochester in 1775.

A *Free School* was founded here in 1633 by Thomas Evans for twenty poor boys of this borough. He endowed it with lands, containing about thirty acres, in the adjoining parish of Nutfield; and Mr. Bostock, of Tandridge, gave a house and garden for the master.

Here are also ten *Alms-houses*, chiefly built by the parish in 1668. Another was added by Dr. Charles Hampton, rector, who died in 1677, and by his will left a small rent-charge to be distributed in faggots among the inhabitants of these houses.

The ancient manor-house called *Blechingley-Place*, stood in Brewer-street, and was the residence of Edward Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII. Some of his conversations at this house with his chancellor and Sir George Nevil, were given in evidence on his trial. It was pulled down by one of the Earls of Peterborough; but the porter's lodge has been transformed into a farm-house.

In the parish of GODSTONE, which is thirteen miles in length from north to south, is *Marden Park*, situated in a valley at the foot of the chalk-hills. It was originally a farm-house till the first Sir Robert Clayton made it the residence of his family, and is now the seat of John Hatsell, Esq. *Flower House*, a little to the east of Godstone Green, is the residence of the Hon. George Henry Neville. *Fellbridge House*, a handsome mansion at the southern extremity of the parish on the borders of Sussex, was the seat of the late James Evelyn, Esq. by whom it was erected on the site of a former house called Heath Hatch. It stands in a park bounded on the south by Fellbridge Water, a small stream which divides this county from Sussex; but thirty acres of the park are in Tandridge, though separated by Godstone from the rest of that parish.

On *Godstone Green*, in the way to Blechingley, are two small barrows, and two in the adjoining fields on the north side of the Green. On the chalk-hill on Sir William Clayton's estate is a quarry,

quarry, which yields a kind of free-stone that is extremely durable if kept constantly wet or dry. It is used for wet-docks, ovens, and other purposes; and with it Westminster Hall was new paved during the last century.

About three miles to the south of the village of Godstone is a well of water, known by the appellation of *Iron Pear-Tree Water*, which has been found very efficacious in curing the gout. It is also esteemed good in bilious and other disorders.

In the parish of HOURNE King Athelstan is said to have had a house. If ever there was such a building, it probably stood on the site of what is now called *Thunderfield Castle*, a piece of ground, surrounded by two or three ditches, the outermost of which is mostly filled with water. It lies near a farm-house at Harrowsley Green, which Mr. Manning suggests may be a corruption of Harold's-legh, from Harold, into whose possession the royal residence might possibly have come.

Bysshe Court in this parish is the property and residence of John Manship Ewart, Esq. This mansion was purchased in 1788, with the manor attached to it, by his grandfather, John Ewart, Esq. an eminent distiller in London, who pulled down the old house, which was surrounded by a moat, and erected a new one near the spot, converting the whole site of the former building into a kitchen-garden, to which the moat serves as a fence.

At LINGFIELD, Reginald Lord Cobham, in 1431, obtained a licence of Henry VI. to found and endow a college, and to change the parochial into a collegiate church. He accordingly built his college at the west-end of the church-yard for a provost or master, and six chaplains besides clerks, of the Carthusian Order, whose estates, at the Dissolution, were valued at 79l. 15s. 10½d. per annum. In Aubrey's time this building was still standing; and he says that he had seen no religious house whose remains were so entire. The first story was of free-stone, and above that it was composed of brick and timber. Within was a square court with a cloister round it. There was a convenient handsome hall

and parlour; above the priest's table was a canopy of wainscot; and some inscriptions were still left in the windows. This building continued standing till about the time of George I. when the greater part of it was pulled down, and a farm-house erected on its site.

The church of Lingfield contains some curious monuments. In the nave, immediately before the chancel, is a large altar tomb, on which lie two whole length figures of white marble of a man and woman, he in armour, with his feet resting on a dog, and his head on a helmet. A glove lies by his right side; he has no beard, and his hair is bound over the temples with a fillet. The woman's feet rest on a winged dragon, and two small angels support her head. At the east end are four shields of arms; at the west end seven; and the same number on the north and south sides. Adjoining to the skreen which separates the east end of the nave from the north aisle, is another tomb without inscription: upon which lies a whole length figure of a man in armour; his head in mail resting on a cushion, which has been supported by two small figures now mutilated. His feet rest against a small figure of a man with a long beard, and a turban on his head, which is supported by his right hand. This may perhaps refer to some exploit performed in the Crusades. The arms on the sides of this tomb are nearly obliterated. Here are several monuments of the Cobham family, and also of the Howards, Earls of Effingham. In this church is also interred Sir James Burrow, Knt. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Master of the Crown Office, who died in 1782, aged eighty-one.

In this parish is *Sterburgh* or *Sterborough Castle*, which, with the manor of Sterburgh or Prinkham, was purchased in 1793 by Thomas Turton, Esq. who was high-sheriff of the county in 1795, and was created a baronet in the following year. This estate anciently belonged to the family of Cobham, of which Reginald, who was created a knight banneret by Edward III. obtained a licence in the fifteenth year of that reign to imbattle and fortify his house at Prinkham, which then received the appellation

pellation of *Sterburgh Castle*. It afterwards descended to the Burghs, or Boroughs. During the civil war in the times of Charles I. this structure was in such a state as to receive a garrison and was occupied by the forces of the Parliament; but being situated in a part of the kingdom which was completely in their power, nothing worth recording happened here. It was one of those places which after the king's death the Derby House Committee were directed to put in such condition that no use might be made of them to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom; and this probably led to its demolition. Sir James Burrow, into whose possession Sterburgh Castle came about the middle of last century, had a rough drawing of the ground plan, with a very rude ancient map, in a corner of which is a small sketch of the elevation of the Castle. It appears to have had a round tower with a dome at each corner, a drawbridge, and a court in the centre. The area, including the moat, was upwards of an acre and a half. The moat has been cleaned out by the present proprietor, preserving exactly its original lines, and is now a fine piece of water, kept up by a spring rising in one of the farms about two miles distant. It has a constant current, and after supplying the house and offices, falls into the river Eden. Part of the present house was built by Sir James Burrow. Sir Thomas Turton added to it a good dining and drawing-room; and removed the stables and farm-yard which were left by Sir James in front of the house. On the ground inclosed within the moat, Sir James built a room with stones which he found upon the spot, and placed over the door this inscription:

Obscuro positus loco
Leni perfruar otio.

On the right of this was the following under the arms of Cobham: *Munivit Reginaldus de Cobham per Licentiam Edwardi 3ti dat' 18vo Octobris anno regni 15t de manso hernellando 1342 & 18t E. 3.* On the left, under the arms of *Burrow*: Hunc quantalum cunque particulam restituit Jacobus Burrow, 1754.

In

In the room are whole length portraits of Lord Borough, lord deputy of Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and another of the family, with three more antique heads, the names not known.

TANDRIDGE, though now a small village, was formerly of sufficient consequence to give name to the hundred. Salmon, with great plausibility, conjectures, that the original name was *Stanrige*, from the old Stane-street road in Godstone, which passes near it.

Not far from the foot of the chalk-hill was an hospital for three priests and several poor brethren, or as it was more generally termed in later times, a Priory of Augustine Canons, founded, as it is generally supposed, in the time of Richard I. by Odo, son of William de Dammartin, though the style of his charter* implies no more than that he was a considerable benefactor. At the Dissolution its annual revenues were valued at 86l. 7s.; and its possessions were soon afterwards given by Henry VIII. to John Rede, in exchange for his estate at Oatlands in Weybridge. The buildings belonging to this establishment have long been entirely demolished, though the name of the priory is perpetuated in a modern farm-house; and in clearing the ground paving tiles have been found, but without any ornament.

Near the foot of the chalk-hills is *Rooks-nest*, a handsome mansion, with about 240 acres of land, 140 of which are laid out as a park. This estate was part of the possessions of the priory, and was granted with them to John Rede. It was the property and residence of the late Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. so created in 1801, and who also held the situation of Master of his Majesty's household.

THE HUNDRED OF REIGATE.

This hundred, which with its principal town, was anciently denominated *Cherchfield*, adjoins to Sussex on the south; is bounded

* In *Mon. Anlg.* II. 403.

bounded on the east by Tandridge; on the north by Croydon; and on the west by the hundreds of Dorking and Copthorn. It lies in the deanery of Ewel, and contains the parishes of *Beechworth*, (which Domesday Book and modern maps place in the hundred of Wotton), *Buckland*, *Burstow*, *Charlwood*, *Chipsted*, *Gatton*, *Horley*, *Leigh*, *Merstham*, *Kingswood Liberty*, (in the parish of Ewel,) *Newdigate*, (that part of it called the *Hamlet*, the remainder being in Copthorn hundred) *Nutfield* and *Reigate*.

Reigate

is situated at the foot of the ridge of chalky down which crosses the county, and consists of two streets, the principal, or the High-street, running nearly east and west, and the other, called Bell-street, from north to south. It has a good weekly market on Tuesday, the charter for which was obtained by John Earl of Warren, 6 Edward II. In 1673 Charles II. granted a charter for another market to be held on the first Wednesday in every month, which for some time fell into disuse, but has lately been revived.

The town stands on a rock of beautiful white sand, which, it is said, cannot be equalled for colour by any in the kingdom. From wells dug in this rock the place is supplied with excellent water. In the returns of 1801 the population of the parish is stated at 2246, inhabiting 417 houses, of which the town contained 196 houses, occupied by 923 persons. This place, till about sixty years ago, carried on a considerable trade in oatmeal, in the manufacture of which nearly twenty mills were employed; but the trade gradually declined, and one mill only now remains.

Reigate has sent two members to Parliament since 23 Edward I. The electors are the freeholders of messuages or burgage tenements within the precincts of the borough: the returning officer being the bailiff of the manor. Here, however, as in many other places, the ceremony of election is a mere farce, all the electors being under the influence of the noble families of Somers and

Hardwicke, to the former of whom the manor belongs. Reigate confers the title of baron on the Earl of Peterborough.

On the north side of the town, behind the principal street, was situated the *Castle*, of whose ancient history we know but little, and of its original foundation still less. The scanty accounts of it that have reached our times ascribe its origin to some of the Warrens, Earls of Surrey; but others assert, that whatever was erected by them stood on the site of a much more ancient structure, the work of the Saxons. If, indeed, the inhabitants of these parts were so active and successful in repelling the Danish plunderers, as to have given occasion to the proverbial distich attributed to them by Camden:

> The Vale of Holmesdale,
> Never wonne, ne never shall,

it is not unlikely, considering the importance of the situation, that their leaders had a fortress here sufficient for the purposes of rendezvous and security. Be this as it may, so much is certain, that the Castle of Reigate was one of the chief seats of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey. The wavering policy of one of these noblemen in King John's reign occasioned the temporary loss of this castle, which, in 1216, was surrendered to Louis, Dauphin of France. At what time it was first suffered to go to ruin is not known; but its final demolition was probably occasioned by the jealousy of Parliament in 1648. Some portions of the outer wall were standing about thirty years ago, but no part of the building now remains.

The site of this structure is the property of Lord Somers. It is an eminence surrounded by a ditch of considerable breadth and depth on the south and west sides. On the summit of the hill, which contains an area of one acre thirty-eight poles, and forms a lawn of very fine turf, is erected a summer apartment in a taste corresponding with the design of the original erection; and on the east side, without the ditch, is a gateway of stone in the

ancient style, erected in 1777 by Mr. Richard Barnes, attorney-at-law of Reigate, who then occupied the premises. In the centre of the area is the entrance by a flight of steps, covered with a small building of a pyramidal form, to the depth of eighteen feet, and then regularly without steps twenty-six feet more, and the whole length 235 feet, into a cave or room 123 feet long, thirteen wide, and eleven high, to the crown of the arch: in one part of which is a crypt, near fifty yards in length, with a seat of stone at the end, which extended the whole length of the room on both sides. This cave probably served its lords both as a repository for their treasures and military stores, and a place of safe custody for their prisoners. The arch, which is supposed to have formed a private communication with the town, is broken, and the cavity stopped. In 1802 a spur of extraordinary size was found here at the depth of three feet in the ground.

The *Priory*, a modern mansion at the southern extremity of the town, belongs, with the grounds, containing about seventy-six acres, to Lord Somers. It stands on the site of a religious house founded by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who died in 1240, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross. It consisted of a prior, and some few regular canons of the order of St. Augustin; but some writers, as Speed and Rymer, call it a house of Crutched Friars, probably because it was dedicated to the Holy Cross, though it is known that the latter order did not come into England till 1244, which must have been some years after its foundation. This was one of the smaller convents which were dissolved 27 Henry VIII. when its annual revenues were 78l. 16s. 8d.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and situated at the western extremity of the town, is constructed of better materials than the generality of these buildings throughout the county, being of squared chalk, or lime-stone, probably from the neighboring quarries. It has two aisles extending through the chancel nearly to the east end of the nave, and an embattled tower of hewn stone, containing eight bells. On the north side of

the chancel is an additional building of brick-work for a vestry, erected by John Skynner, Esq. in 1513, having a library over it, in which is a collection of books for the use of the parish and neighborhood. The total length of this structure is 125 feet, and its breadth 54½.

In the church are costly monuments for Richard Ladbroke, Esq. who died in 1730, in his forty-ninth year; and for Sir Thomas Bludder, Knt. and his lady, who expired within a week of each other in 1618. Here are also several memorials of the family of Thurland, and among the rest that of Sir Edward Thurland, Knt, a Baron of the Exchequer during the reign of Charles II. who died in 1682 at the age of 76.

On a white marble in the form of a heart against the south wall of the chancel is this inscription:—"Near this place lieth Edward Bird, Esq. dyed the 23d of February 1719. His age 26." Over it is a half length bust in white marble of a man in armour, with a full flowing wig, a truncheon in his right hand, and various warlike instruments in the back ground. Mr. Bird was a lieutenant in the Marquis of Winchester's regiment of horse; and in September 1718, had the misfortune to kill a waiter at a bagnio in Golden-square. He was tried in January following, convicted of the murder, and hanged. His monument originally had a farther inscription, censuring the conduct of the judge and jury, which was afterwards obliterated.

Under the chancel is a vault belonging to the manor of the Priory, and made by the Lord Howard of Effingham, the first grantee of that estate, in which are buried many of his family. On the left side of the leaden coffin of the first Earl of Nottingham is the following inscription engraved in capitals:

"Heare lyeth the body of Charles Howarde, Earle of Nottinghame, Lorde High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabethe's Navy Royall att Sea agaynst the Spanyard's invinsable Navy in the yeare of our Lorde 1588; whoe departed this life at Haling Hows the 14 daye of December in ye yeare of our Lord, 1624, Ætatis sve, 87."

The

The *Market-house*, a small brick building, with piazzas below and a chamber above for the purposes of a *Town-Hall*, was erected about the year 1708, on the site of a chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket, which had previously been appropriated to the same uses. A smaller building contiguous to it, denominated the *Clock-house*, was designed as a prison for felons and others, who are brought to the Easter Sessions held at Reigate. The assizes also were formerly held here, and the above-mentioned chapel served as the court. A little below the neighboring inn known by the sign of the *White Hart*, and at the upper end of the street leading southward, are the visible remains of another chapel, said to have been dedicated to St. Lawrence. It is now a dwelling-house, and the walls and roof are entire. To these may be added a third, dedicated to the Holy Cross, which formerly stood near the west end of the principal street, and was afterwards converted into, or gave place to, a barn, now razed to its foundation. The latter, from its name, was doubtless an appurtenance to the priory.

The *Park* of Reigate is part of the demesnes of the manor containing 150 acres, situated on the south side of the town, but divided from it by the Priory estate; it is high ground, and forms a terrace upwards of half a mile in length, which commands extensive and delightful views. It appears, by the Survey taken in 1622, that "the old Park was well stored with timber trees, and replenished with deer." About 1635, Lord Monson, who then had the manor, disparked it, and cut down the timber. Till lately it has been a fine turf, but is now converted into arable land, perhaps not much to the advantage of the farmer, being a poor sandy soil. The wastes of Earlswood, the Wray, and Peteridge Heath, which, with Reigate Heath, belong to this manor, were also formerly covered with timber, which is supposed to have been cut down by Lord Monson about the same time that he threw open the park. Instead of trees he filled them with rabbits, to the great annoyance and damage of the commoners; but there has been no warren in the memory of man.*

* Manning's Surrey, I. 287.

At *East Beechworth*, so called to distinguish it from *West Beechworth*, in the hundred of Dorking, is the mansion of the late Hon. William Henry Bouverie: it was built in the time of King James I. by Sir Ralph Freeman, who purchased this estate of the trustees of the Earl of Abergavenny. In this house are portraits of Sir Ralph, one of his wife before, and another of her after marriage, with a child; Martin Freeman, Sir George Freeman, Sir Thomas More, and others. Here also are casts from several of the finest ancient statues brought from Italy by Mr. John Harvey. In the chimney-piece of the drawing-room is inserted a piece of sculpture from Herculaneum, representing boys riding on bulls and horses.

Wonham, one of the manors in this parish, was purchased in 1787 by the Hon. Charles Marsham, the late Earl of Romney. He rebuilt the house on a larger scale than before; and on his accession to the title sold it to John Stables, Esq. who, in 1804, disposed of it to Viscount Templetown. The grounds comprehend 120 acres, including a park of sixty-six, which is in part bounded by the river Mole.

On *Smallfield Common*, in the parish of BURSTOW, is the remaining part of a mansion-house built of stone, which belonged to the family of De Burstow, and passed from them to that of Byshe, long settled there. It was formerly called *Cruttings*, and was given by Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, to John de Burstow, as an acknowledgement for assistance received from him when thrown from his horse in an engagement with the French.* The house, of which part is now standing, is supposed to have been erected by Edward Byshe. He was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a great practitioner in the Court of Wards, where he amassed his fortune, and used jokingly to say, that he built this house with woodcocks' heads. A considerable part of the mansion was taken down some years since; and what remains of it is converted into a farm-house.

In this house was born EDWARD BYSHE, son of the gentleman above-

* Bysshe's Notes on Upton.

above-mentioned. He was bred to the law; and in 1640 returned to Parliament for Blechingley. Having taken the covenant in 1643, he was appointed by the Parliament Garter King at Arms; and in 1646 Clarencieux also. After the restoration of Charles II. he was obliged to relinquish the former of these offices, but suffered to retain the latter, in consideration of his having, during the interregnum, preserved the library of the College of Arms. He was knighted, and again returned for Blechingley in 1661, in which Parliament he is said to have been a pensioner at 100l. a session. In his younger years he was esteemed a worthy and virtuous man; and in his public employments is said to have been an eminent patron of learning and learned men; but after the Restoration, being much in debt, he was not only reduced to the necessity of selling many of his books, of which he had a valuable collection, but also prostituted his office by unwarrantable grants of arms to supply his necessities, so that Dugdale, then Norroy, who had been his greatest confidant and admirer, and by whose interest and recommendation he was brought into the office, joined with Garter and other officers in a petition against him. He was the author of a folio volume of Notes on Tracts by Upton, Bado, and Spelman, in 1654; and published a translation from the Greek into Latin of Palladius *de gentibus Indiæ et Brachmanibus*, 4to. 1665. He also gave out that he intended to publish a Survey, or Antiquities of the County of Surrey, but it never appeared. He died in London 1679.

GATTON is situated on, and under the range of chalk-hills above Reigate; and though a borough, consists of only a few scattered houses. Baxter, in his Glossary, says, that this place was well known to the Romans, whose coins, and other remains of antiquity, have been found here in considerable quantities. From its situation on one of their roads it probably received its name of *Gate-tun*, or the town on the road. Gale speaks of it as one of those places in the neighbourhood of the Thames which were without doubt garrisoned by the Romans;* but it is at a great distance from that river.

* Comment. 71.

In this parish is a bridge called *Battle Bridge*, which has been written *Batley Bridge*. Tradition relates that here a great carnage of the Danes was made by the women: this probably alludes to the slaughter of some of the fugitives, after the memorable defeat sustained by them at Ockley.

Aubrey observes, that on the site of the present manor-house stood a castle, and that the town was formerly situated more westwardly, towards the top of White Hill, that is, the hill above Reigate. Of this castle not the least trace remains; nor is it mentioned in any of the old historians. That there were formerly more houses is very true, as many of them have been pulled down to lessen the number of voters, who consist of inhabitants paying scot and lot. Their present number is only about eight, including the mansion-houses of Upper and Lower Gatton, which, with all the land in the parish, except the glebe, belong to Sir Mark Wood, Bart. the owner of the manor. Gatton began to send members to Parliament 29 Henry VI. 1451.

The manor of Gatton was, in the fifteenth century, the property of the Tymperley family. In 1449 Henry VI. granted John Tymperley licence to impark it, with other privileges. How it afterwards came to the Crown is not known; but it formed part of the provision assigned to Ann of Cleves on her divorce from Henry VIII. At the beginning of the last century it became the property of the family of Newland, and was purchased in 1751, with some other lands, for 23,000l. by James Colebrooke, Esq. who, in 1759, was created a baronet. By his daughters it was sold to his brother Sir George, who made Gatton his residence. The estate afterwards passed through several hands before it became the property of the present owner.

Upper Gatton is a handsome mansion standing on the hill next to Chipsted, surrounded by a park of about 100 acres, in the occupation of Sir Henry Harpur Carew, Bart.

Lower Gatton, the beautiful residence of Sir Mark Wood, Bart. stands in the midst of an extensive park. The church is also

also included in the park; but all the monuments were removed from it when an alteration was made in the interior by Sir James, who pulled down the parsonage, and laid part of the glebe into a piece of water of thirty acres.

MERSTHAM contains very valuable quarries of stone, which appear to have been in former ages considered of so much importance, that the Crown kept possession of them itself. A patent of Edward III. is yet extant, authorizing John Thomas Prophete to dig stone here for the use of Windsor Castle, ordering the sheriff, and other officers, to assist, and apprehend, such men as should refuse to work, and send them prisoners to Windsor. The magnificent chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey was also built with stone from these quarries. The quality which principally occasions the extensive demand for this stone, is its effectual resistance of fire, whence it is denominated *Fire-stone*. It is very soft when first brought from the quarry, but hardens in the air, to which it should lie exposed several months before it is placed in the building.

The chalk of this part of the Surrey hills burns into excellent lime, and is in great esteem for any work which requires mortar of more than the ordinary strength. To facilitate the conveyance of these productions of this district, a rail-road has been formed, which opens a direct communication between this place and the metropolis by Croydon and Wandsworth.

In Merstham Church is a curious font, consisting of a square block of well wrought and highly polished Sussex marble, with a sufficient excavation to dip an infant conveniently. It is lined with lead, and elevated on a pillar of the same stone: at each corner was a small round pillar, but of these only one remains. Over the communion-table is placed, by way of altar-piece, a very large print on nine sheets, about six feet high and five wide, representing the Last Supper. It is a French engraving, and is well executed.

Merstham Place, a spacious mansion, was erected by the late William

William Jolliffe, Esq.* who purchased the manor in 1788. It is now the residence of his son, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq.

A lane in this parish, which runs in the direction of the chalk-hills, and was the course pursued by the pilgrims resorting from the west to Becket's shrine at Canterbury, still retains the name of Pilgrim's-lane.

Merstham has long been celebrated for very productive apple-orchards. That belonging to the rectory, though little more than two acres, has yielded above 800 bushels in a year.†

In the parish of NEWDIGATE is *Ewood*, a mansion formerly surrounded by a park of 600 acres, in which is a piece of flowing water of sixty acres. This estate, forming part of the ancient possessions of the Earls of Warren, Surrey, and Arundel, having been separated from them for several centuries, and passed through many hands, was at length bought by the present Duke of Norfolk, who, in 1807, began to erect a new mansion near Ewood, on the brow of an eminence commanding a delightful prospect of the park and water, and of the beautiful wooded heights of Dorking and the adjacent country. It is intended by his Grace for an occasional residence, being at an equal distance from the metropolis and Arundel Castle.

NUTFIELD is noted for producing fullers' earth of a superior quality to that from any other part of England. There are three pits in this parish, and one in Reigate, from which are annually dug between two and three thousand tons.

About fifty years ago a quantity of brass Roman coins of the Lower Empire were found in this parish in an earthen vessel, which was broken by the wheel of a carriage in the highway leading from the village towards Ham.

In

Mr. Jolliffe was representative in Parliament for Petersfield in Hampshire, and died in consequence of an accidental fall into his cellar from a door which had been left open, in 1802, aged fifty eight. His son, George, a lieutenant in the royal navy, fell on board the Bellerophon in the memorable battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798, at the early age of twenty years.

† Manning's Surrey, II. 255, note.

In the church is an altar-tomb, under a pointed arch in a niche in the south wall of the chancel, which must be of high antiquity. At one end is a star with eight rays, and round the edge of the upper stone the following inscription, in antique capitals, cut in at a considerable distance from one another: *Sire Thomas de Roldham: gist: ici: Deu: de: sa: alme: eyt: merci.* The stone has been broken, and one part of the name is fixed in the pavement.

The Hundred of Dorking,

as it is now denominated from its chief town, was formerly known by the name of Wotton. It is bounded on the west by Blackheath; on the north by Copthorn; on the east by Reigate, and on the south by the county of Sussex. This hundred was granted, 18 James I. together with those of Blackheath and Woking, to Sir Edward Zouch, and passed in the same manner to Earl Onslow, the present proprietor of the franchise. It lies in the deanery of Stoke, and comprehends the parishes of Abinger, Capel, Dorking, Ockley, and Wotton.

Dorking,

twenty-four miles distant from London, is situated near the river Mole, in a sandy vale, sheltered on the north by the ridge of chalky down, which runs across this county, and on the great road from London to Brighthelmstone. It consists of three streets, the East, West, and South. The greater part of the town is clean, and well watered from the springs that abound here. It has a plentiful weekly market on Thursday, and a fair on the eve and day of the feast of the Ascension. These are recorded among the claims of John Earl of Warren, in 1279, and were probably granted to one of his ancestors. Here are two small streams, which joining before they reach the town, form the rivulet known by the name of Pipbrook, that runs parallel with

with the town on the north side, and empties itself into the Mole under Box-hill. In 1801, the parish of Dorking contained 583 houses, and 3058 inhabitants.

At this place is a breed of fowls with five claws, well known to the London poulterers by the appellation of Dorking fowls; one sort is perfectly white, and another of partridge colour. Columella, in his Husbandry, describes fowls answering to these, so that they are conjectured to have been originally brought hither by the Romans.

From the Domesday Survey this manor appears to have been one of those which had been held by Edith, Queen of Edward the Confessor, but was then in the possession of the Conqueror. After its alienation from the Crown, the Earls of Warren are the first subjects in whose hands we find it. From that family it descended to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, and on the decease of Thomas, the last earl without issue, in 1415, his estates were divided among his three sisters. On this partition Reigate and Dorking were carried by Elizabeth the eldest, into the family of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk. The latter becoming extinct on the death of Anne, who was married to the Duke of York, the second son of Edward IV. the manor of Dorking was divided among the descendants of the four daughters of the above-mentioned Elizabeth Fitz-Alan. Three of the four parts soon became united in the illustrious house of Norfolk; and the other fourth was purchased of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart. by the present duke, who thus became possessed of the whole, after it had been divided more than three hundred years. Among the peculiar usages of this manor it may be remarked, that the custom of Borough English prevails here, by which the youngest son inherits the copyhold.

The assizes for the county appear to have been held at this place in 1699, but on what occasion we are not informed. The Sessions used to be held here occasionally in the *Town-Hall*, which stands in the middle of the High Street; but this has not been the case for many years.

The

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Martin, is a neat, commodious, and substantial building, consisting of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel divided from the former by a transept, in the centre of which is a low embattled tower, containing eight bells with a clock and chimes. The whole is built of the ordinary stone and flints of the county, excepting the upper part of the tower, which is composed of squared stone, or chalk. It is furnished with galleries, and the north end of the transept serves for a vestry and school. Against the north wall of the chancel, in the church-yard, is a plain brick building, inclosing a vault belonging to the manor of East Beechworth, and near it, adjoining to the north transept, a handsome mausoleum, of Portland stone, erected by Mr. Talbot of Chert Park; whose arms are within a pediment at the end, supported by Tuscan columns. The total length of this church is 127 feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles being 53, and of the chancel 19½.

Among other monuments in this church are those of Abraham Tucker, Esq. of Beechworth Castle, author of a metaphysical work, intituled *The Light of Nature pursued*, who died in 1774, aged 69; and of that eminent scholar and critic Jeremiah Markland, with an inscription from the pen of his friend Dr. Heberden. Mr. Markland was born in 1693, and during the last twenty-two years of his life resided in the utmost privacy, at Milton Court, a farm-house near Dorking, where he died, in 1776. Here also are interred the great-grandfather, grandfather, and first wife, of the present Duke of Norfolk.

The Stane Street, or Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, is said to have passed through this church-yard, and to have been frequently discovered there by persons employed in digging the graves. In the parish of Ockley, to the south of Dorking, this road, for the space of two miles, is still used as a highway, under the name of *Stane Street Causeway*. The *Magna Britannia*, speaking of this part of it, describes the road as formed of flints and pebbles, and says, that because there are no materials of the kind near it, the common people ascribe the work to infernal agency,

agency, and call it the Devil's Causeway. It is in some places ten yards broad, and a yard and a half deep.

At the west end of the town is a mansion called from the nature of the soil *Sonde Place*, the ancient residence of the family of Sondes, and from which, in all probability, they took their name. In later times the lands belonging to this mansion have been parcelled out among different owners, but the greater part of the estate, together with the house, being purchased by Edward Walter, Esq. of Bury Hill, in this parish, descended with his other property to his only daughter, the wife of the late Lord Viscount Grimston.

In the south street is another old tenement, called *Sondes Court Lodge*, formerly belonging to the same family.

It seems very doubtful, whether, as some pretend, there was ever a castle at this place; at least it is not known that any records which make mention of one are extant. Aubrey indeed speaks of two castles, by the names of Denham and Blackhawes, but there is nothing that can be construed into a tradition relating to either of them, except that in a field belonging to Richard Fuller, Esq. at Westcott, in this parish, is a square piece of ground, containing about a quarter of an acre, enclosed by a high bank, evidently artificial, which is called *Castle Bank*, and may be the remains of some military earth-work, to which one of the names mentioned by Aubrey might perhaps have been given.

Dorking is surrounded by beautiful hills, commanding views of such magnificence as not to be excelled by any inland county in the kingdom. That the advantages of these situations have not been overlooked, the numerous mansions and villas in its immediate neighbourhood abundantly evince.

Shrub Hill, at the east end of the town, is a commodious and pleasant villa, the residence of Lord Leslie, eldest son and heir apparent of the Countess of Rothes, by George Raymond Evelyn, Esq. His lordship is colonel of the Surrey yeomen cavalry, for whom he has printed a very useful book of instructions.

West

West Beechworth, an old mansion, standing on the site of an ancient castle, occupies an eminence on the banks of the Mole. At the General Survey, the manor belonging to it formed part of the possessions of Richard de Tonbridge, and afterwards of the Earls of Arundel. In 1377, John Fitz-Alan, second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, who died the preceding year, having succeeded to this estate, had licence to imbattle his manor house here. A similar licence was granted in 1449, to Thomas Brown, Esq. in whose possession this estate then was; he had permission also to impark his manor, to have free warren in the same; likewise Court Leet and Court Baron, and an annual affair on Tuesday in Whitsun-week. In the family of Brown, of which Ambrose was, in 1627, created a baronet, this estate continued vested till the death of Sir Adam, in 1690, when it devolved to his sole daughter and heir, married to William Fenwick, Esq. who pulled down the greater part of the castle, and turned the remainder into a dwelling-house. It is now the property of Henry Peters, Esq. who has made great improvements, and enlarged the estate by various purchases. The park is remarkable for the noble timber with which it is adorned. The outer park is skirted with chesnut-trees of very large dimensions, and the inner, at the extremity of which the house is situated, has two fine avenues, the one of elms, the other, 350 yards in length, composed of a triple row of limes of extraordinary size and height.

The Downs, which rise to a considerable elevation from the opposite bank of the Mole, are finely chequered with yew and box trees of great antiquity, which form a scene not less venerable than pleasing. Of the latter, in particular, there was formerly such abundance, that the part of the Downs lying contiguous to the stream, and within the precinct of the manor of West Beechworth, has always been known by the name of *Box Hill;* it commands an extensive view into the neighbouring counties. Various have been the disquisitions concerning the antiquity of this plantation, which, for any thing that appears to the contrary, may have been coeval with the soil. The late

Sir

Sir Henry Mildmay, while in possession of this estate, sold the box upon Box Hill for 15000l.; the purchaser was to be allowed fourteen years to cut it down. In 1802, forty tons were cut, and from the great quantity which has thus been brought into the market, and the limited use to which it can be applied, this wood has fallen more than fifty per cent. It will not now bring more than five or six pounds per ton.

At *Dipden*, south-eastward of Dorking, was an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the Honourable Charles Howard of Greystoke, great grandfather of the present Duke of Norfolk, on whom three-fourths of the manor of Dorking devolved among other estates by the settlement of his father, the Earl of Arundel. In this spot, adapted by its solitude to study and contemplation, the ingenious proprietor, by an elegant and well-judged distribution of plantations of different kinds, created a scene of exquisite beauty and tranquillity, where he amused his leisure hours with experiments in the different branches of natural philosophy. His favourite employment was the study of chemistry, for the more commodious prosecution of which he erected laboratories, and in subterraneous grots formed for the purpose, had furnaces of different kinds, the flues of which in some places are yet to be seen. Among other works which he carried on here, was a passage through the hill, designed to open a prospect of the vale of Sussex to the south: but the earth having one morning fallen in while the labourers were absent at breakfast, the project was relinquished. He died in 1720, and was buried, as we have seen, in Dorking church. On this spot the late Duke of Norfolk erected a large and handsome house, which, in 1790, was sold by the present duke to Sir William Burrel, Bart. On his death, in 1796, this mansion devolved to his eldest son, Sir Charles, and is now by purchase the residence of Thomas Hope, Esq.

Chert Park, formerly called the Vineyard, was, in 1746, purchased by Henry Talbot, Esq. fourth son of Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and youngest surviving brother of Lord Talbot, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. To that gentleman

this place owes the improvements under which it now appears: he enlarged the mansion, which commands a pleasant and extensive view to the south, and through the adjacent grounds, into a beautiful park. He died in 1784, when this estate devolved to his only daughter, the wife of Thomas Cornewall, Esq. That lady, who survived her husband, left this place at her decease, in 1802, to her kinsman, Sir Charles Talbot, who makes it his residence. The house, a plain white building, lies low: the park is not extensive, but the surface is strikingly diversified, and planted with great taste.

Denby's, or *Denbigh's*, was an ordinary farm-house when purchased in 1734, by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, the contriver of Vauxhall Gardens. It is situated on the very summit of the range of down, called *Ranmer*, which bounds the parish on the north-west, and commands one of the most extensive and delightful prospects that can be conceived. The improvements introduced at this place by Mr. Tyers were various and striking; but in a taste so totally different from what he had exhibited at Vauxhall, as to authorise the conjecture, that he intended this later design for a contrast to the former. Here every thing tended to impress the mind with serious thoughts: the principal scene was a wood of about eight acres, which he denominated *Il Penseroso*. It was intersected with many pleasing walks, and in the centre was a small temple loaded with inscriptions of the most grave and solemn kind; while a clock, concealed from the view, struck at the end of every minute, and forcibly proclaimed the rapid flight of time. At a little distance from the temple was an open building, on which were two figures as large as life, designed by Hayman, and representing a Christian and an Unbeliever in their last moments; with a statue of Truth treading on a mask, and directing the spectator's attention to those interesting objects. These grave conceits, however, were done away by the Honourable Peter King, father of the present Lord King, who, on the death of Mr. Tyers, in 1767, purchased this place, which, in 1781, he again disposed

of to James Whyte, Esq. By the latter it was sold, in 1787, to Joseph Dennison, Esq. the present proprietor.

On the side of a considerable eminence, about three quarters of a mile south-west of Dorking, is *Bury Hill*, erected by Edward Walter, Esq. who accidentally saw this country, and was so pleased with it, that he bought a small farm, called Chardhurst, with other parcels of land, and built this mansion. The eminence, on the south side of which it stands, was inclosed by him, from the waste of the manor of Milton, and planted chiefly with Scotch firs, which, though not duly thinned, have grown well. The proprietor gradually augmented his possessions here by subsequent purchases, upon which he formed plantations. At his death, in 1780, this estate devolved to his only daughter, the lady of the late Viscount Grimston, and is now the property of G. Barclay, Esq.

The *Rookery*, on the bank of the little stream of Pipbrook was formerly a farm-house, called Chert-gate Farm. It was some time the property of Abraham Tucker, Esq. of Beechworth Castle, of whom it was purchased in 1759, by Daniel Malthus, Esq. This gentleman first took advantage of its beauties of hill and dale, wood and water, and converted it into an elegant seat, to which he gave the present appellation. In 1768, he sold it to Richard Fuller, Esq. by whom it was considerably enlarged, and left at his death, in 1782, to his son, the present proprietor.

About three miles and a half southward of Dorking, and in a direct line to the Stane Street, is a considerable eminence, known by the name of *Hanstie Bury*, that is the burg, hill, or fortress on the *Heun Stige*, or high road. The traces of this fortress, are very apparent at this day; being nearly of a circular form, surrounded with a double trench, except on the south-east, south, and south-west, where the precipice rendered it unnecessary; and inclosing an area of eleven acres, one rood, and six perches, having the principal entrance on the north-east. Manning is inclined, from its circular form, to consider it as the work of the Danes;

Danes; and in that case, as the spot on which they encamped previously to their defeat at Ockley, in 851. In the adjoining fields have been found the heads of arrows, made of flint, in the form of a heart, and about an inch and a half in length. The area of the camp was planted by Mr. Walter, whose property it was at his decease, with forest-trees of various kinds, intersected by avenues which open on different quarters, and exhibit many beautiful and striking prospects of the country beneath.

OCKLEY is remarkable as the place where the Danes, who had passed into Surrey after sacking London, were defeated with great slaughter by King Ethelwolf, and his son Ethelbald, or Athelstan. The Saxon Chronicle places this engagement in 851; Leland, in his Collections, in 873, and Milton between 851 and 853.

It was formerly customary in this parish, that if either of two contracted parties died before marriage, the survivors planted roses at the head of the grave of the deceased. This practice was doubtless derived from the Romans, who, as well as the Greeks, considered it a religious duty, and often in their wills directed roses to be strewed and planted upon their graves, as appears by an old inscription at Ravenna, and another at Milan. Hence Propertius has this expression—*et tenerâ poneret ossa Rosâ**, and Anacreon, speaking of it, says, that νεκροὺς ἀμύνειν, "it protects the dead."

WOTTON, or WODETON, formerly gave name to this hundred. In this parish is *Wotton House*, which since the time of Queen Elizabeth has been the seat of a branch of the Evelyn family. Much of the ancient house yet remains. The library on the north side was built by Sir John Evelyn, who was created a baronet in 1713, and the drawing-room in the south front was added by Sir Frederic, the late proprietor. The table mentioned by the author of *Sylva*, consisting of one plank, now shortened in its length, but five feet two inches in diameter, is yet preserved.

* Lib. I. Eleg. 2.

The park has been many years applied to the more useful purposes of farming.

This house was the birth-place of JOHN EVELYN, the celebrated author of *Sylva*. His father resided at Wotton, where he maintained the genuine character of a country gentleman. He was the last sheriff of the counties of Surrey and Sussex jointly, in 1634; on which occasion he attended the judges with 116 servants in green satin doublets, and cloth cloaks, guarded with silver galloon, as were the brims of their hats, which were adorned with white feathers. These men carried new javelins; and two trumpeters bore banners, on which were blazoned his arms. There were, besides, thirty gentlemen, to whom he was uncle, or great-uncle, all clad in the same colours, who came with several others to do him honour. His son John, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brother George, was born in 1620. He was educated at the school at Lewes, in 1637, entered of the Middle Temple, and the same year admitted a fellow commoner of Baliol College, Oxford. Having borne arms for a short time in favour of Charles I. he obtained the king's permission to travel; and in 1642, set out on the tour of Europe, from which he did not return till 1651. He has left a minute account of all that he thought worthy of observation in his travels; and nothing seems to have escaped him. During his absence he married at Paris the daughter, and at length heir of Sir Richard Brown, then the king's ambassador in France, and by this match became possessed of Sayes Court in Deptford. In 1662, when the Royal Society was established, he was appointed one of the first Fellows and Council. He was a constant attendant, and considerable benefactor, to this Society; as, besides his various communications, he gave them some curious Anatomical Tables, purchased by him at Padua, and procured of Lord Henry Howard the Arundel Library for the Society. Of the same nobleman, whose grandfather Thomas, Earl of Arundel, had been the collector of those curiosities, he likewise obtained the Arundel marbles for the University of Oxford, by which he was

in consequence presented with the degree of LL. D. In 1688, he was one of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord Privy Seal during the absence of the Earl of Clarendon; and after the accession of William III. was appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Having succeeded his brother in the Wotton estate, he made that place his residence, and there died, in 1706, in his eighty-sixth year. He is interred with many of his family, in the church at Wotton. Of his publications, not fewer than twenty-six in number, a full account is given in Aubrey in the Biographia Britannica, and in Dr. Hunter's edition of the most celebrated of them, the *Sylva*, published in 1776. He was an artist as well as an author; and etched at Paris, 1649, five views of places which he had drawn between Rome and Naples, with a frontispiece.

Leith Hill, which runs from east to west, is by far the highest ground in this county. From Wotton House the ascent is gradual over a gravelly common for about four miles to the edge of the hill, when it descends precipitately into the deep clay country, which continues in nearly a level to the foot of the South Downs in Sussex. It commands a view not only of all this county, and of the sea, through an opening in the South Downs, called Beding Gap, but over the northern range of chalk-hills into Berkshire and Oxfordshire; to the west, into Hampshire, and perhaps into Wiltshire, and to the north-east over Box Hill to London.

Leith Hill Place, on the southern slope of this hill, is a small but elegant mansion, which was altered and brought into its present form by Lieutenant-general Folliott, who rose by his merit from the ranks. On his death, in 1748, this estate was purchased by Richard Hull, Esq. who, in 1766, with the permission of Sir John Evelyn, built a tower on one of the points of Leith Hill, from which the sea is visible through an opening in the South Downs. Here he fitted up a handsome room to enable the curious to enjoy the extensive prospect at their ease,

River, and in its progress to the Thames turns several corn and gunpowder-mills.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is built of flints, intermixed with chalk, and has a tower of the same, but finished with brick-work, and four small pinnacles. It contains some curious monuments of considerable antiquity. Among those of more modern date are the tombs of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart.* and his lady, who both died in 1710, in their 47th year; Sir William Lewen, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, in 1717, who died in 1721, aged sixty-five; and Sir Richard and Lady Glyn, and their son, Richard Lewen, major in the 81st regiment, who died in St. Domingo, in 1795, aged twenty-five. Sir Richard Glyn was Lord Mayor of London in 1758, and represented that city in two parliaments. He was created a baronet in 1759; and at his decease, in 1773, was member for Coventry, president of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and vice president of the Artillery Company.

At

* Sir Richard Bulkeley possessed considerable property, and was a man of good sense and learning; but became entangled with a party of French enthusiasts, who pretended to prophesy, and so embarrassed his affairs that he was obliged to sell his estate. Aubrey says that he prostituted his pen in their defence, but does not give the title of any book written by him. In his person he was very short and crooked, and expected under the new dispensation to be made straight and handsome in a miraculous manner; but to his great disappointment he died before the miracle was completed. After the first prosecution of these enthusiasts, and when Mr. Emms, one of their followers, had not risen from the dead, on a particular day, according to their prediction, government intended to proceed more vigorously against them. Orders were given to the Attorney General to prosecute Sir Richard Bulkeley, and others who were ringleaders in the affair. Before any farther measures were pursued, Lord Godolphin and Mr. Hartley sent a gentleman to Dr. Calamy to consult him on the subject. The doctor, after maturely considering the matter, gave it as his opinion, that it would be best for the government to remain quiet, and not offer the least molestation to the new prophet or his abettors. In consequence of this advice these enthusiasts soon sunk into contempt, and dwindled away. (MS. Journal of Dr. Calamy in his Life. Biog. Brit. second edit. III. 144.).

At this place was born, in 1582, RICHARD CORBET. He was educated at Westminster School, and thence removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards became an eminent preacher, and chaplain to James I. by whom he was promoted, in 1620, to the Deanery of Christ Church, being at the same time vicar of Cassington, near Woodstock, and prebendary of Salisbury. In 1628, he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, from which see he was, in 1632, translated to the see of Norwich*.

EPSOM

is a large and remarkably pleasant village, on the road from London to Dorking and Guildford. It had formerly a weekly market on Friday, now discontinued. Towards the conclusion of the 17th, and the beginning of the last century, Epsom was a place of fashionable resort, on account of its mineral waters. The spring, situated on the common, half a mile west of the village, was the first of the kind discovered in England. It was accidentally found in 1618, or, according to another account, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Its beneficial properties soon became generally known, and began to attract strangers, for whose accommodation the lord of the manor erected a shed, and inclosed the pond formed by the spring. About 1640, the fame of these waters had spread into France, Germany, and other countries; and from them were prepared salts, for which, though sold at five shillings an ounce, the demand was greater than could be supplied. About 1609, the concourse of families and foreigners resorting to the well was so great that Mr. Parkhurst, then lord of the manor, enlarged the first building, by erecting a ball-room, planted a long walk of elms from the London road and avenues leading in different directions. The village increased, many lodging-houses were erected, and yet the place could not contain all the company; so that neither Bath nor Tunbridge exceeded it in splendour, or could boast more distinguished

* See *Beauties*, Vol. IX. *Norfolk*, p. 31, 32

guished visitors. About the beginning of the last century these waters gradually lost their reputation, through the knavery of one Levingston, an apothecary, who having purchased a piece of land here, built a large house, with an assembly-room, and sunk a well. By means of concerts, balls, and other diversions, he contrived to allure the company from the Old Well; and at length getting the lease of the latter into his hands he locked up the place. The new water, however, was found not to possess the virtues of the old, and Epsom began to be deserted. At the expiration of the lease Mr. Parkhurst repaired the buildings of the old well; and if the town was not so much visited by strangers, it was at least frequented by the neighbouring gentry, who had a public breakfast here every Monday in the summer. This practice was at length wholly superseded by the new fashion of sea-bathing. In 1804, the old building was pulled down, and a dwelling-house erected on its site. The well is preserved.

The manor of Ebbisham belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to the Abbey of Chertsey, the monks of which were licensed to have a park here, shut up whenever they pleased. This is supposed to be what is now called *Woodcote Park*, about a mile southward of the village. It was long the residence of the proprietors of the manor, till given, towards the conclusion of the 17th century, by Mrs. Evelyn to Lord Baltimore. The last possessor of that family led a dissolute life, and in March, 1768, was tried at Kingston Assizes for a rape on Sarah Woodcock, a milliner, whom he had sent to his house here. He narrowly escaped being convicted; soon afterwards he sold his estate at this place, went abroad, and died at Naples, in 1771 *. The mansion

* Respecting this nobleman the following anecdotes are given in a German periodical publication, intituled *Olla Podrida*, for 1785 (Part IV. p. 45.) "Lord Baltimore, who published *Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks*, made in 1768, and a *Tour in the Levant*, in 1769, determined to keep constantly travelling, that, as he said, he might not know where he should be buried. In 1769, he travelled with eight women, a physician, and two blacks, who were entrusted

mansion and park of Woodcote were purchased by the late Lewis Tessier, Esq. to whose family they now belong.

Horton Park, which was also the property of Lord Baltimore, is the residence of James Trotter, Esq. who was high sheriff of the county in 1798.

Durdans is said by Aubrey to have been built by the Earl of Berkeley with the materials of Nonsuch palace, when it was demolished by the Duchess of Cleveland, and is erroneously stated by him to have been the scene of the intrigue between Lord Grey of Werk and his wife's sister; which was not carried on at Durdans, but at another house of the Berkeleys at the west end of the town, where the workhouse now stands. This first structure, which was once inhabited by the father of his present majesty, being destroyed by fire, a new mansion was erected by Mr. Dalbiac, and is now the residence of Charles Blackman, Esq.

In the *Church* is interred Sir Robert, eldest son of the celebrated lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who died in 1653, and Robert Coke, Esq. whose father was the sixth son of the Lord Chief Justice. Here are several monuments by Flaxman; among the rest one for that eminent scholar the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of a Greek and Hebrew Lexicon, who resided at Epsom, and died in 1797, in his sixty-ninth year. On the tomb-stone of one of the same family, in the church-yard, is this whimsical inscription:

Here lieth the carcase
Of honest Charles Parkhurst
Who ne're could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His Sovereign Lord the King,
Charles the First.
Ob. Dec. XX. MDCCIV. ætat LXXXVI.

Here

entrusted with the superintendence of his little seraglio. With the assistance of his Esculapius, he made some singular experiments upon his Houris; feeding such as were inclined to be fat on acid aliments alone, and those of a contrary

view Hersels at *Alms-house*, and also a *Charity School*; and on the neighbouring down is a four-mile course, where the annual races, held three days before the Whitsun-week, are numerously attended.

LETHERHEAD,

a small town, on a rising ground, on the east bank of the Mole, had anciently a market, which has long been discontinued. It consists of four streets intersecting in the centre, and containing several good mansions. From the opposite hill in the road from Guildford, the church with its lofty tower rising above the houses, and the buildings which appear interspersed in a rich wood of trees, form one of those striking views that all travellers of taste view with delight.

A large house in the South Street has been called the mansion-house. Here Lord Chancellor Jefferyes resided, in 1688, when a daughter of his was buried at this place, as appears by the Register. It was rebuilt, about 1710, by Dr. Akehurst, a physician, and passed to General Gore, whose female heir married the late William Wade, Esq. long master of the ceremonies at Bath and Brighton. The *Church-house*, so called from its adjoining the church-yard, though never connected with the rectory or vicarage, is of timber frame at least as old as the reign of Elizabeth. It belonged to Philip Dacres, Esq. from whose heir it passed to the Gores. The *Rectory-house*, at a small distance from the south end of the town, was much improved and ornamented with plantations, by Mr. Hague, about forty years ago. It is now the residence of J. R. Whitefoord, Esq. Nearer to Mickleham is *Gibbon's Grove*, pleasantly situated, belonging to Mr. Boulton, and now inhabited by his son Captain Boulton.

Near

contrary disposition, with milk, soups, and nutritious diet. On his arrival with this retinue at Vienna, the inspector of the police begged to be informed which of the eight ladies was his wife. He returned this message, that "he was an Englishman, and wherever he was called to account about his marriage, he immediately left that place, unless an opportunity was afforded him of boxing it out."

Near the bridge is a small public-house, which, to judge from its appearance, may be the same in which Eleanor Rumming sold the ale celebrated by Skelton, poet laureat to Henry VII. and VIII. It is of timber, with overhanging chambers, the roof still covered with Sussex slate, formerly much used in this county for that purpose when the builders had plenty of timber to support its weight.*

The *Church* is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a north and south transept. In the centre of the latter was Aperderley's chauntry, inclosed with neat Gothic carved open wainscoting of oak, the greater part of which still remains. The nave and aisles are of the coarse parochial architecture in use about the middle of the thirteenth century, with lancet arches, and circular or octangular pillars. This was the original church. When the priory and convent of Leeds obtained the impropriation about 1346, they rebuilt and added the tower, transept, and chancel. These are all in the style of that age, as are the windows, divided by mullions, with ornamented intersections in the heads. In the chancel, near the altar, are three arcades, consisting of subsellia and a piscina. The former are not graduated as usual, and were not intended for three priests, but for the Augustine canons of Leeds, when they should make a visitation. A very general repair of the church took place at the commencement of the last century, when the interior was modernized.

In

* Skelton, and other courtiers, probably used this house when the king was at Nonsuch. He entitles his poem, "The Tunning of Elynor Rumming, the famous ale-wife of England;" and says that her wonning (dwelling) was "in a certain stede besyde Lederhede." The wood cut of her, given in Skelton's poems printed for J. King, 1761, 8vo. has been eagerly sought after by collectors. It has this inscription:

When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
My ale put all the ale-wives down.

Granger properly describes it as the portrait of an ill-favored old woman. Her descendants appear from the Register to have continued here more than a century later.

In this church is interred Sir James Wishart, who attained to the rank of admiral in 1703, but was dismissed the service in 1715; with a long Latin inscription by his brother, the lord provost of Edinburgh. He died in 1723, aged 74*. Here, too, are memorials for Lieutenant-General Francis Langston, who died in 1714, aged 60; Mary, wife of the Hon. Brigadier-General Thomas Pagett, who died commander in chief of the British forces at Mahon in Minorca, about two months after his wife, in 1740; and Lieutenant-General Humphrey Gore, Governor of Kinsale, and Colonel of the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, who died in 1739, in his 69th year. Here also is interred Harriet Mary Cholmondeley, granddaughter of George Earl Cholmondeley, who, in 1806, passing through Letherhead in a barouche, with her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and Lady Sheffield, to Norbury Park, was thrown with them out of the carriage at the corner opposite the Swan Inn, and killed on the spot.

At this place is a brick bridge of fourteen arches over the Mole between eighty and one hundred yards in length, and twenty feet wide within the walls.

Not far from the town is *Randalls*, the seat of Sir John Coghill, Bart. which stands on the bank of the Mole in a park of sixty acres; and *Thorncroft*, a handsome new mansion, erected after a design of Sir Robert Taylor, by the uncle of Henry Boulton, Esq. the present proprietor. It is situated on the banks of the Mole, on a manor which has belonged to Merton College, Oxford, ever since its original foundation, and has always been the residence of gentlemen as lessees of that society.

Ashted Park, in the parish of the same name, consists of about 140 acres, inclosed with a brick wall. The church stands in the park; and close to it was situated the old mansion, to which the Earl of Arundel often resorted, and where Sir Robert Howard received the visits of King Charles II. The table at which

* His portrait is among those of the admirals at Hampton Court, in which he is erroneously called *Sir John Wisheart*.

which he used to dine was preserved till the old house was pulled down by Richard Howard, Esq. the present owner, who has built an elegant mansion at a small distance from the former site. The stables belonging to it are magnificent.

The Downs of BANSTED are celebrated for the extensive views which their elevated situation commands on every side, for the salubrity of the air, and the excellence of the mutton that is fed upon them.

Nork, the seat of Lord Arden, in this parish, was built by Christopher Buckle, Esq. who died in 1759. *Bansted Park*, which comprehended 160 acres of wood, has long since been disparked, though some lands still retain the name. The mansion of *Great Burrough*, which manor, with three others out of the seven contained in the parish, belongs to Christopher Buckle, Esq. the sixth of that name in succession, appears to be of the age of James I. The present owner has erected a smaller house on the edge of Bansted Heath, to which he has given the name of *Little Burrough*, where he now resides.

There is a tradition that Great Burrough House occupies the site of a Roman fortification: but it is more probable that it may stand on that of one of the many barrows which have been scattered over the grounds and the adjacent downs. Gale, indeed, in his Commentary on Antoninus, speaks of Burrough as one of those places where garrisons were without doubt established from the time of the first Roman victories. Their road from Arundel certainly passed very near this spot in its course from Mickleham to Woodcote.

In the parish of GREAT BOOKHAM is *Eastwick House*, formerly the residence of the Earls of Effingham, till it was settled by Thomas, the second earl, as part of the jointure of his countess, the daughter of William Beckford, Esq. In 1801 it was sold to James Laurel, Esq. who altered the house, and covered the brick front with stucco. It is surrounded by a park of near 400 acres.

Bookham Grove was originally a small cottage fitted up for a

shooting-box by the late General Thomas Howard. As the high road passed directly in front of it, he procured its removal to the present situation, leaving a lawn before the house, which is surrounded by a plantation, and has about seventy acres on the south and east sides. His son, Sir George Howard, sold it to Admiral Brodrick, who built the present house. In 1775 it became the property of Viscount Downe; after whose death, in 1780, his lady made it her residence during the remainder of her life.

Polesdon, on the south side of this parish, was purchased of Sir William Geary, Bart. in 1804, by the trustees of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. The grounds contain about 340 acres, and contain a terrace-walk 900 feet in length.

CUDDINGTON, a small parish in the northern extremity of the hundred, now known by name only, affords a striking instance of the instability of human splendor. Here Henry VIII. towards the conclusion of his reign, erected a palace of such extraordinary magnificence, that it received the appellation of *Nonsuch*: but in little more than a century this edifice was levelled with the ground; and not a vestige now marks the spot on which it stood. The old mansion-house and the church were demolished to give place to the palace, to which were attached two parks, comprehending together about 1600 acres. The larger of these was afterwards called Worcester Park, but from what circumstance is not known. Death prevented the king from completing his plan; the house was left unfinished; and Queen Mary would have pulled it down to save farther expense, had not Henry, Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister,"* purchased the estate, and accomplished the intentions of the royal founder.

The magnificence of this mansion has been celebrated both by native and foreign writers. Camden says: "it is built with so much splendour and elegance, that it stands a monument of art; and you would think the whole science of architecture exhausted on this building. It has such a profusion of animated statues and finished

* MS. Life of the Earl of Arundel in the British Museum.

finished pieces of art, rivalling the monuments of ancient Rome itself, that it justly has, and maintains its name, from thence." Hentzner, a German, who visited England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and of whose account a translation was printed by the late Earl of Orford at Strawberry-hill, speaks nearly in the same terms of Nonsuch, and gives some details respecting the grounds; but the most particular description is that contained in the Survey taken by order of the Parliament in 1650. Nonsuch House is there said to be "a fayer, stronge and large structure, or building of free-stone, of two large stories high, well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue slate, standing round a court of 150 foote long, and 132 foote broad, paved with stone, commonly called the outward courte: a gate-house leading into the outward courte aforesaid, being a building very strong and gracefull, being three stories high, leaded overhead, battled and turretted in every of the four corners thereof; consisting also of another very faire and curious structure, or building of two stories high, the lower story whereof is very good and well-wrought free-stone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth, and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antic formes of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building lying almost upon a square, is covered with blue slate, and incloseth one faire and large court of 137 foot broad, and 116 foot long, all paved with free-stone, commonly called the inner court. The inner court stands higher than the outward court by an ascent of eight steps, leading therefrom through a a gate-house of free-stone, three stories high, leaded and turretted at the four corners. This last mentioned gate-house, standing between the inward and the outward court, is of most excellent workmanship, and a very special ornament to Nonsuch House. On the east and west corners of the inner court building are placed two large and well built turrets of five stories, each of them containing five rooms, the highest of which rooms, together with the lanthorns of the same, are covered with lead, and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead; these tur-

rets command the prospect and view of both the parks of Nonsuch, and most of the country round about, and are the chief ornaments of Nonsuch House."* The "statues, pictures, and antick formes," mentioned in this Survey, are said, in a manuscript note by Le Neve, who saw this edifice before its demolition, to have been of "plaster-work made of rye-dough, in imagery very costly." The materials of the house were valued by the parliamentary commissioners at 7020l.

After the decease of the Earl of Arundel, his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, conveyed this estate to the crown in 1591. Nonsuch afterwards became a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth; and it was here that the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, Queen of James I.; and in the following reign on Queen Henrietta Maria. In 1670-1, Charles II. granted Nonsuch, with both the parks, to George Viscount Grandison, and Henry Brouncker, Esq. in trust for the Viscount's niece, Barbara, whom the king created Duchess of Cleveland and Baroness of Nonsuch.† This lady pulled down both

* The original of this Survey is deposited in the Augmentation Office; it is printed in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*.

† The duchess was the wife of Roger Palmer, created Earl of Castlemaine. She was very beautiful, and equally rapacious, prodigal, and revengeful. She had for a considerable time a great and dangerous influence over the king. She was an inveterate enemy of the Earl of Clarendon, who thought it degrading to his character to shew even common civilities, much more to pay his court, to the mistress of any monarch. The king could not be an absolute stranger to her intrigues, which, according to the memoirs of the times, were very open, and often with such men as Hall, a rope-dancer, and Goodman, a player. The former was famous for the symmetry and elegance of his person, as well as for his strength. Mr. Wycherley was one of her paramours. When the king left her, he conferred on her the above-mentioned titles. She afterwards gave her hand to Robert Fielding, better known by the name of *Beau* Fielding, a man as handsome and as profligate as herself. He had married a woman supposed to possess a large fortune; but discovering that in fact she had none, he forsook her, and accepted the duchess, whom he treated with insolence and brutality. She found out his former marriage, prosecuted him for bigamy, and he was found guilty, but pardoned by Queen Anne. (Granger II. 423, 461, 294.)

both the palace and Worcester House, and turned the parks into farms. At her death in 1709, the duchess left them both to her grandson, the Duke of Grafton, whose successor sold them in 1731. Worcester Park is now the property of William Taylor, Esq. who has a mansion and extensive gunpowder mills adjoining to the park, but in the parish of Long Ditton. The little park was purchased of the Duke of Grafton by Joseph Thompson, Esq. who built a house at some distance from the site of the palace; but this has been taken down by the present owner, Samuel Farmer, Esq. who has erected in its stead a capital mansion, in the Gothic style.

In the parish of MICKLEHAM is *Norbury Park*, the residence of William Lock, Esq. whose father, in 1774, purchased this estate of Anthony Chapman, Esq. The mansion then standing in a low situation near the Mole, which washes the boundary of the park, being decayed and ruinous, Mr. Lock pulled down the greatest part of it, reserving the north end for his farm, and on a hill commanding delicious and extensive prospects, erected one of the most beautiful seats in the county. The architecture, though striking, is not quite regular; but the edifice is well fitted to reign over the domain in which it is placed. The sides of the principal rooms are painted by Barrett, with views of the romantic mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which are so managed as to have the appearance of being a continuation of the surrounding scenery. The park, which is extensive and agreeably diversified, is embellished with plantations disposed with the utmost taste. No place of equal extent in Surrey is supposed to possess so many valuable walnut-trees as Norbury Park, which, about a century ago, was said to contain no fewer than forty thousand. It is remarked as a proof of the uncertainty of their produce, that in some years 600l. worth of walnuts have been gathered from the trees in this park, whereas in others they have yielded scarcely a single bushel.

The parish of Mickleham contains several other elegant mansions, among which are those of Lady Talbot, and Sir Lucas Pepys. It likewise comprehends the greatest part of *Box-hill*,

which here rises abruptly from the Mole that washes its foot. From the highest point of this celebrated hill the eye expatiates, on a clear day, over the intervening country quite to the South Downs of Sussex, near the sea, and ranges in a northern direction beyond the metropolis over great part of Middlesex. On the top Mr. Peters, of Beachworth Castle, the present owner, has a farm-yard: and it is a remarkable circumstance, that from a spring here water is obtained at only fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, though at Denbighs, on the opposite hill, it is drawn from the depth of 400 feet.

From the remains of ancient buildings discovered at WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, there is every reason to suppose that it was once a Roman station. These remains, consisting chiefly of Roman bricks and tiles, were found towards the south end of Walton-heath, about half a mile west of the turnpike-road from London to Reigate, on a piece of ground covered with grass only, and not with brakes and heath like the rest of the common. This spot, containing about a quarter of an acre, is full of little hillocks, and has the appearance of the foundation of some building. An account of these relics, and also of a small brass figure of Esculapius dug up at the same place in 1772, was given in the Archæologia* by Mr. Barnes, who, in a second search made in 1808, traced the foundations of some ancient buildings. The piece of ground in question lies within a large inclosure of earth-work, three sides of which remain: but the fourth is lost in fields. About a quarter of a mile from this spot is a much larger inclosure of the same kind, three sides of which may also be traced; but the banks which run from south to north are in like manner lost in inclosures near the village and church of Walton, which would have been taken in, if the east and west lines had extended a little farther to the north, as there is reason to believe they did. About half a mile westward of the place where the antiquities were discovered, are the remains of a well lined with flints, which is conjectured to have been a work of the Romans, and to have served for the supply of the station.

Walton

* Vol. IX. p. 108.

BOXHILL AND BURFORD BRIDGE,
Surry.

Walton church is built with flints and stones, intermixed with some Roman tiles. The font is a curious piece of workmanship of lead; round it are nine figures, in a sitting posture, with their faces much damaged.

The Hundred of Kingston

is bounded on the east by Brixton; on the south by Emley-bridge; on the north by the Thames, which divides it from Middlesex; and on the west by the same river and the hundred of Emley-bridge. It belongs to the deanery of Ewell, and contains the parishes of *Kingston, Long Ditton, Maldon, Richmond, Kew,* and *Petersham.*

The jurisdiction of this hundred was granted by a charter of Edward IV. in 1481, to the corporation of Kingston; to whom it was confirmed by a farther grant of Charles I. in 1638.

Kingston on the Thames

is thus denominated from its situation on the east bank of the river, about twelve miles south-west of London. In 1801 the town and parish contained 676 houses, and 3793 inhabitants.

Whatever credit may be given to the conjectures of Gale, Horsley, and other writers, respecting the antiquity of this town, there is no room to doubt that the Romans, during some period of their residence in Britain, had here a considerable station. On the neighbouring hills about Comb have been dug up many coins of the emperors, particularly of Diocles'an, the Maximinians, Maximus, and Constantine the Great; also, as Leland informs us, "divers coynes of brasse, sylver, and gold, with Romaine inscriptions, and paintid yerthen pottes or tyles; and yn one, in Cardinal Wolsey's tyme, was found much Romayne mony of sylver, and masses to bete into plates to coyne, and chaynes of sylver."* Eastward of this place, on a gravelly hill near the road, was a burial place of the Romans, where are often found urns and pieces of urns, which lie about two feet deep in the earth. One, in particular, was discovered about the year 1670, of a kind of amber colour, filled up half way with black ashes, and at the bot-

* Leland's Itin. VI. 25.

tom something like coarse hair, as if laid there before. Some persons digging here in October, 1722, also found a great number of urns and Roman antiquities. The Roman town itself seems to have stood on this spot; for Leland, speaking of the old monuments of the town of Kingston, discovered hereabouts, tells us, that besides the coins of their emperors already mentioned, "yn the declyving down from Comb Park toward the galoys, yn ploughing and digging have very often beene founde fundations of waulles of houses."

In later times, that is, after the arrival of the Saxons, this place, as we are informed by Camden, apparently upon the authority of Matthew Paris, was called Moreford, which signifies the *Great Ford*, being situated on a level where it was much exposed to inundations; and he adds, that "out of this, which was the first Saxon town here, hath arisen the present." Leland also mentions it as a tradition among the inhabitants in his time, that "the bridge where the commune passage was over the Tamise at olde Kingston, (i. e. the first Saxon town above-mentioned,) was lower on the ryver then it is now: and when men began the new town, yn the Saxon tymes also, they toke from the very clive of Comb Parke side (where the Roman town or work had been,) to build on the Tamise side, and sette a new bridge hard by the same."*

Kingston has been the theatre of several remarkable events. In 838, being the 39th year of Egbert, a general council was held at this place, at which were present the king himself, Ethelwulph, his son, Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, with others of the prelates and nobility of the realm; and here, as our ancient chronicles testify, many of the Saxon kings were crowned. From this circumstance it has been supposed by some to have acquired its present name; but the fact is, that it was so called at least as early as the Council of Egbert, though none of our kings appears to have been crowned here before Edmund the Elder, A. D. 900. It seems more reasonable, therefore, to derive its modern name from the well-known circumstance of its always having been a royal fortress and ancient demesne of the crown; for,

* Leland's Itin. VI. 25.

for, as Gale observes, " *à Saxonum ingressu, regium semper fuit castrum et sacri patrimonii pars.*" *

It is related by Hemingford †, that when King Henry III. had dispossessed the barons of the towns of Northampton and Nottingham, in the beginning of April 1264, and been informed, on his way to London, that the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester, at the head of the citizens, were on their march to oppose him, he prudently declined to meet them; and turning aside to Kingston, possessed himself of the castle there belonging to the Earl of Gloucester. This account is retailed by Lambarde, and on these authorities Camden also has asserted, that this place " was once famous for the castle of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester. But as the family of Clare had no possessions in this place, upon or for the defence of which they could be supposed to have erected a castle; so neither are there any vestiges of such a structure. It is not improbable indeed, that the Earl of Clare and Gloucester, a principal leader of the insurgents in these parts, having made himself master of the passage of the river at this place, erected for its security a temporary fort, which the historians of the times dignified with the name of a castle.

On the 6th of February, 1553-4, Sir Thomas Wyat, having lain three days before London Bridge, without being able to force a passage, marched to Kingston; on which occasion a great part of the bridge was broken down, and 200 men posted on the opposite bank to defend the passage; but on sight of two pieces of ordnance they marched off; and Sir Thomas, having repaired the bridge with planks and ladders, continued his route on that side of the water to the metropolis.

During the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament, the inhabitants of Kingston were remarkable for their attachment to the royal cause: and here the last struggle was made in behalf of the unfortunate monarch. During his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, in 1648, the Earl of Holland persuaded the Duke of

* Comm. in Antonin. Itin. p. 72.

† Hist. Ang. Scrip. Quinque, p. 582.

Buckingham and his brother Lord Francis Villiers to join him in an ill-concerted attempt. Having assembled here about 600 horse, they avowed their intention of releasing the king, and bringing him to Parliament to restore peace, and preserve the laws. A declaration to this effect was sent to the citizens of London, who were invited to join them. The Parliament immediately dispatched some troops of horse from Windsor, under Colonel Pritty, who found the Royalists ill prepared for defence. On the 1st of July a skirmish took place near Surbiton Common, when the Earl's party were soon defeated. He fled to Harrow, where he was taken; the Duke escaped, but Lord Francis was killed. He behaved with extraordinary courage; and after his horse had been killed under him, stood with his back against a tree, defending himself till he sunk under his wounds. The initials of his name were inscribed on the tree, and remained till it was cut down in 1680*.

Kingston was first incorporated by King John, in the first year of his reign; and the privileges conferred by his charter were confirmed, and extended by succeeding monarchs. The corporation consists of bailiffs, high steward, recorder, town clerk, justices, &c. who are authorised to hold a court every week for the decision of all kinds of pleas and actions. The Hundred Court also, a court of ancient demesne, is held before the bailiffs and suitors once in three weeks.

This town was represented in five Parliaments from 4 Edward II. to 47 Edward III. Prynne asserts, that it was one of those boroughs which had burgesses returned for them against their inclination, but which, on their petition to the king, were exempted from this burden.

The market granted by the charter of James I. is on Saturdays; and the town has three annual fairs; on Whit-Thursday and two following days for horses and toys; on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August for fruit, principally cherries and pedlary; and on the 13th of November for cattle of the Welch, Scotch, and Irish breeds, and

* Aubrey, Vol. I. p. 47.

and also hogs and sheep. This last is frequented by farmers from all the neighbouring counties.

The houses of Kingston are in general low, and rather mean; but it has a spacious market-place, at the north end of which stands the *Town Hall*, detached from all other buildings. The market is held in the lower part, which is chiefly open; but the south end is closed in the time of the assizes, and used by the judge on the Crown side. The room above is appropriated to the judge who sits at Nisi Prius, and the north end of the latter is the grand jury room, which at other times is used by the Corporation. The judges, who always hold the Lent Assizes here, have frequently complained of the inconvenience of these courts; and it must be confessed that they make a bad figure when compared with the magnificent buildings which have been erected in some other counties. The front is decorated by a statue of Queen Anne: and in the hall is a portrait of the same princess. In 1808, an act passed for enlarging or rebuilding this structure; but it has not yet been carried into execution.

The *Bridge* at Kingston is doubtless the oldest on the river Thames, except London bridge. It is an ordinary structure of timber, so inartificially put together as to warrant the inference, that whatever changes it has undergone in its materials from frequent repairs, there has been no deviation from the plan on which it was originally built. The Middlesex side was considerably widened about 1791. Its length is stated at 168 yards.

On the right hand of the road, at the entrance of Kingston from London, stands *Norbeton Hall*, a handsome brick mansion, which in the reign of Edward VI. belonged to Richard Taverner, Esq. a man of considerable celebrity in his time*. General Gabriel Johnston

* This gentleman being a zealous Protestant, obtained a licence to preach in any place within the king's dominions, and actually did preach before the University of Oxford, when he was high sheriff of the county with a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck. He retired, during the reign of

Johnston is the present owner. Opposite to Norbeton Hall, on the other side of the road, stands *Norbeton Place*, in a paddock of about forty acres. It became some time since the property of Mrs. Dennis, who built a new house here, which is now the residence of her daughter, the wife of C. N. Palmer, Esq.

In the middle of the street of Norbeton, on the north side, is an *Alms-house* for six poor men, and six women, a handsome brick building, in the centre of which is a large room, originally designed for a chapel; but at present scarcely ever used except as a dining-room on the 5th of November, every year, when the governors meet to settle the accounts. Over the door of the chapel is an inscription, recording its foundation in 1668, by William Cleave, Alderman of London. The rents of the estate with which he endowed this institution amount at present to 234l. 10s. per annum.

In 33 Edward I. a chapel dedicated to Mary Magdalen was built at Kingston, at the cost of Richard Lovekyn, citizen of London, but a native of this place, who endowed it for one chaplain to perform divine service there every day. His son John rebuilt this chapel, and in 1352, obtained letters patent, authorizing him to extend the foundation by the addition of another chaplain, and liberally endowed it. He also drew up ordinances and provisions for the good government of this institution, according to which, one of these chaplains was to have the title of custos, or warden, and to preside over such others as on a farther increase of the revenues might be received into the establishment. To this foundation William Walworth, some time the apprentice of Lovekyn, and afterwards the famous Lord Mayor of London,

Queen Mary, to his seat at Kingston, where he was suffered to remain unmolested. Fuller, in his Church History, quotes from a book of Sir John Cheke's, intituled "The True Subject to the Rebellion, 1641," one of his sermons which begins thus: "Arriving at the Mount of St. Marie's in the stony stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biskets, baked in the oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the chicken of the Church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation."

London, added another chaplain, and amply provided for his support. Whether this institution received any farther accessions we are not informed; but it subsisted till 1 Edward V. when by the act for dissolving free chapels, chantries, &c. all its possessions became vested in the Crown. This building was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the bailiffs of Kingston and their successors, for the purpose of founding a *Free Grammar School*, which she afterwards endowed for the support of an upper and under master, with estates in this town formerly belonging to the Carthusian priory in London. It was a handsome edifice, and has preserved its form with little alteration, being a room thirty-eight feet in length, sixteen feet nine inches in breadth, and of proportionate height. Adjoining to it was a small chapel, called St. Ann's, and on the south side another named St. Loy's. On the site of the latter, and of the ancient manse, or habitation of the chaplains, has been erected a dwelling of modern date, which is the residence of the master; but no boys belonging to the town have been sent to the school for many years.

The *Church* is dedicated to All Saints. Its original form, being that of a cross, may still be discerned; but it has undergone so total a change by repairs as to have the appearance of a new building. The only part which exhibits a specimen of the ancient state of the whole is the south aisle of the chancel, which is built of chalk, irregularly intermixed with flints. The inside consists of a nave, with its north and south aisles, from each of which it is separated by four pointed arches, supported by low octangular columns. These aisles were rebuilt of brick, and the interior of the church completely repaired, in 1721. At the west end is a gallery with a handsome organ; on the south side are two other galleries, and over the north aisle is a fourth. The length of the nave and chancel is 145, that of the transept, which is the greatest breadth of the church, 97½ feet; the whole, particularly the nave, being very lofty. In the centre of the building, where the transept intersects the main body, stands the tower, on which was formerly a spire of timbers covered with lead. This steeple

steeple was destroyed by lightning, February 1, 1444-5, in a storm by which the churches of Baldock in Hertfordshire, Walden, and Waltham in Essex, and St. Paul in London, were also much damaged. The steeple, being again repaired, continued till November 26, 1703, when both the spire and tower received so much injury from the memorable storm of wind which happened on that day, that the inhabitants were obliged to take down the former, and great part of the latter, which was replaced with brick-work. No part of the present structure appears to be older than the reign of Richard II.; the south chancel, separated from the middle chancel by pointed Gothic arches, and light clustered columns, seems to be of about that age. Both these chancels are surrounded with wooden stalls. In the south chancel is a piscina with a rich Gothic canopy.

In 1459, a chauntry was founded and endowed in this church, by William Skerne, for one chaplain; and, in 1477, Robert Bardesey of Kingston obtained a licence to establish a gild, or fraternity, composed of clergy and laity, and of persons of both sexes, by the style and title of Two Wardens of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity in Kingston, and of the Brethren and Sisters of the same.

Adjoining to the south side of the chancel was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but we have no account of its foundation. In this chapel were preserved portraits of several of the Saxon kings who had been crowned there, and also of King John, to whom the town owed its first charter. These relics of antiquity were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730 *.

Of the numerous sepulchral memorials in the church, one of the

* By this accident, the sexton, who happened to be digging a grave at the time, was buried under the ruins with his daughter and another person. The daughter, though she lay covered under the rubbish seven hours, survived the misfortune fifteen years, and was her father's successor. The memory of this event is preserved by a curious print of this female sexton, engraved by James M'Ardell, from a painting by J. Butler.

the most ancient and remarkable is that of Robert Skerne, who, with his wife, is pourtrayed on a brass-plate, in a gown that reaches down to his feet, with wide sleeves. The girdle is studded with roses. The curious inscription, in Latin verse, and in black letter, is placed the wrong way upwards. Skerne's wife is said to have been the daughter of the celebrated Alice Pierce, or Perress, the reputed mistress of Edward III. but whether by Sir William de Wyndesore, who married her after the king's death, is not known. He lived at Downe Hall, in this parish, and had a grant of the custody of Richmond Park.

Here are also monuments for Sir Anthony Benn, Recorder of London, who died in 1618; the Honourable Anthony Fane, third son of the Earl of Westmoreland, who was a colonel in the Parliament army, and fell at the siege of Farnham Castle, in his thirtieth year, in 1643; William Cleave, Esq. founder of the alms-house in this town; and Dr. George Bate, who died in 1668, aged sixty *.

In the church-yard is buried Dr. William Battie †, formerly a physician

* Dr Bate was born at Maid's Morton, in Buckinghamshire, bred at Oxford, and practised there some years, chiefly among the Puritans. He attained such eminence, that when Charles I. kept his court at Oxford he was his principal physician. When the king's affairs declined, he went to London, where he accommodated himself so well to the times as to obtain the same appointment from Oliver Cromwell. He seems to have adopted the principle so successfully pursued by the celebrated vicar of Bray; for, on the Restoration he insinuated himself into the good graces of the royal party, was made principal physician to the king, and admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. This is said by Wood to have been owing to a report raised by his friends, that he gave the Protector a dose which hastened his death. He was the author of some political as well as medical publications.

† Dr. Battie was a native of Devonshire, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and died in 1776. On leaving the University he settled as a physician at Uxbridge, where he became eminent, particularly in cases of insanity, on which disease he published a treatise in 1757, and was in consequence engaged in a controversy with Dr. Monro. In 1749, he took an active

a physician in London, but without any monument or inscription, according to his own orders.

On the side of Comb Hill, where it declines towards Kingston, is a *Conduit*, the work of Cardinal Wolsey, from which Hampton Court Palace is supplied with water by means of leaden pipes carried under the river Thames. Dr. Hales observed that this water left no incrustation on a boiler in the coffee-house, which had been in use fourteen years; and that it is softer than either the Thames water, or that of the river which crosses Hounslow Heath to Hampton Court *.

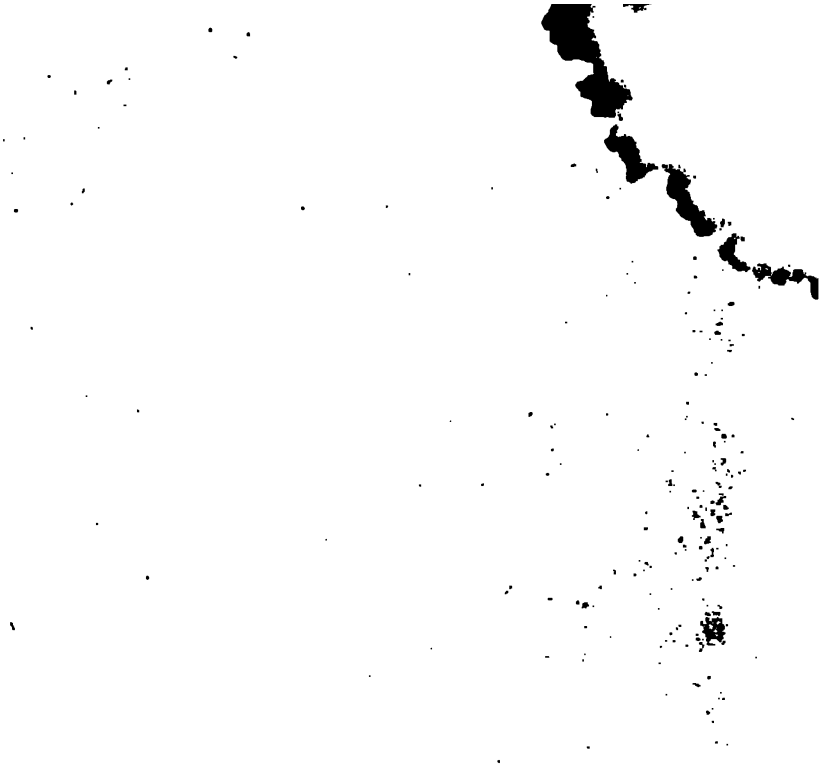
Kew House, near the Thames, in the parish of the same name, belonged, about the middle of the 17th century, to Richard Bennett, Esq. from whom it descended in marriage with his daughter to the Capel family. About 1730 Frederic, Prince of Wales, admiring the situation, obtained a long lease of this house, and began to lay out the gardens, which were finished by the Princess Dowager, who made this place her residence. After her death it became a favourite retreat of his present majesty, who purchased the freehold. The house, which was so small that it could be used only as an occasional retirement, was in part taken down about 1802, and the pictures were removed to an old mansion opposite to the palace, belonging to the queen. About the same time a new edifice was begun within Richmond Gardens, a little to the west of Kew Green. This structure, which is of the castellated form, and in its general architecture an imitation of the style of the middle of the 16th century, is from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq. and as yet unfinished.

The pleasure-grounds contain 120 acres; and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a flat surface, are laid out with much taste, and exhibit a considerable variety of scenery. They are embellished

active part in the dispute between the College of Physicians, and Dr. Schomberg, for which he was attacked in a poem intituled the *Battiad*. He distinguished himself as a scholar, by an edition of Isocrates, 1729 and 1749, and as a physician by his Aphorisms.

* Hale's Statical Essays, II. 240, 241.

The Tower of the Mariners Crown the Peak



bellished with many picturesque objects, designed by Sir William Chambers; the most striking of which is the Pagoda, in imitation of a Chinese building, 49 feet in diameter at the base, and 163 feet high.

The botanic garden was established in 1760, by the Princess Dowager for the cultivation of exotics, on which his Majesty has bestowed such attention, that it now exhibits a collection of plants not to be matched perhaps in the world. Persons have been employed from time to time to procure new and rare plants in distant quarters of the globe, and this garden is constantly receiving accessions from all parts of the world by the contributions of zealous promoters of the science of botany.

Ham House, in the parish of PETERSHAM, was first erected by Sir Thomas Vavasor; and came, in 1651, into the possession of Sir Lionel Tollemache, in whose descendants, the Earls of Dysart, it is still vested. After the death of Sir Lionel, the house underwent great alterations, and many additions were made to it by his widow, on whom the peerage was first conferred; but it is said to have been furnished at a very great expense, in the taste of that time by Charles II. Here, as it is reported, the *Cabal* held their meetings, after this mansion came into the hands of the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Lauderdale, by his marriage with the Countess in 1671 *. It is said to have been originally

* A correspondence had previously subsisted for many years between the duke and this lady, who had notoriously influenced his political conduct on many occasions. According to Burnet, "this correspondence was of an early date, and had given occasion to censure. For when he was a prisoner, after the battle of Worcester in 1651, she made him believe he was in great danger of his life, and that she saved it by her intrigues with Cromwell. Upon the king's restoration she thought that the earl did not make the return which they expected; and they lived for some years at a distance. But after her husband's death she made up all quarrels; and they lived so much together that the earl's lady was offended at it, and went to Paris, where she died about three years after. The Lady Dysart at length got such an ascendency over him, that it lessened him much in the esteem of all the world; for he delivered

ginally designed for Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I. and is a curious specimen of the mansions of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the apartments ornamented with that massy magnificence which was then in fashion. The furniture is very rich, the very bellows and brushes in some of the rooms being of solid silver, or of silver filagree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded with an open gallery. The ballustrades of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. In the north drawing-room is a very large and beautiful cabinet of ivory, lined with cedar. On the west side of the house is a gallery, ninety-two feet in length, hung with portraits. In the closet adjoining the bed-chamber, which was the Duchess of Lauderdale's, still remains the great chair in which she used to sit and read; it has a small desk fixed to it, and her cane hangs by the side.

This mansion contains many fine pictures by the old masters, among which the works of Vandeveldt and Wouvermans are conspicuous. Among the portraits are those of the Duke of Lauderdale,

delivered himself up to all her humours and passions. All applications were made to her. She took upon her to determine every thing. She sold all places, and was wanting in no methods that could bring her money, which she lavished with a most profuse vanity," (I. 245.) Again, speaking of them both, he says: "Not content with the great appointments they had, she set herself by all possible methods to raise money. They lived at a vast expense, and every thing was set to sale. She carried all things with an haughtiness that could not have been easily borne from a queen; and talked of all people with such ungoverned freedom, that she grew at length to be universally hated." (I. 339.) She was, in short, according to this author, "a woman of great beauty, but of far greater parts. She had a wonderful quickness of apprehension, and an amazing vivacity in conversation. She had studied not only divinity and history, but mathematics and philosophy. She was violent in every thing she set about; a violent friend; but a much more violent enemy. She had a restless ambition, lived at a vast expense, was ravenously coveted, and would have stuck at nothing by which she might compass her ends." (I. 245.) This lady survived the duke many years, and died in 1698.

dale and the Earl of Hamilton, in one picture, by Cornelius Janssen; the Duke and Duchess, by Sir Peter Lely; the Duke in his Garter robes by the same; Charles II. who was a visitor of this place; Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray, the first Earl of Dysart; Catherine, his wife, a beautiful picture in water-colours, by Hoskins; Sir Lionel Tollemache, first husband to the Duchess of Lauderdale; James Stewart, Duke of Richmond, a very fine picture by Vandyke; the late Countess of Dysart, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many others deserving notice *.

This house was the birth-place of that great statesman and general John, Duke of Argyle, who was grandson to the Duchess of Lauderdale. His brother Archibald, who succeeded him in his title, and was Lord Keeper of Scotland, was also born here. Hume says, that on the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London, James II. was ordered to retire to this house, but thinking himself unsafe so near the metropolis, he fled privately to France.

Petersham Lodge was purchased by King Charles I. of Gregory Cole, Esq. In 1685, James II. granted the lease of this mansion to Edward Viscount Cornbury, son of the Earl of Clarendon, and grandson of the Chancellor. It afterwards became the property, or was at least in the occupation, of Henry, Earl of Rochester, his cousin german; and on the first of October, 1721, was suddenly consumed by fire, together with all the rich furniture, an excellent collection of pictures, and the valuable library of his great uncle, the Chancellor. The offices having escaped the flames, the Earl of Harrington, before his elevation to that title, built another house on the site of the former, after a design of the Earl of Burlington. In 1779, it was sold to Thomas Pitt, Esq. created Baron Camelford in 1784, in which year also he purchased the fee simple of the Crown. In 1790, it was bought of Lord Camelford, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who made it his summer residence for some years, and then disposed of it to Sir William Manners, Bart. the present proprietor. The pleasure-

* Manning and Bray's Survey, I. 367, 8

s are spacious and beautiful, having been enlarged by the
n of a small part of Richmond Park, given by his majesty
Duke of Clarence.

RICHMOND.

ne, the ancient name of this place, was probably de-
from the Saxon word *Seyne*, or *Sciene*, yet not on account
ie splendor reflected upon it by the neighbourhood of a
ce, as some have supposed, for it was so named long before
rinces appear to have resided here; but rather from its con-
ous situation, standing as it does on a considerable eminence
ie east bank of the Thames, about four miles to the north of
ston.

his manor, being parcel of the Royal demesne of Kingston,
given by Henry I. to the family of Belet, who severally held
the serjeanty of chief butler, or cup-bearer to the king. It
ards went by marriage to the family of Valletort; but ever
e the end of the reign of Edward I. we find it in the pos-
sion of our kings, who thenceforth made it the place of their occasional retirement. How far it was at this early period adapted to the reception of a prince's household, or the purposes of a Royal residence, we are no where informed. That a palace should have been erected here, of which no traces are to be found in our records, is, as Manning observes, highly improbable. "I am inclined therefore to believe," he adds, "that during the reigns of Edward I. and his three immediate successors there was no place of residence here that could properly be called a royal palace, and the rather as very few of the public instruments of those reigns are dated from this place; and moreover, as of more than thirty children born to the three Edwards not one was born here. I am aware indeed that King Edward III. is said to have built a palace on this his manor; but on what authority I know not. The circumstance of his naming it *Shene* from the splendor of the fabric is certainly a mistake, for it was known by that name

name even as long ago as when King Henry I. gave the manor to the family of Belet. He might possibly improve the mansion he found here by some additional buildings; but this I am inclined to think is all he did. Nor do I find that after his decease, which happened at this place, June 21, 1377, his successor Richard II. did more. Nay, the circumstance related of his grief, on the death of his beloved queen, which happened also here June 7, 1394, viz. that 'he cursed the place on that account, and so hated it ever after, that he would never come there, but commanded the buildings to be demolished,' * make it more than probable that they were of no great magnificence." † During the reign of Henry IV. the mansion lay in the ruined state in which his predecessor had left it; but it was rebuilt by Henry V. and as we collect from one of his biographers in such a manner as to render it "a delightful mansion, of curious and costly workmanship, and befitting the character and condition of a king." ‡. Edward IV. in his sixth year, assigned this palace to his queen for life; and, in 1485, on the death of his princess, her son-in-law, King Henry VII. took possession of it, and frequently made it his residence. In 1492, he held a grand tournament here, when Sir James Parker, in a quarrel with Hugh Vaughan for a right of court armour, was killed in the first course. On the 21st of December 1498, while the king was here, this splendid structure was entirely consumed by fire, with all the apparel, plate, and jewels, that it contained. Henry, who was much attached to the situation, rebuilt the palace in 1501, in a style of much Gothic magnificence and elegance; and on this occasion it was that he changed the name of the place, hitherto called Shene, to that of Richmond, after his own title, previously to his accession to the throne. The picture of Henry V. and family, in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry Hill, was an altar-piece for the chapel here; and his own marriage and the picture of Henry

* Hollinshed. Kennett's Hist. of Engl. I. 271.

† Manning and Bray's Surrey, I. 409, 410.

‡ Elmham Vit. Hen. V. c. 13.

VIII. in the same collection, are supposed to have been painted for this monarch, and intended for this palace. The building had not long been finished, when, in 1506, a second fire broke out, and did considerable damage; and the same year a new gallery, in which the king and the prince, his son, had been walking a few minutes before, fell down. It was also in 1506, that Philip I. of Spain, being driven by a storm upon the English coast, was entertained at Richmond with great magnificence; and here, in 1509, Henry VII. breathed his last. At this palace his successor kept the following Christmas, and held a tournament; his son of his own name was born and died here, and at this place Charles V. was lodged in 1523. In 1541, the palace and manor were granted among other estates by Henry VIII. to his divorced Queen Ann of Cleves, by whom in 2 Edward VI. they are said to have been surrendered to that prince. Some few of the public instruments of Mary and Elizabeth are dated from Richmond. With the latter, although once imprisoned at this place by her sister, it was a favourite residence, and here she expired, March 24, 1603. In the autumn of the same year, and again in 1625, the Courts of Justice were removed hither on account of the plague. In 1610, this manor, together with the palace and park, then called the *New Park*, were granted by James I. to Henry, Prince of Wales, and after the death of that hopeful prince to his next son Charles, who, after his accession to the throne, formed here a large collection of pictures. He afterwards settled it on his Queen Henrietta Maria, as a part of her jointure; but, in 1650, this palace was sold by the commissioners of the House of Commons. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Gregory Norton, Bart. the materials being valued at 10,782l. 19s. 2d.; but, by a resolution of the same House in 1660, it was restored to the Queen Dowager. This princess, who had retired to her native country, now returned and resided till 1665, at this place, though it appears that she almost immediately resigned her interest in it to Sir Edward Villiers, father of the first Earl of Jersey, by whom it was afterwards released to King James II. Here the young

young Pretender is said to have been nursed, and the initials of his name, with the date of the year 1688, are still to be seen on some leaden pipes. At length, in 1770, this manor, together with the office of steward and keeper of the courts of the same, excepting the site of the old palace of Richmond and Richmond Park, was granted to the present queen for life.

In a survey of Richmond Palace, by an order of the House of Commons, in 1649 *, a very minute description is given of it as it then existed. Among other particulars mention is made of a hall one hundred feet long, and forty wide, a chapel ninety-six feet long, and forty wide, with stalls as in a cathedral; an open gallery adjoining to the privy-garden two hundred feet long, having a close one of the same length over it. A French writer † mentions also a library that was established here by King Henry VII. and in an household establishment of Queen Mary still preserved in Dulwich College, the librarian is reckoned among the officers of this palace with a fee of ten pounds a year; but of this no notice is taken in the Survey.

By the time that it was restored to its former possessors this structure was probably in a very ruinous condition. Fuller indeed speaks of it as absolutely pulled down; ‡ but this could not be the case, if, as we are informed, it was for some time occupied by King James II. Upon the whole, however, it is natural to suppose that the sale of the materials would soon be followed by the demolition of the building, which was accordingly, by degrees, taken down, till the whole was reduced to those few remains of the offices which still exist. The site of this once splendid palace is now occupied by houses erected on such parts

* The original of this Survey is deposited in the Augmentation Office, and printed in the second volume of the *Monumenta vetusta* of the Society of Antiquaries, with two views, Pl. XXIII. and XXIV.

† Mons. L. J. Chalonais, a Carmelite, in his *Traicté des plus belles Bibliotheques*, published in 1644. See Aubrey's Surrey, Vol. V. p. 341.

‡ *Worthies*, Part III. p. 78.

re been granted to different persons on lease from the

ng these are the residences of Whitshed Keene, Esq. and
late Duke of Queensbury, and that occupied by Major
The latter is called in the lease the *Trumpeting House*,
he figures of two boys in an ancient porch in the front, in
rs' dresses blowing trumpets. Two houses held by Mrs.
rton and David Dundas, Esq. adjoining to the gateway,
d rt of the old palace, and are described in the Survey of
the " Wardrobe buildings and other offices of two stories
garrets, lying round a spacious court, having a fair
strong gates, arched and battled with stone over head,
ling into the said court from the Green lying before Rich-
House." In Mrs. Fullarton's garden is still remaining an
w-tree mentioned in the Survey, and there valued at ten
s, which is upwards of ten feet in circumference.

original *Park* at Richmond, of which we find the first
n in a survey of the manor, taken 21 Edward I. appears to
been situated on the north-west of the present village,
een the royal gardens and the river. In the grants of Henry VIII. and James I. mention is made of the *new* park, which was probably some addition made either by Henry V. when he built the palace, or by Henry VII. when he rebuilt it. In the time of Henry VIII. these parks were also distinguished by the names of the *great* and *little* parks, the former being that which was sometimes occupied by Wolsey, who, after he had presented the king with his new palace of Hampton Court, was permitted to use the manor of Richmond, where he afterwards occasionally resided. Stow, speaking of his residence here in 1530, informs us that " he was lodged within the Lodge of the Great Park, which was a very pretty house, where my lord lay attended with a pretty number of servants." These two parks were separate in the reign of James I. but were probably laid together not long afterwards, one only being noticed in the Survey of 1649, which adjoined

adjoined to the Green, and is said to have contained 349 acres. This is that which, together with the manor was settled on the queen, in 1627. In 1707, Queen Anne demised the *Lodge* for 99 years, to James, Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his attainder in 1715. His brother, the Earl of Arran, having been enabled by Act of Parliament to purchase his estates, sold this mansion to George II. then Prince of Wales, who frequently retired hither, even after his accession to the Crown. Caroline, his queen, was very partial to this place, where she had a dairy and menagerie. In the gardens were several ornamental buildings, in one of which, called Merlin's Cave, were various figures of wax, and in another, denominated the Hermitage, the busts of Newton, Locke, and other literary characters. His present Majesty also frequently resided at this place in the beginning of his reign; and, as we have seen, settled it on her Majesty for life. The Lodge was taken down about forty years ago, when it was intended to erect a palace on its site, the foundations being laid, and the arches turned for the purpose. Near this spot stands the *Observatory*, erected in 1768, and 9, by Sir William Chambers, under the direction of the late Dr. Demainbray for the astronomical part. Here is a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of eight feet; a transit instrument of eight feet, and a ten feet reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. Here is also a collection of subjects in natural history, an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from the mines in his Majesty's Hanoverian dominions. The present astronomer is the Rev. Stephen Demainbray.

About the year 1800, the king began to build a house on another spot, which is not yet finished. The lane which separated the grounds of Richmond from those of Kew has been stopped up, and the whole of them are now laid together. On this occasion his Majesty gave up to the parish all his right in the common

called Pest-house Common, and at his own expense built a work-house for the poor.

A part of this old park is now a dairy and grazing farm, in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal garden, which was first laid out by Bridgman in avenues, and afterwards altered to its present improved state by Brown. About a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the old palace stood the hamlet of West Shene, consisting of eighteen houses, which were all taken down in 1769; and the site, being converted into a lawn, was added to the king's inclosures.

The *New*, or *Great Park*, was made by Charles I. who being addicted to the chace, was desirous of having an extensive inclosure for red, as well as fallow-deer, at this place, where he had large tracts of waste land and woods belonging to his manor, that were well adapted for the purpose; but as this could not be done without the consent of those parishes which had a right of common on the wastes, and such gentlemen and others as had estates intermingled with them, he purchased their rights to 265 acres belonging to the manor of Petersham, and 483 acres in that of Ham, for 4,000l. Exclusively of these the park consists of 650 acres in Mortlake, 230 in Putney, about 100 in Richmond, and as many more in Kingston as make 2253 in the whole. It is enclosed with a brick wall eight miles in circuit.

The rangership of this park was given by George II. to Robert, son of Sir Robert Walpole. That statesman himself spent much of his leisure time in this retirement, where he is said to have expended 14,000l. in the repairs of the Great Lodge, and other improvements. The office was afterwards conferred on the Princess Amelia: and whilst she held it complaints were, in 1752, set on foot by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring parishes against the deputy-ranger and other keepers of the park and gates, for obstructing the foot-paths through it. After various trials and different verdicts in the three following years, a decision was at length given in their favour at Kingston Assizes,

in

in April, 1758, when their right was established. In 1761, the princess having surrendered her interest in this office, it was bestowed on the Earl of Bute; and since his death, in 1792, it has remained in the hands of the king.

Besides the Great Lodge already mentioned, sometimes called the Old Lodge, there is to the north of it, and nearer to Roehampton-gate, the *New Lodge*; on the other side of the park, near Kingston-gate, *Birch's*, or the *Thatched Lodge*, lately inhabited by Sir Charles Stuart, K. B.; and more to the northward, between that and Richmond-hill gate, *Hill Lodge*, in the occupation of the Countess of Pembroke. The *New*, or *Stone Lodge*, was built by George I. from a design by the Earl of Pembroke, as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of the chace. His present Majesty, after fitting it up in 1802, gave it for life, with sixty acres of land round it, to Viscount Sidmouth, who was then prime minister.

In 1414 King Henry V. founded at this place a house for the maintenance and support of forty monks of the *Carthusian* order, whom he incorporated by the name of the House of Jesus of Bethlehem at Shene. The foundation charter describes it as built on the north side of his manor-house or palace there, being 3125 feet in length, and 1305 in breadth: and Willis and Aubrey inform us, from a manuscript copy of Florence of Worcester, though the account there given is not very clear, that the length of the hall was forty-four paces, the breadth 24; the great quadrangle 120 paces long, and 100 broad; the cloisters, a square 200 paces long, and nine feet in height. The munificence of the founder in the endowment of this institution kept pace with the grandeur of the edifice; but, besides the estates possessed by this house, the privileges enjoyed by the monks established in it were uncommonly great and extensive, amounting to an exemption from every burden and service incident to a subject of the realm, both personal and pecuniary; and that not only for themselves, but also for their tenants. This monastery was one of those which voluntarily surrendered their estates to the Crown in

1539, when its annual revenues amounted to 962l. 11s. 6d. Its site was granted the following year to the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset; and on the attainder of that nobleman to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk: but in 1557 Queen Mary resumed this grant, and reinstated the Carthusian monks. This new foundation was of short continuance; for in the beginning of 1559, soon after the accession of Elizabeth, it was finally suppressed. In 1650, the site of this house was sold as crown land, and purchased by Alexander Easton. On this occasion a survey was taken by order of Parliament, in which the buildings, according to the state of them at that time, are minutely described. The priory church is mentioned as standing, though very ruinous; the prior's lodgings of brick-work; the refectory, a stone building; the Hermitage, or Anchorite's Cell, which was founded in 1416, and endowed with revenues, issuing out of the manors of Lewisham and Greenwich. This estate was resumed by the Crown on the restoration of Charles II. since which time it has been lett on lease to various persons. An ancient gate-way, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1769, when the little that was left of the hamlet of West Shene was annihilated.

About 1499 a convent was built here near the royal palace for *Observant Friars*, by King Henry VII. It was suppressed, with others of the same order, in 1534. In the Survey of 1649, a building is described as adjoining to the palace, and "called the *Friers*, containing three rooms below stayrs, and four handsome ones above stayrs," and then used as a chandler's shop. The lane which leads from the Green to the Duke of Queensberry's is called Friars Lane, in which two tenements mark the site of this establishment.

The *Church*, or rather *chapel*, of Richmond, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel, built of brick. At the west end is a low embattled tower of white stone and flints in chequers, containing eight bells. The interior is very neat; and contains, among many other monuments, those of Henry Lord Viscount Brouncker, cofferer to Charles II.

II. who died in 1688; Mrs. Mary Ann Yates, the celebrated actress, who died in 1787; Robert Lewis, Esq a Cambro-Briton, and barrister at law, "so great a lover of peace," says his Latin epitaph, "that when a contention began between life and death, he immediately gave up the ghost to end the dispute;" Admiral Holbourne; and James Thomson, the celebrated author of the *Seasons*, who died in 1748. There was nothing to mark the spot of his interment, till a brass tablet, with a suitable inscription, was put up in 1792, by the Earl of Buchan. The house in which the poet resided at Richmond was purchased after his death by George Ross, Esq. who, out of veneration for his memory, forbore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expense of 9000l. It was afterwards the property and residence of the late Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, who repaired Thomson's favorite seat in the garden, which she adorned with suitable inscriptions, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. This house is now the property and residence of the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, brother of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The church-yard contains the remains of Jacques Mallet Du Pan, a native of Switzerland, well known as a political writer, and author of the "*Mercure Britannique;* the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, eminent for his classical attainments; and Dr. John Moore, father of the brave and lamented general Sir John Moore, whose observations on society and manners made during his tours on the continent, besides novels and other productions, claim for him the character of one of the most entertaining writers of the age.

In 1719, Penkethman, of facetious memory, opened a new theatre at Richmond. This was probably the same as that which stood on the declivity of the hill, and was opened in 1756 by Theophilus Cibber, who, to avoid the penalties of the act against unlicensed comedians, advertised it as a Cephalic snuff warehouse. A few years afterwards a theatre was erected at the north-west corner of the green. This is licensed, and opened regularly in the summer season three, and sometimes four, times

in

in the week, and is generally supplied with performers from the London theatres.

At this place there is a *Bridge* of five stone arches over the Thames, which is here about 300 feet wide. It was finished in 1777, at an expense of 26,000l.

The beauties of *Richmond Hill*, with its varied and extensive prospect, have so often been celebrated both in verse and prose, that it would be superfluous to dwell on them here. Owing to its local advantages, no village in the kingdom contains so many elegant mansions as Richmond. Among these the following may be enumerated as most worthy of notice.

The late Duke of Queensberry's was built by George, the third Earl Cholmondeley, who obtained a lease of part of the old palace in 1708. The noble gallery in this house was ornamented with his fine collection of pictures. It was purchased, in 1780, by the late proprietor, who removed hither the furniture and paintings from his seat at Amesbury. The tapestry which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the Court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this mansion.

Earl Fitzwilliam's house on the Green was the property of his lordship's maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, who here built a room for the reception of George II. whom he entertained, with his queen, on the day of his proclamation. It contains two curious paintings of Richmond Palace; and some good pictures of the Flemish school.

At the foot of the hill, on the banks of the Thames, is the villa which the late Duke of Buccleugh inherited from the Duke of Montague. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the gardens and shrubberies on the opposite side of the road, which are laid out with great taste, and extend almost to the summit of the hill.

Spring Grove, the residence of Sir Charles Price, Bart. was built in the early part of the last century by the Marquis of Lothian. The present proprietor has made considerable additions

RICHMOND BRIDGE,
Surrey.

tions to this estate, by the purchase of lands lately belonging to Lord Palmerston.

Sir Robert Dudley, styled abroad Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, was born at Shene at 1673. He was the son of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, the Earl of Leicester, by Lady Douglas Sheffield; and after his birth was carefully concealed to prevent the queen from knowing of the earl's engagements with his mother. Though Leicester always denied his legitimacy, yet at his death he left him the bulk of his estate. Being of an enterprising disposition, he fitted out a small squadron at his own expense, with which he sailed on a successful cruize against the Spaniards in South America. In 1595 he accompanied the expedition against Cadiz, where, for his gallantry, he received the honour of knighthood. He now endeavoured to prove his legitimacy; but being overpowered by the interest of the Countess Dowager of Leicester, he went abroad and obtained the patronage of the house of Medici. Regardless of the king's command to return, he continued at the court of Florence, and his estates were seized by James I.; but his services to the Grand Duke of Tuscany soon gained him a high reputation and ample indemnity for his loss. He contrived several methods of improving shipping; introduced new manufactures; drained a vast tract of morass between Pisa and the sea; and projected the free port of Leghorn. He was also a patron of learned men, and himself held a high rank in the republic of letters. In his principal work, intituled *Del Arcano del Mare*, in two volumes folio, which is full of charts and plans, he suggests a great variety of projects relative to maritime affairs, which display extensive knowledge and great fertility of invention. Anthony Wood, after enumerating his manifold accomplishments, says, that he was the first who taught dogs to set in order to catch partridges. He was created a duke by the emperor of Germany; and died in 1649 at his castle of Carbello, near Florence.

In

In the parish of THAMES DITTON is *Ember Court*, long the residence of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, and his son, now Earl Onslow. It is a commodious brick dwelling; but the front has been covered with stucco to give it the appearance of stone; and the park has of late years received considerable additions and improvements. After it passed out of the hands of the Onslow family, Ember Court was inhabited by Sir Francis Ford, Bart. and is now the residence of Colonel Taylor.

THE HUNDRED OF EMLEY BRIDGE.

This hundred undoubtedly received its name from the river Mole, formerly called the Emley, by which it is traversed. On the north it is divided from Middlesex by the Thames; on the east it is bounded by Kingston and Croydon hundreds; on the south by Copthorn and Effingham; and on the west by Chertsey. It lies in the deanery of Ewell, and embraces the parishes of Cobham, Esher, East and West Molesey, Stoke D'Abernon, Walton-upon-Thames, and Weybridge.

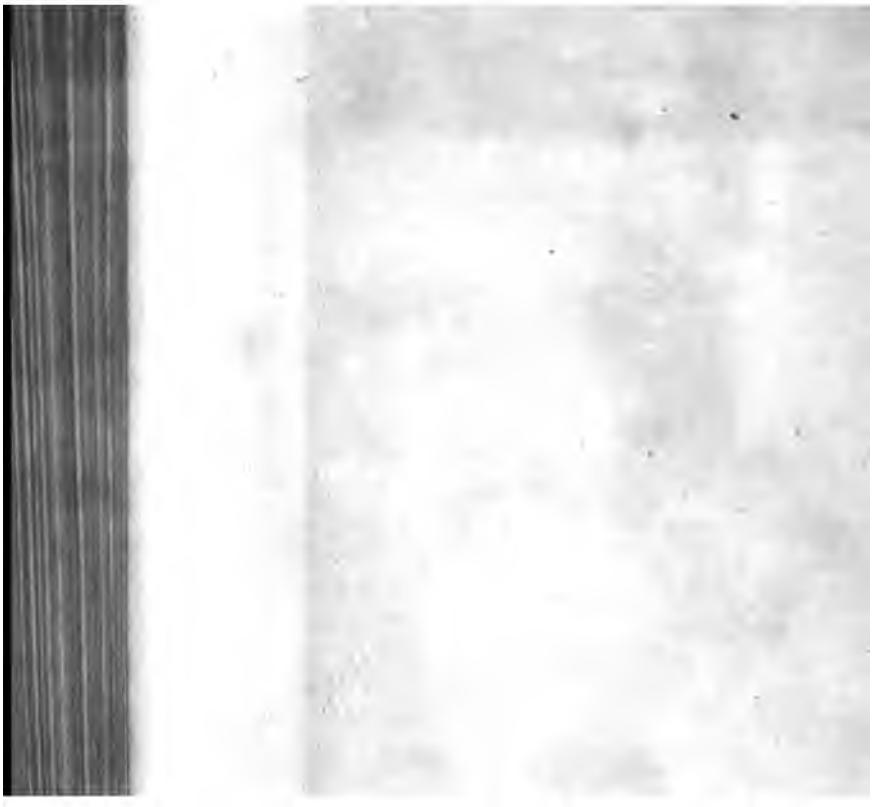
In 7 Henry III. Ralph de Immeworth was possessed of this hundred. It was afterwards vested in the family of Braose; but, in 1481. was granted, with its jurisdiction and privileges, by Edward IV. to the corporation of Kingston, to which it was confirmed by the charter of Charles I. in 1638.

In this hundred there is no market-town.

Cobham Park, on the south side of the parish of COBHAM, was formerly called Downe Place, from a family of that name who had a mansion here. In the first half of the last century it became the property of John Bridges, Esq. who erected a new house, which he sold, about 1750, to Sir John, afterwards Earl Ligonier. On the death of his nephew this place was purchased of his coheirs by the Earl of Carhampton, who, in 1807, bought Pains Hill, and sold Cobham Park to Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. who now resides here.

In

THAMES DITTON CHURCH,
Surrey.



In the parish of ESHER is *Claremount*, the seat and park of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. Here Sir John Vanbrugh, so well known for the heaviness of his style of architecture, erected a house for his own habitation. The spot which he chose was low ground, without the advantage of prospect. Of Sir John it was purchased by Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who made it his residence, and added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies whilst he was in administration. He enlarged the grounds by farther purchases, and by enclosing parts of the adjoining heath, so that they now contain 420 acres. The duke adorned the park with many plantations, under the direction of Kent. "At Esher," observes Mr. Horace Walpole, "the prospects more than aided the painter's genius; they marked out the points where his art was necessary or not, but thence left his judgment in full possession of all its glory." On a mount in th park, the duke erected a building in the form of a castle, and called it after his own name, Clare Mount, by which appellation it has ever since been known. After the duke's death it was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror of India. When setting out on his last voyage, he gave directions to Browne, so well known for his taste in laying out grounds, but who piqued himself still more on his skill in architecture, to build him a house, without any limitation in regard to expense. He performed the task to the satisfaction of his employer, at a charge which is said to have exceeded 100,000l. Browne had been often employed to alter houses, but this is considered the only complete mansion that he ever built. It forms an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-four. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance, and the great staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment supported by Corinthian columns. The situation is well chosen, commanding various views of the water and plantations in the park. After Lord Clive's death in 1774, this estate was sold for not more than one-third of what the house and alterations had cost.

cost. It was purchased by Viscount Galway, who again disposed of it to the Earl of Tyrconnel; and by the latter it was sold to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. the present owner.

In this parish there was formerly a manor belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. It was originally given by the Conqueror to the abbey of St. Leofrid, to find two priests to say mass here for the souls of his predecessors; and it was afterwards sold by the abbot to the Bishops of Winchester, who withdrew the chantry. Here those prelates had a park, in which William Wainfleet, when bishop, between 1447 and 1486, built a stately brick house on the bank of the Mole. His arms, with those of his see, carved in stone, were placed over the gate-house, and in several other parts of the building. On the timber-work in the hall, not unlike that of Westminster-hall, were several angels carved, supporting escutcheons, in two of which were scrolls, with *Tibi Christe*; and in the windows frequently *Sit Deo Gratia.** Here the bishops occasionally resided. Wolsey, when appointed to the see of Winchester in 1528, ordered the house here to be repaired, and some parts of it rebuilt, proposing to make it his retreat when the king resided at Hampton Court. Hither he first retired after his disgrace, and continued for several weeks at this mansion, till he obtained permission to remove to Richmond. In 1538, this manor was purchased of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, by Henry VIII. who made it part of the manor and chace of Hampton Court. In a survey of it, taken in the beginning of the next reign, it is said that here was a mansion-house sumptuously built; and adjoining to it a park, called *Esher park*, about three miles in circumference, stocked with deer. On the accession of Queen Mary, Gardiner prevailed on her to restore this estate to his see, of which it was once more purchased by Queen Elizabeth, who, in her twenty-fifth year, 1583, gave it to Charles Lord Howard of Effingham. This house and park were sold separately from the manor by one of the subsequent proprietors. When this mansion was pulled down is not known.

In

* Aubrey, III. 120.

In 1729, when it was purchased by Thomas Pelham, Esq. brother to the Duke of Newcastle, nothing was standing but the gate-house, to which he made additions in the same style. In 1804 it became the property of Lord Sondes, eldest son of his daughter Grace, who next year sold the estate in parcels. The house and park, containing about 150 acres, were bought by John Spicer, Esq. The former stood in a flat situation near the Mole. The additions made by Mr. Pelham were pulled down by Mr. Spicer; but he has left the original gate-house standing, and erected a new mansion on elevated ground, which commands a view of the park and of the surrounding country.

In what is now called Sandon farm in this parish, adjoining to the common, known by the general name of Ditton Marsh, was once an *Hospital* or *Priory*, founded by Robert de Watevile in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. Its possessions were considerably augmented in the time of Henry III. by William de Perci, who gave land and rents for the maintenance of six chaplains. From Bishop Edindon's Register, as quoted by Lowth in his life of William of Wykham, it appears, that in the beginning of 1349, the master and all the brethren of this hospital died of the great plague which then raged in England, and swept away half of the people, and nine-tenths of the clergy. Notwithstanding the benefactions conferred on this institution, it gradually became so reduced, that in 1436 leave was given to the Bishop of Winchester to unite it with the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark.

The manor-house of STOKE D'ABERNON has been, from a period very little, if at all, subsequent to the Conquest, the habitation of the lords of the manor, and for about two centuries the residence of the Vincents. The first proprietor of that family was created a baronet in 1620; and from him the title and estate were transmitted to the late Sir Francis, who died in 1809, leaving two sons both very young. The house has lately been modernized and much improved.

On Stoke Common, in the same parish, about three miles west of Epsom, is *Jessop's Well*, celebrated for a mineral water of the same nature with that of Cheltenham. Its superior strength appears from its crystals retaining their figure and firmness for a year and a half after they have been formed; and it is generally observed to have an exhilarating effect, probably owing to the steel which it contains. Dr. Adee, an eminent physician of Guildford, in the early part of last century, asserted, that by a steady and cautious use of this water, some of his patients had been cured even of obstinate scurvies.

WALTON ON THAMES derives its name from the Roman works which are in this parish. On St. George's Hill is a camp called *Cæsar's Camp*, a single work, with a trench running down to Oatlands. The area is oblong, comprehending thirteen acres three roods. In the opinion of the historian of Surrey, this was but an out-post to the greater camp at Oatlands, where he was informed that it might be plainly traced before the Earl of Lincoln, in the time of George II. levelled the ground and took in the present park. The flat of the common, before the late inclosure, between the camp and Oatlands' Park, was called Camp Close. A great bank and ditch ran from the camp down to Oatlands.

In this parish Cæsar is supposed to have passed the Thames in pursuit of Cassibelanus at *Coway Stakes*, so called from the tradition that the Britons placed sharp stakes in the river to obstruct the passage of the enemy, which Bede speaks of as remaining in his time. Geoffrey of Monmouth also makes mention of them.* All that can be gathered from Cæsar himself on this head

* The words of these ancient writers wonderfully coincide with information recently obtained on the spot. The former says: "Inde ad flumen Tamesim profectus est, quem uno tantum loco vadis transmeabilem ferunt. In hujus ulteriore ripâ Cassibelano duce immensa hostium multitudo consederat ripamque fluminis ac pœne totum sub aquâ vadum acutissimis sudibus præstrinxerat,

head is, that he led his army by the most direct way to the territories of Cassibelan, which lay upon the Thames, and were divided by that river from the maritime states at about eighty miles' distance from the sea, and that the river was fordable only in that one place where he passed it.

The statements of ancient writers seem to be fully confirmed by undeniable modern testimony. In 1807, Mr. Bray was informed by a fisherman, who has lived here and known the river all his life, that at this place he has weighed up several stakes of the size of his thigh, about six feet long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe. The boats sometimes run against them. The late Earl of Sandwich used to come to Shepperton to fish, and gave him half a guinea a piece for some of these stakes. There are none in any other part of the river that he ever heard of. One still remains which they have not been able to weigh; it is visible when the water is clear, and his net has been caught and torn by it. His tradition is, that they formed part of a bridge built by Julius Cæsar, and he describes them to have stood about four feet apart, in two rows, running across the river, about nine feet asunder. It has been observed, that in this situation they would not impede the passage of an enemy who should ford it; but Geoffrey of Monmouth says, that they were placed to prevent the passage of Cæsar's ships.*

Aubrey was informed by the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole, that the old current of the Thames had been changed here, and that part of Middlesex opposite to this place was formerly in Surrey, from which it had been divided two or three hundred

strinxerat, quarum vestigia sudium ibidem *usque hodie visuntur*; et videtur inspectantibus quod singulæ earum admodum *humani femoris grossæ* et *circumfusæ plumbo* immobiliter hæreant in profundo fluminis infixæ. (Bedæ Eccl. Hist. L. 1, c. 2, p. 187.)

The latter observes; "Præterea alveo Tamesis fluminis quo ad urbem Trinovantum Cæsar navigaturus erat *paleis ferreis atque plumbatis instar femoris grossis* subter amnem infixit ut naves Julii superventuræ adventum hostium expectent. (*Hist. Reg. Britan.* L. 4.)

* Manning and Bray's Surrey, II. 759.

years before when a church was swallowed up by the water.* Of this circumstance some tradition still exists; for Mr. Bray informs us, that in 1807, an old man of seventy-five acknowledged having heard that Shepperton church was carried away by the water, and the present church built in a new place; but when this happened he could not tell. That the current has been in some degree diverted seems actually to be the fact, as there is a piece of land on the Surrey side, which is part of the parish of Shepperton in Middlesex; but there is none on the other side which is deemed part of any Surrey parish. This piece of land, called Cowey, lies near Walton-bridge, and contains between eight and nine acres, and is used by the inhabitants of Shepperton only. Another meadow directly opposite to Shepperton Point, on the Surrey side, containing between five and six acres, is also part of the same parish,†

Walton has a considerable fair for cattle on the Wednesday in Easter week; and another of less consequence on St. Peter's day, held under a grant from Henry VIII.

In this parish are several capital houses. *Apse Court* is a mansion, to which belong about 220 acres: 145 of these are inclosed by a brick wall, covered with fruit trees, which, with a border round it, are lett to a gardener, the land in the middle being occupied as fields. It is the property of Edmund Hill, Esq. In the *Testa de Nevil*, we find that half a hide of land was held in Apse of the king *in capite*, by the service of distributing bread and ale on All Saints' Day, for the souls of all the kings of England. On that day the owner still gives a barrel of beer and a quarter of corn in bread to the poor.

At *Hersham*, or *Heversham*, the celebrated William Lilly, the astrologer, resided in a house which he purchased, and which, at his death in 1681, he devised to a son of Sir Bulstrode Whitlock.

Burwood Park, formerly the seat of the Lattons, is an elegant

* Aubrey's Surrey, III. 94.

† Manning and Bray's Surrey, II. 769.

gant house, built by the present Sir John Frederick in a park, which, with additional purchases made by him, contained 300 acres, without any road or foot-path, before the late inclosure of the waste ground, which has added to it 150 acres. The arms of Latton, and others, are in one of the windows.

Burhill belonged early in the last century to Peter de la Porte, one of the South Sea Directors, who, in 1720, gave it by will to General Johnson. It now belongs to his grandson, whose father, on succeeding to the estate of the late Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, assumed that name.

Ashley, a mansion, with a park of 136 acres, was the seat of Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesea, and afterwards the property of Sir Richard Pyne, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who died here in 1710. It next belonged to the Earl of Shannon, who left it to his daughter and heir, Grace, wife of the Earl of Middlesex. At length it descended to Henry Fletcher, Esq. who was created a baronet in 1802; and dying in 1807, was succeeded in his title and estate by his son, Henry, who has pulled down a considerable part of the mansion. The grounds contain fir-trees of remarkable height and size.

The beautiful grounds at *Pains Hill*, which comprehend 213 acres, were formed by the Hon. Charles Hamilton. A considerable part of these grounds on the north side was taken from the barren heath; the south side is a bank above the river Mole, which runs at the foot of it. Availing himself of the inequalities of the land, he made his plantations and placed his buildings with the utmost judgment; and formed a spacious piece of water, which, though considerably above the level of the river, is supplied from it by a simple, but ingenious, contrivance. "There may be scenes," observes an author in his description of this seat, "where Nature has done more for herself; but in no place that I ever saw has so much been done for Nature as at Pains-hill. The beauty and unexpected variety of the scene, the happy situation, elegant structure, and judicious form, of the buildings; the flourishing state, uncommon diversity, and contrasted groupage,

of the trees, and the contrivance of the [illegible] will not fail to awaken the most pleasing sensations." In the temple of Bacchus, was a fine antique colossal statue of that deity, with several excellent busts of Roman emperors; and there was a grotto fitted up with the finest spars. Mr. Hamilton indulged the public with a sight of the beauties of this place; and even allowed the use of small chairs drawn by ponies, which were provided at the inns at Cobham. In the latter part of his life he sold this place to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. who, as the original mansion was but small, erected a house on the brow of a hill which rises from the bank of the Mole near the bridge. It is a handsome white building; the front, which faces the river, being adorned in the centre with a pediment supported by four columns, and bowed sides. When Mr. Hopkins died, this estate was sold agreeably to the provisions of his will; many of the trees were cut down, and the gratification of viewing the beauties of this charming spot was refused to the public. It is now the residence of the Earl of Carhampton.*

The first bridge over the Thames at Walton was built by Samuel Dicker, Esq. It was of timber, which, in 1780, had become so decayed, that the nephew of Mr. Dicker, to whom the property

* On the general character of the grounds belonging to this mansion, Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, in his observations on gardening, says, that Whateley distinguishes three kinds of gardens: the garden which connects itself with a park; the ornamented farm; and the forest, or savage garden; but that he has not sufficiently discriminated the third, "I mean," continues he, "that kind of Alpine scenery composed almost wholly of pines and firs, a few birch, and such trees as assimilate with a savage and mountainous country. Mr. Charles Hamilton, at Pains-hill, has, in my opinion, given a perfect example of this mode in the utmost boundary of his garden. All is great, and foreign, and rude; the walks seem not designed, but cut through the wood of pines; and the style of the whole is so grand, and conducted with so serious an air of wild and uncultivated extent, that when you look down on this seeming forest, you are amazed to find it contain only a few acres."

property had devolved, was obliged to obtain a new act for rebuilding it, and taking additional tolls. The present structure is of brick, and consists of four principal arches, with several small ones on each side, as well to avoid the inconvenience of floods, as to make the ascent more easy.

In the church of Walton is a magnificent marble monument, executed by Roubillac shortly before his death, for Richard Viscount Shannon, who, at his decease in 1740, held the rank of field-marshal in the army, and commander in chief in Ireland. Upon it is a white marble figure of a man in armour standing, with a truncheon in his right hand, his left resting on a pair of colours, a sword at his side, and jack-boots, a mantle thrown over his shoulders. There are various warlike instruments; and at the foot sits a whole length female figure embracing an urn with her right hand. This monument was erected by his only daughter Grace, Countess of Middlesex.

In the chancel of this church is interred the celebrated astrologer William Lilly. A large black marble which covered his remains lay before the communion rails, but has been removed to the entrance of the south door of the chancel. It has this inscription: Ne oblivione contererctur urna Gulielmi Lilii, Astrologi peritissimi qui fatis cessit Vto idus Junii anno Christi Juliano MDCLXXXI, hoc illi posuit amoris monumentum Elias Ashmole Armiger *.

Here are also memorials for Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland, who died in 1662; Sir Jacob Edwards, Bart. and his lady; she died in 1739, he 1744; several of the Rodney family, and Henry Skrine, Esq. LL. B. author of a *Tour in Wales*, and an *Account of the Principal Rivers in England*, who died 1803, aged forty-seven. Beneath the inscription on his monument is represented in relief, a large oak overshadowing *(skreening)* some young trees. In the church-yard are the tombs of General John Orfeur,

* For an account of Lilly see Beauties, IX. 402—4.

with an inscription nearly obliterated, and of Lieutenant-general Francis D'Oyly, who died in 1803, aged fifty-two years.

In the chancel of this church are preserved several brass plates, which serve to record a very singular feat of activity. That they were once laid over a grave-stone is evident, but in what part of the church is not known. John Selwyn, the person represented on one of these plates with his wife and eleven children in a praying posture, and on the other seated on the back of a stag, holding by one of the animal's horns with his left hand, and with his right, plunging a sword into its neck, was, as appears by the black letter inscription, underkeeper of the park at Oatlands, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the bugle-horn, the insignia of his office, is apparent in both figures. This man, according to a tradition, which seems, from the concurring testimony of the monument, to be well-founded, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of all which he exhibited before the queen, at a grand stag-hunt in that park; where attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chace, suddenly leaped from his horse, upon the back of the stag, both running at the same time with their utmost speed, and not only kept his seat gracefully in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, guided him with it towards the queen; and when near to her plunged it into his throat, so that the stag fell dead at her feet *.

Weybridge, a considerable village, is so called from the river Wey, on which it stands not far from its conflux with the Thames. It contains in the whole about 1400 acres, of which 600 were inclosed under an Act passed in 1800. In the village are some good houses, and among the rest a large edifice, called *Holstein House*, from having been the occasional residence of a prince of Holstein, who visited England: it has for some years been

* *Antiq. Rep.* Edit. 1807, Vol. I. p. 1, where an engraving of the brass plates is also given.

been used as a printing-office, in which about sixty men are employed.

Oatlands, in this parish, was relinquished to Henry VIII. by the family of Rede, in exchange for the manor of Tandridge in this county. It was occasionally visited by Queen Elizabeth; and Anne, consort of James I. here built a room called the silk-worm room. Charles I. in the second year of his reign, settled this place on his Queen Henrietta Maria, for her life. His youngest son, called in his cradle Henry of Oatlands, was born here, in 1640, in the house which Fuller says was taken down to the ground when he wrote. This mansion stood in a low situation near the present kitchen-garden, and was destroyed in the time of the Usurpation, except some apartments inhabited by one of the Earls of Dorset; and the silk-worm room above-mentioned, then the gardener's chamber. The park also was thrown open. Many foundations of buildings are to be traced on the spot where the house stood, especially when it is sown with corn. At the Restoration the queen mother was again put into possession of Oatlands in its dilapidated state, and after her death Charles II. granted a lease of the estate to the Earl of St. Albans. It came next into the possession of Sir Edward Herbert, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, under James II. whose fortunes he followed; and his interest in this estate being forfeited by his attainder, William III. granted the fee simple to his brother Arthur, who had been bred to the sea, and for his services created Earl of Torrington. Dying without issue, in 1716, he devised his possessions to Henry, Earl of Lincoln. George, son and heir of this nobleman, formed the gardens about the year 1725, and probably built the house, which, at his death, devolved to his brother Henry. The latter married Catharine, daughter of Henry Pelham, Esq. and niece to the Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, who, having no child, obtained a patent, creating him Duke of Newcastle under Line, with remainder to the Earl, his nephew. He accordingly succeeded to this dignity in 1768,

1768, and fixed his residence at Oatlands, enlarged the park, and made considerable plantations. At the foot of the terrace is a large piece of water, formed by springs which rise in it. The Thames is not seen, and Walton bridge, which terminates the view that way, seeming to be placed across this water, causes it to appear like a branch of the river, or rather like the river itself. On the side of the hill, between the house and the kitchen-garden, rise some springs, which are formed into a small piece of water: by the side of it the late Duke of Newcastle constructed a grotto, divided into three apartments; the outside is of a white stone full of perforations, perhaps the abode of fish, or some species of marine animals, but whence brought is not known. The sides and roofs are encrusted with shells and petrifactions. In one of the rooms is a bath, supplied by a small spring dripping through the rock; at the end of it is a copy of the Venus de Medici, as if going to bathe. In one of the windows are the arms of Cecil, with many quarterings encircled by the garter and motto. Over this is a room incrusted in like manner. On the side of the park next Walton is an arch, probably brought from the old house, on which is this inscription: *Henricus Comes de Lincoln hunc arcum, opus Ignatii Jones, vetustate corruptum, restituit.*

The owners of Oatlands had long held the manors and parks of Byfleet and Weybridge by leases from the Crown. His Royal Highness the Duke of York purchased of the Duke of Newcastle the estate of Oatlands, and what was held under the Crown leases. He also bought the late General Cornwall's house and estate in Byfleet, Mr. Paine's house, called Brooklands, in this parish, and other lands here, and in Byfleet and Walton. In 1800, two Acts were passed for inclosing the open common fields, wastes, &c. in Walton on Thames and Weybridge; under which Acts the Duke obtained by allotments and purchases about 1000 acres of the wastes, so that the domain now comprises about 3000 acres. The park of Oatlands contains 300, and that of Byfleet 600. Part of the park is in the parish of

of Walton, and part in Weybridge, the house being in the latter; but some of the offices in the former. The mansion was burned down while the Duke of York was in Flanders, in 1793. The fire broke out in the night, by what accident was never discovered, and the duchess and the servants escaped with some difficulty. A new house was erected, of which Holland was the architect; and, in 1804, an act was passed for enabling his majesty to grant to the Duke of York for an adequate consideration the inheritance of so much of this domain as was held of the Crown.

Ham is an old mansion, standing in a small park at the conflux of the Wey and the Thames. It formerly belonged to the Howards, and was granted to Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, mistress of King James II. who created her Countess of Dorchester *. She married David Collyear, Earl of Portmore, and from their issue is descended William Chares, the present Earl. This house is now uninhabited, and in a very ruinous state. It stands on flat ground, in a paddock bordered by the river Wey. Near it are many large cedars and firs, the former much

* This lady was a woman of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. The connexion formed before James's accession to the throne was continued after that event, and the king conferred on her the honours of a peerage. Her father, a man of high spirit, considered this title as a splendid indignity, and was extremely active in favour of the Prince of Orange, sarcastically observing, that he should do his utmost to make his Majesty's daughter a queen, as the King had made his own a countess. At length the priests, instigated by James's queen, prevailed on him to break off his connexion with the countess, who was ordered to retire to France, with the threat, that in case of her refusal, her pension of 4000l. a year should be withdrawn. To this circumstance it probably was, that Johnson alluded in these lines:

> Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring,
> And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd the King.

By the Countess of Dorchester James had a daughter first married to James, Earl of Anglesea, and afterwards to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

much broken by the weight of the snow which fell in the winter of 1808-9, and lodged on them. One of the cedars is perhaps the largest in England; at five feet from the ground it measures about thirteen feet in circumference, and runs up straight to a great height.

One of the parlours is a handsome room, in which hang portraits of the Countess of Dorchester, her husband, the Earl of Portmore, the Duchess of Dorset, the Duchess of Leeds, and Nell Gwynn. In a room up stairs is a picture of two boys, children of the Duchess of Dorset; the rest are all taken down. In the attic story is a room with a coved ceiling, used by James II. as a chapel; within it is his bed-room, from which there is a private passage, and a place is shewn in which he concealed himself on the advance of the Prince of Orange to London. There are some small cupboards, called barracks, as his guards, who must have been very few, are said to have slept there.

Brooklands, a handsome house, stood on part of the heath, formerly a rabbit-warren, let on lease by the Crown to George Payne, Esq. who was keeper of the lions in the Tower, and had the appropriate appointment of ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco. He here made large plantations, chiefly of Scotch fir. The Crown refusing to renew the lease, which would expire in 1834, the remaining term was purchased by the Duke of York, who pulled down the house. The grounds comprehended about 300 acres.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. James, is small, but neat, having a nave and south aisle, at the west end of which is the vault of the Earl of Portmore's family, built up about four feet above the level of the pavement, inclosed with iron rails. There is no inscription. Within hang a helmet, a spear, gauntlets, and several colours brought from Gibraltar, by the husband of the Countess of Dorchester, who is also interred here. In the chancel lies interred Sir Thomas Hopson, one of the British naval heroes at the conclusion of the 17th, and beginning of the 18th century, who retired towards the end of his life to this place, where he died, in 1717.

1717, aged seventy-five. In the church-yard is also a monument for his lady, and for his eldest daughter and her husband, Captain John Watkins, commander of the Devonshire, who fell in an engagement with a French squadron in 1707.

The Hundred of Blackheath

is bounded on the east by that of Dorking; on the south by Sussex; on the west by the hundred of Godalming, and on the north by Woking. It lies in the deanery of Stoke, has no market-town, and comprehends the parishes of *Albury, Alfold, Bramley, Cranley, Dunsfold, Ewhurst, Hascomb, St. Martha's, Shalford, Shire,* and *Wonersh.*

This hundred remained in the Crown until 18 James I. when that king, by his letters patent, dated November, 13, 1620, granted it in tail male to Sir Edward Zouch, of Woking, Knt. marshal of his household, and in default of such issue, in tail male also to Sir Alan Zouch, Knt. Richard Zouch, LL. D. William Zouch of Pitton, Wiltshire, and John Zouch of Codnour, Derbyshire; to have and to hold from Lady-day then last past, (together with the manors of Woking, Chobham, and other lands, tenements and hereditaments) by the service of carrying up the first dish to the king's table, wheresoever he shall be in England, on the feast of St. James, next after each person shall succeed to the inheritance, and also of paying 200l. of coined gold, of the coin of the kingdom of England, in lieu of all services whatsoever.

By an indenture bearing date February 23, 1672, Charles II. granted the reversion of this hundred, and the estates abovementioned, for the term of one thousand years from the ensuing Michaelmas, in trust for Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, and her issue by him: and by virtue of this grant she became possessed of them in 1708, on the death of James, grandson of Sir Edward Zouch, without issue. The duchess died in 1709; and in 1715, the property included in the grant was conveyed by the trustees to John Walter, Esq. of Busbridge, in Godalming, on whose death

death in 1736, it descended to his son Abel. The latter having, in 1748, obtained from the Crown a grant in fee simple of the reversion and inheritance on the determination of the aforesaid term, sold the same in 1752, to Richard Lord Onslow, at whose death, in 1776, it descended to George Earl Onslow, the present proprietor.

ALDBURY is supposed to derive its name from some ancient work of note; a conjecture which seems to be confirmed by the existence of some remarkable remains of antiquity on Blackheath, in this parish. Here, on a plain about a stone's throw from the road to Cranley, is the platform of what is generally considered to have been a Roman temple. In Aubrey's time the foundations of this edifice were as high as the banks by which it was surrounded; but that writer informs us, that, about 1670, it was dug up for the sake of the stone and brick, and that many Roman tiles of a pretty kind of moulding, some with eight angles, as also several Roman coins, have been found hereabouts, and in other parts of Blackheath. Mr. Bray, who visited this place in 1803, informs us that the spot is marked by a square bank twenty-two yards on each side, covered with short grass instead of surrounding heath. It occupies the centre of a square piece of ground 220 yards on each side, just ten times the size of the site of the building, containing ten acres, on the west side of which is a double bank, and a ditch perfect. From this inclosure on the north and south sides a single bank runs eastward; but there is none on the east side. On digging into the banks they were found to be full of fragments of Roman tiles, some having a raised ledge on one side, and mortar. Among them was also thrown up part of a stag's horn, and a small piece of a little urn.

Aldbury Place was purchased in 1638, of the Duncumbes, by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and was the residence of his descendants, the Dukes of Norfolk. His grandson Henry, we are told, pulled down the old mansion, and erected a noble pile on its foundation, cutting a canal about a quarter of a mile long, and sixty feet broad, and planting a vineyard above it of twelve acres.

acres. One of the most remarkable works which he undertook here was the formation of a passage through the bottom of a hill 160 yards in length, and of great height and breadth, which was intended for a way to the house; but a rock at the south end prevented the design. In 1678, this place was sold to that distinguished lawyer Heneage Finch, afterwards created Baron of Guernsey, and Earl of Aylesford. His successor, who in his father's life-time represented this county, made Aldbury his constant residence; and being much attached to rural sports, he took great pains to multiply the breed of pheasants, which before were rare in this neighbourhood, though now they are very abundant. By the grandson of this nobleman the estate was sold to his brother the Honourable William Clement Finch, who expended a considerable sum in repairing and fitting up the house, and enlarging the grounds. He died in 1794, with the rank of admiral; and under his will the estate was sold in 1800, to Samuel Thornton, Esq. one of the representatives for this county, of whom it was purchased in 1811, by Mr. Wall, the present proprietor, who is erecting a handsome building for stables at some distance from the house.

The old mansion was burned down in the time of the first Earl of Aylesford. The present is an elegant structure; the principal front is adorned with eight coupled Ionic columns, supporting a pediment. It was considerably altered and improved by Mr. Thornton. The park, a beautiful piece of ground, finely wooded, and abounding in particular with stately chesnut-trees, comprehends 250 acres, but was formerly more extensive. Within the inclosure, near the foot of the chalk-hill, rises a strong spring, which forms three ponds, called *Shireburn Ponds;* the water is remarkably clear and cold, and is conducted to supply the basin and fountain in the garden.

Weston House, in the same parish, was erected by Abel Alleyne, Esq. who died in 1727. His executors sold this estate to Robert Godschall, Esq. At his decease, in 1742, it devolved to his only brother Nicholas, who left it to his daughter. This lady,

in

in 1752, married William Man, Esq. who added the name of Godschall to his own, and their only surviving son, the Rev. Samuel Man Godschall is the present owner.

Near the parsonage is another estate, called *Weston*, but the mansion and part of the land lie in the parish of Shire. This was some time the residence of Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary; it afterwards belonged to the family of Schaw, and was purchased in 1804, by the Honourable Robert Clive, from whom the grounds have received considerable alterations and improvements.

In the *Church*, which stands in Aldbury Park, are two remarkable octagonal pillars, placed upon circular bases of Sussex marble, and supporting the arches which separate the nave from the aisle. They have mouldings, and appear to have belonged to some other structure: it is possible that they may have been brought hither from the Roman temple already mentioned; for Camden observes, that the bases of some pillars were still remaining there in the age preceding that in which he wrote. The font is square, of Sussex marble, and supported by a round pillar of the same material, which, from the measure, seems to have been part of the shaft of a column belonging to one of the bases in the church.

This church contains many monuments of the family of Duncumbe, formerly proprietors of Weston House. In the chancel is a black marble pyramid decorated with the civic insignia, inscribed to the memory of Sir Robert Godschall, who, at his death in 1742, was Lord Mayor of London, and one of the representatives for that metropolis. Here also is interred, but without any memorial, William Oughtred, a celebrated mathematician of the seventeenth century, who, according to Collier, died in an ecstacy of joy on hearing of the Restoration, in June 1660, aged 86 or 87.

In the parish of CRANLEY formerly stood the spacious mansion of the lords of the manor of Shire, called *Vacherie*, as being their principal grange, or dairy-farm. Of this edifice long since

demolished, nothing is now discernible but some remains of the foundations, and of the moat by which it was encompassed. The house, with part of the park, was sold by Sir Edward Bray in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and afterwards became the property of the Onslow family, to which it belonged till purchased by the singular, but worthy Thomas Day, Esq. from whom it descended to Mrs. Day's nephew, Thomas Lowndes, Esq. the present owner.

Baynards, another estate in this parish, formerly belonged to the Brays, but is now the property of Earl Onslow. A considerable part of the mansion remains, but has been converted into a farm-house. The painted glass which formerly adorned the windows has been removed by the noble owner to the church of West Clandon.

The mansion of *Knoll*, which manor likewise belongs to Earl Onslow, is situated, as the name implies, on an eminence. The greater part of the old structure has been demolished; but the remainder, converted into a farm-house, has undergone little alteration. In a west wing is a large and well-proportioned parlour, wainscotted in fluted pannels, the ancient chimney-piece of which, adorned with various rude ornaments, is still entire. In the centre are the arms of Sir Richard Onslow, who died in 1664, carved in wood; and over the chimney-piece is this inscription: ÆSTATE FRIGEO, HYEME INCALESCO.

In the windows of the church are yet to be seen some curious remains of painted glass. In the window of the Vacherie Chapel, which is of tracery work, are the figures of our Saviour, and of two angels holding censers; and in another, in the Knoll Chapel, are various figures of the Kings of Judah crowned, with scrolls in their hands, denoting in Saxon capitals their respective names. These formed part of what is called the root of Jesse, being a tree issuing from a figure at bottom, and the branches inscribed with figures and names of the different descents of Christ from David. In the centre is a sitting figure, the head gone, and in the hand a white rose. In the centre of the top was Christ nailed by the left

hand and feet to the cross; and below a female figure standing, which is yet perfect *.

THOMAS DE CRAWLEY is conjectured to have been a native of this place. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which University he became Chancellor in 1380. In 1395, he accompanied Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, and lord lieutenant of Ireland to that kingdom, where he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and at length Chief Justice, or Deputy. In 1417, being then eighty years of age, he returned to England; and dying at Farringdon, in Berkshire, was buried in New College Chapel, Oxford. Ireland speaks of this prelate as a person of excellent genius, and a persuasive writer, and adds, that he had seen a poetical composition by him of great elegance and merit; and from which he also conjectured that he must have possessed considerable learning. It was a poetical epistle, containing 106 verses, addressed to King Henry V. to whom he complains of the refractory behaviour of the Irish under his administration.

In the parish of HASCOMB, southward of the church, rises a high and long woody ridge, commanding extensive views on every side. On part of this eminence, called *Castle Hill*, are the remains of a small Roman camp. The works are single, and the area almost square, as the ground admits of that form. Here was some years since erected a telegraph, which forms part of the line communicating between London and Portsmouth. The soil of this hill is peculiarly adapted to the growth of beeches; one of those trees, of extraordinary dimensions, is known by the name of *Hascomb-Beech*, and may be seen at a great distance round.

St. MARTHA'S *on the Hill* is a small parish about two miles south-east from Guildford. The church, or *chapel*, as it is called, occupies the summit of the eminence, where it presents a conspicuous object. Its form was originally that of a cross; and the materials of which it was constructed are a rude composition of flints, [illegible]

* Manning's Surrey, Vol. I. 540.

flints, and unwrought stones, mixed with hard mortar. In the west end is a circular arch, which has evidently been lately repaired to preserve it from entire demolition; and above this is the appearance of another arch of the same form and dimensions. The whole of the nave is in a most ruinous state, and without a roof; but the choir and transept are kept in repair, and used for divine service by the inhabitants of Chilworth. On the east side of the south transept are the remains of a handsome Gothic window, now filled up; the great east window was likewise pointed; and in the north transept appears a low door with a circular arch, but no regular style of architecture is visible in the building. That it has long been in a state of decay may be inferred from a memoir of Bishop Wainflete, extracted from his Register, and dated May 20, 1463, when "forty days' indulgence were granted to such as should resort to it on account of devotion, prayer, pilgrimage, or offering; and should there say Pater-noster, the Angel's Salutation, and Apostles' Creed; or should contribute, bequeath, or otherwise assign, any thing toward the maintenance, repair, or rebuilding, of the same." From the same memoir we also learn that this edifice was dedicated to St. Martha, and all Holy Martyrs, and that the hill on which it is situated was called Martyrs' Hill. Hence it seems probable, that it was a chauntry over the graves of some Christians who suffered on this spot. This conjecture is the more plausible, as it is not likely that a building originally designed for the ordinary purposes of religion should have been erected on a place so difficult of access, and so inconvenient for the parishioners; and it is farther confirmed by the grant of the bishop's indulgence to such as should go thither on "pilgrimage."

In the parish of SHALFORD is *Shalford House*, the seat of H. E. Austin, Esq. which contains many good pictures, some of which are from the pencil of Annibal Caracci, Vandyck, Reubens, Vandermeulens, Sir Peter Lely, and other first-rate masters.

SHIRE is a village agreeably situated at the southern foot of the range of chalk hills, on the Tillingbourn, a branch of the Wey.

One of the manors of this parish was given by Henry VII. to Sir Reginald Bray, who was an active instrument in procuring his elevation to the throne. Under that monarch he filled many high and important stations; and in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, and Henry the Seventh's at Westminster, the design of which is attributed to him, he has left lasting monuments of his liberality and taste in the polite arts. Holinshed, after mentioning his death, characterizes him as "a verie father of his countrie; and for his high wisdome, and singular love to justice well worthie to beare that title:" and adds, "that if any thing had beene donne amisse contrarie to law and equitie, he would after an humble sort, plainelie blame the king, and give him good advertisement that he should not onlie reforme the same, but also be more circumspect in any other the like case." He died in 1503; and, in pursuance of his will, this estate was possessed by his nephew Edmund, who was afterwards knighted, and from whom it has descended in a direct line to William Bray, Esq. the present proprietor. This gentleman, the indefatigable editor of the *History of Surrey*, resides at *High House*, a neat mansion near the church, and has by purchase reunited the manor of Shire Eborum, an abbreviation of *Eboracum*, (so named from its having belonged to the house of York,) to the possessions of his ancestors. Mr. Bray has all his life been improving his grounds, the planting of which he has carried on to a considerable extent on the hills behind his residence, in a manner not less creditable to his taste than to his spirit. These eminences command extensive and delicious views, particularly over the south-western parts of the county.

Netley House, in this parish, is the seat of Edmund Shallet Lomax, Esq. whose extensive plantations crown the brow of the hill which overlooks the village.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome and substantial

stantial edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. The steeple having a spire partly covered with lead, and partly with shingles, stands in the centre, and contains six bells. On the north side of the nave is a small chapel, in the window of which are three red roses, and one white. In one of the windows of the south aisle are painted the figures of hemp-breakers, being the device of Sir Reginald Bray; and in that of the chancel are four escutcheons, with the arms of England, Ormond, Warren, and Clare.

In this church are some sepulchral memorials of considerable antiquity. On a marble in the chancel is an inscription for a rector of this parish, who died in 1412; and another for the youngest daughter of the fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1435.

Here also was an altar-tomb of marble, now laid even with the floor, bearing the effigy of a man in complete armour, and a greyhound sitting between his feet, having a collar about his neck, with a chain attached to it. The lower part of the figure is now lost. From two fragments of an inscription on brass plates, which went round the upper edge of the table, we learn that it was the tomb of John Lord Audley, who died in 1491. These fragments, though torn off, are still preserved in the parish chest, and contain the following words, in black letter character:

. . . vir dominus Johannes Towchet quondam . . . .

. . . . d'n's de Awdeley qui obijt vicesimo die mens. . . .

Aubrey says, that the coats of arms three on each side, and one at the head, had been stolen when he wrote *.

In this church are also memorials of the Duncumbes, who have for four generations been rectors of this parish, ever since the year 1659, and several for the family of the present lord of the

* An Engraving of this monument is given in *Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. II. Pl. CXXIV. p. 372, and in Manning's History of Surrey, on one plate with a door in the south porch, the north and east windows, and font of this church, Vol. II. p. 525.

manor, whose grandfather and father are interred in the south chancel; and his two brothers, wife and daughter, in the churchyard.

WONERSH was, in the seventeenth century, a place of considerable note for its cloth manufactures, which have long since gone to decay. The trade chiefly consisted in making blue cloths for the Canary Islands; but it was ruined by the fraudulent practices of the manufacturers, who found out a method of stretching their pieces, which should have been 18 yards in length, to 22 or 23 yards, by which the cloth was rendered much thinner, and consequently less durable.

Green Place, situate near Wonersh church, is the mansion of Lord Grantley, whose father made considerable additions to it, and laid some adjoining lands into the park. It was formerly the residence of the Eliots, who afterwards removed to Busbridge near Godalming. Early in the last century it became the property of Sir William Chapple, one of the Judges in the Court of King's Bench, whose daughter, Grace, became at length his sole heir. She married Fletcher Norton, Esq. of Grantley, in the county of York. Bred to the bar, he became one of the most eminent among the counsel of his time, was appointed Solicitor General in 1761, and Attorney General in 1763. In 1769 he was made Chief Justice in Eyre south of Trent, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1770, and in 1782 elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield in the county of York. He died in 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the present proprietor of this place.

THE HUNDRED OF GODALMING

is bounded on the east by Blackheath; on the south by the county of Sussex; on the west by the hundred of Farnham; and on the north by that of Woking. It belongs to the deanery of Stoke, and contains the following parishes: *Chidingfold, Compton, Ertingdon, Godalming, Hamildon, Haslemere, Peperharrow, Puttenham, Thursley,* and *Witley.*

King

King Henry II. in the second year of his reign, gave this hundred, together with the manor of Godalming, to the church of Salisbury, in exchange for the castles of Devizes and Rudes (Earlstoke,) in Wiltshire, belonging to the bishop of that see. By his successors it was held till 33 Henry VIII. when it was conveyed to Sir Thomas Paston, Knt. and by him to the king in 1542. At length, in 1601, it was granted by Elizabeth, with all its appurtenances, to Sir George More, Knt. of Loseley, from whom it has descended to James More Molyneux, Esq. the present proprietor.

GODALMING,

which gives name to this hundred, is situated on the south bank of the river Wey, and on the edge of a considerable tract of meadow; or, in the language of our Saxon ancestors, an *Ing*, from which circumstance, and from the Saxon proprietor of it at some early period, it undoubtedly derived its name, being therefore called *Godhelm's Ing;* and, by contraction of these two words into one, *Godhelming*, or *Godelming*, a name at once descriptive of its situation, agreeable to the known custom of deriving the names of places from their proprietors, and at the same time exactly conformable to the most anciently received manner of writing it. Such is the conjecture of Manning,* which certainly seems much more plausible than that of Aubrey, who derives the name from a certain Saxon lady called Goda, from whose liberality in bestowing it upon some religious house, he supposes it to have acquired the appellation of *Goda's Alms*, or *God-alming:* especially as it is known for certain that this lordship was never in the possession of any religious body, till given by Henry II. to the church of Salisbury. Equally unfounded is the idea that this was once an episcopal see, with its bishop, dean, and canons. The Bishop and church of Salisbury were formerly proprietors of this manor: his canons, and at length their dean, were even before that possessed of the rectory and

* History of Surrey, I. 601.

advowson: the houses in Church-street are for the most part within the Dean's manor of the rectory, which is called the Dean's Hold; and finally, the proprietor of Loseley has of late years been lord of this manor: and from these circumstances, partly misconceived and partly misapplied, has arisen the mistake. As to the bridge called Bishop's Bridge, a little to the north of the town on the London road, it doubtless received its name, from having been repaired or rebuilt by some one of the Bishops of Salisbury while the manor remained in their hands.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, William the Conqueror was proprietor of the lordship of Godalming, as Edward the Confessor had been before him. It remained in the Crown till granted by Henry II. to the Bishop of Salisbury, in exchange for other possessions. The successor of this prelate obtained in 1294 a grant of free warren throughout this manor; and in 1300 a farther grant of a weekly market on Wednesday, and of a fair to be held annually on the festival of St. Peter. In 50 Edward III. a charter was obtained, by which various immunities were conferred on the town, especially an exemption from the payment of tolls. The see of Salisbury had been in possession of this manor upwards of 400 years, when, in 1542, it was conveyed to King Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands, and was vested in the Crown, till Queen Elizabeth, in 1601, granted it, together with the lordship of the hundred of Godalming, in consideration of the sum of 1341l. to Sir George More, Knt. of Loseley, in whose descendants it has ever since remained, being now the property of James More Molyneux, Esq.

The town of Godalming, thirty-four miles from London, consists of a principal street, running nearly east and west, and several smaller ones. The great road from London to Portsmouth passes through it, as also the roads to Petworth and Chichester. The manufacture of cloths and kerseys formerly flourished at this town, as well as at Guildford, and other places in the neighbourhood; but of late years has gone very much to decay. The business principally carried on at present is the manufacture

manufacture of silk and worsted for stockings, gloves, &c. A manufacture of broad and narrow cloth was set up about thirty years ago, but did not succeed; and in 1797 Mr. Godbold erected a building for spinning cotton, but it was never used for that purpose; a manufacture of flannel and baize being afterwards established in it. In the vicinity of the place are three paper-mills, and some others. In 1801 this town and parish contained 516 houses, and 3405 inhabitants.

By an act of Parliament passed in 1760, the navigation of the river Wey was extended and continued from Guildford to Godalming, partly by means of the old channel, and partly by new cuts, to the great benefit and improvement of the town and adjacent country, whence timber, plank, hoops, bark, flour, paper, and wrought iron of various sorts, are sent in considerable quantities to London. There are four locks on this navigation, which was completed at the expense of 8000l. raised by subscription.

The *Bridge* over the Wey at this place formerly belonged to the lord of the manor, who shut it against carriages of every sort except in time of flood; but in 1782 an act of Parliament was obtained to make it a county bridge, with the consent of Mrs. Molyneux, the then proprietor. The present structure was in consequence erected, and was opened for public use in 1783.

The weekly market, first granted by a charter of 28 Edward I. (1300,) and confirmed by a subsequent one of 17 Elizabeth, is held on Wednesday. The fairs, of which there are two, are kept on the 10th of July, and 13th of February.

By a charter, dated 17th Elizabeth, 1575, the inhabitants of this town were incorporated by the style and title of the warden and inhabitants, with all the rights and privileges belonging to a body corporate and politic; the warden being annually elected on Michaelmas Day, out of the eight assistants, as they are termed.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, separated by a transept, in the centre of which,

which, upon four strong arches, is erected the steeple. The greatest length of the whole building is 117 feet, and its breadth 48. The steeple is an ordinary spire of timber, covered with lead, and contains eight bells. The roof of the nave, the south chancel, and part of the north aisle, is divided into pannels, with small frames of wood, in the junctures of which are placed various coats of arms, and other devices of the nobility, and others who had probably contributed to the repairs of this edifice. Among these are the letters H. R. crowned, the Prince of Wales's crest, the red and white rose conjoined, and the arms of England and France in a garter, as borne by Arthur, Prince of Wales; whence it is conjectured that this wainscot ceiling was put up in the reign of Henry VII. and before the year 1502, in which Prince Arthur died. In the east window of the chancel was formerly extant this inscription: Orate pro anima Henrici Septimi R. which renders it probable that the king himself was a contributor to the work.

Here are numerous memorials of the Eliots of Busbridge, and the Wyatts of Shakleford. On a white marble tablet, with a small urn over it, against a pillar in the nave, is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Manning, the historian of this county, who is interred in the church-yard, with a head-stone, on which appears this epitaph:

This stone
is erected as a token of that respect and esteem
so justly due to the Memory of the distinguishedly
worthy Man whose remains are deposited here,
The Rev. OWEN MANNING,
B. D. Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Peperharrow,
Vicar of this Parish upwards of 37 years;
also F. R. S. and F. A. S.
He departed this life the 9th of September, 1801,
in the 81st year of his age.
All his Professional Duties were discharged with
great Punctuality and Efficacy; and his
Deportment through life was an amiable Example
of that Rectitude of Conduct and universal Benevolence

so perfectly consistent with those evangelical Truths which he had so long, so rationally, and so forcibly, impressed upon his Auditors.*

In the chancel of the south aisle, under an urn of white marble, is also an inscription in gold letters on black marble, "to the memory of Nathaniel Godbold, Esq. inventor and proprietor of that excellent medicine, the Vegetable Balsam, for the cure of consumptions and asthmas. He departed this life the 17th day of December, 1799, aged 69 years."

On the border of the common called Peasemersh, about three-quarters of a mile from Godalming on the road to Guildford, is an *Alms-house*, a plain brick building, with a small chapel in the centre, and a walled garden behind it. On the outside, over the door of the chapel, are the arms of the founder, and underneath this inscription:

"This

* Mr. Manning was the son of Mr. Owen Manning of Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton, where he was born. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and whilst at the University fell sick of the small-pox, and was supposed to be dead. His body was laid out for interment, when his father, who was at Cambridge, went again into the room, and without seeing any cause for hope, said: "I will give my poor boy another chance." At the same time he raised him up; the motion instantly produced signs of life; proper means were employed, and he was restored to his friends and the world. In 1760 Dr. Thomas, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the prebend of Milton Ecclesia, in the cathedral of Lincoln; in 1763 he was presented by Dr. Greene, Dean of Salisbury, to the vicarage of Godalming; and in 1769, by Viscount Midleton to the rectory of Peperharrow. In 1767 he was elected F. R. S.; and in 1770 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He expressly forbade his family to erect any monument for him; but such was the esteem in which he was held by his parishioners, that some of the principal of them erected the above-mentioned tablet to his memory in the church; and some private friends placed the head-stone and inscription in the church-yard. He married Catharine, daughter of Mr. Peacock of Huntingdon, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. She survived him; and for her benefit the materials which he had collected for a History of Surrey were arranged for the press by William Bray, Esq. of Shire.

"This Copytall was given by Mr. RICHARD WYATT, of *London*, Esq. for tenn poore Men, wth sufficient Lands to it for yeir Mayntenance for ever."

1622.

On the south wall of the chapel within is a brass plate, on which are engraved the figures of a man and woman kneeling, with an altar between them, and three children with each. Below is another inscription, commemorative of the founder, who died in 1619.

Henry Smith, whose benefactions have been so frequently mentioned, gave to this parish, in his life-time, 1000*l.* which was laid out in the purchase of a farm at Unsted, in the parish of Shalford, now let at 73*l.* 10*s.* the produce of which is distributed half yearly for the benefit of the poor, agreeably to the directions of the donor.

Godalming is remarkable as having been, in 1726, the scene of one of the grossest impostures ever practised on human credulity, which the celebrated Whiston regarded as the accomplishment of a prophecy, and which at the time occasioned considerable discussion. The principal actor in this farce was Mary Toft, a poor illiterate woman of this town, who pretended to be delivered of live rabbits, and managed matters with such dexterity, as to make even medical men her dupes. The press teemed with pamphlets on this phænomenon, an account of which was given to the world by Mr. St. André, anatomist to the Royal household, and in high credit as a surgeon, who even promised to gratify the public with the anatomy of these "præternatural" rabbits, and their figures taken from the life. This ridiculous affair furnished Hogarth with the subject of one of his satirical prints, inscribed: *Cuniculatii*, or the Wise Men of Godliman in Consultation; in which two of the principal figures are Mr. St. André, and Mr. John Howard, surgeon of Guildford, by whom the rabbits were ushered into the world. It was not long, as may easily be imagined, before the artifice of the pretended rabbit-breeder was detected. The historian of Surrey remarks, that

"Dr.

" Dr. Bulleyn, who wrote about the middle of the sixteenth century, has recorded a popish juggle so much resembling this, that one would think Toft's tutors had read and improved upon it, as much as seventeen young rabbits produced by one woman can exceed a full-grown cat with bacon in its belly, brought into the world by a butcher's daughter at Harborough."

Easking, a hamlet in the parish of Godalming, situated on both sides of the Wey, about a mile and a half from the town, is supposed to be the Æsc-ing given with other estates in this county by King Alfred in his will to his nephew Æthelm. Here stood a mansion formerly known by the name of Jordan's, and some time the property of the family of Tichbourn. In 1729, Sir Henry Joseph Tichbourn, Bart. sold it to Ezra Gill, Esq. who built the present elegant and commodious structure; and at his death, in 1736, left it to his eldest son, William, the present proprietor.

In *Busbridge*, or more properly, *Bushbridge Park*, is a mansion which formerly belonged to a family of the same name, by whom it was sold in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Eliot, which continued in possession till the year 1710. It was then purchased by John Walter, Esq. of Barbadoes; and in 1748 became the property of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. a distinguished lawyer, antiquary, and member in two parliaments for Haslemere. He died at Busbridge in 1770, and his relict sold the estate to Sir Robert Barker, who was created a baronet in 1781, and also died at this place, which is now the property of Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. This mansion contains many first-rate pictures, among which is a Madona with the infant Jesus, and St. John, by Raphael, and several by Teniers, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Vandervelt, and others. The dining-room is adorned with a large collection of the best productions of Morland's pencil; besides which, Mr. Townsend possesses many capital pieces by masters of the modern school, as Fuseli, Westall, Dance, Thompson, &c.

HASLEMERE

is a small borough and market-town in the south-west angle of the county, where it borders upon Sussex and Hampshire. Tradition relates that it formerly occupied the side of the hill to the southward of the present town, and was a place of considerable extent till ruined by the incursions of the Danes, but on what authority does not appear. From the ancient writers of our annals, we know that those rovers committed great depredations in these parts, and even made themselves masters of the county towards the conclusion of the ninth century, but no mention is made of this place in particular. In 1801 the town and parish contained 132 houses, and 642 inhabitants.

Haslemere, though it has distinct parish officers, is but a parochial member of Chidingfold, and forms part of the manor of Godalming, of which, as we have seen, the bishops of Salisbury were lords from 2 Henry II. to 33 Henry VIII. Whilst in their possession, John Waltham, bishop of that see, obtained a charter in 17 Richard II. for a market to be held here every Wednesday; and for a yearly fair on the eve and day of the festival of the Holy Rood. These grants were confirmed by the charter conferred by Queen Elizabeth in the 38th year of her reign, with the addition of another fair to be held on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, and the two following days; and by the same instrument the tolls of these fairs and market were to be applied to the relief and support of the poor burgesses of the place: but no corn has been brought to market for many years, so that the toll produces nothing.

The greater part of the hamlet of Haslemere is within the manor of Godalming; but there is a manor of Haslemere co-extensive with the limits of the borough, which was the property of the Mores, and passed with that of Godalming till 1784, when the trustees, under the will of Thomas More Molyneux, Esq. sold it, together with many freeholds in the borough, to Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. He at the same time pur-

chased such freeholds as had been the property of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. and General Oglethorpe.

Haslemere sends two members to Parliament, and has enjoyed this privilege, as expressed in the charter of Queen Elizabeth, from time beyond memory; though Willis says, that it first returned them in the 27th year of her reign. It has been decided that the right of election belongs to the freeholders within the borough and manor, exclusive of any lands or tenements which are, or have been, part of the waste or stand upon it. The bailiff, who is annually elected at the court-leet, is the returning officer. This place was the scene of many very expensive and violent contests before the union of interests in the Earl of Lonsdale, since which time there has been no opposition.

The *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stands on a rising ground at the north end of the town, and is very small, having only a nave and north aisle, separated by a range of circular arches. At the west end is a small square tower with five bells. In the east window is some painted glass in nine compartments. In the centre are the Virgin and Child, and Joseph in the stable; at the four corners the four Evangelists; at the top is the Resurrection, on one side the ark, on the other Adam and Eve at the forbidden tree, and at the bottom St. Paul's vision, *Saul, Saul, quid persequeris me?*

In an *Alms-house* on the common adjoining to the town, and thence called *Alms-house Common*, a few poor people have habitations; but since the decline of the tolls they receive no allowance.

Peperharrow, the noble mansion of Viscount Midleton, in the parish of the same name, stands in a beautiful park, finely wooded, and watered by the river Wey, which runs through it in its passage from Farnham to Godalming. The late lord had pulled down the old mansion, and begun to build a new one, but died in 1765, before it was completed. The present nobleman finished it when he came of age, and has much enlarged his grounds

inds by different purchases. This mansion stands on a bank ing down to the river, sheltered on the north by rising vered with plantations, which also form a protection It consists of an entrance hall 33 feet by 21, and a oom on the north-east side. On the north-west is ed-chamber and dressing-room. On the south-west is a , 33 feet by 24, containing a very valuable collection of s, and a lady's dressing room. On the south-east is a din- oom 32 feet by 22, and a drawing-room 42 feet by 22. ooms on s floor are all feet high. They are adorned a pictures by first masters; and many ori- port among which are the Emperor Charles V. by . . . Burnet, Buchanan, the first Lord Midleton, Sir . . , the late Admiral Brodrick, &c. The offices e north-west side of the house are concealed by plantations. coach-houses and stables are at a small distance in a court 166 feet by 122 The conservatory is to the west of the house, fronting the south, a little removed from the bank, which overlooks the river. The kitchen-garden, with hot-houses, contains about three acres.

At *Puttenham*, a small parish northward of Godalming, is *Puttenham Priory*, the seat of Admiral Cornish,* which stands opposite to the church. It was purchased by him in 1775 of Thomas Parker, Esq. who converted the old mansion-house into a modern one by means of alterations and additions, and formed a paddock of fifty-four acres, which he ornamented with plantations. The west front of the house is adorned with Corinthian columns, finished by a pediment; and the north front is also decorated with pilasters and cornice.

THE

* This gentleman's paternal name was Pitchford; but on the death of his uncle, Sir Samuel Cornish, Bart. who left him a considerable part of his fortune, he assumed that name. He served under his uncle in the expedition against Manilla in 1762; and commanded the Arrogant in Lord Rodney's victory of the 12th of April 1782.

The Hundred of Farnham,

the smallest in the county, occupies its south-west corner, being bounded on the north by Woking; on the east and south by Godalming; and on the west by Hampshire. It is included in the deanery of Stoke.

The present hundred of Farnham corresponds with the district which in Domesday Book is termed the land of the Bishop of Winchester. Throughout this tract there was then, as now, no other parish, properly speaking, than that of Farnham; the hamlets of *Elsted*, *Sele*, and *Frensham*, with their appendages, being nothing more than chapelries under the rector and church of that place. The first of these, indeed, is thrown by the editors of modern surveys into the hundred of Godalming; but earlier writers, who were more correct in these matters, have placed it where it is rated in the county books, that is, in the hundred of Farnham. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the hundred; and the courts are held at a house a little northward of Farnham castle, vulgarly called *Lady House*, i. e. *Law Day*, or *Leet Day House*.*

Farnham,

which gives name to the hundred, is situated not far from the north bank of the Wey. It consists of one principal street, running nearly east and west, containing many excellent houses, and some smaller ones branching off to the north and south. In 1801 the town and parish comprehended 473 houses, and 2598 inhabitants.

Farnham was formerly remarkable for its cloth manufacture; and while this continued, it is known that the culture of hops, though it might have been introduced, was not carried to any considerable extent. As the manufacture declined, and removed from Farnham to some of the neighbouring towns, the culture of hops advanced and took its place. It is not easy to ascertain the date of this change in the occupation of the people of Farnham;

* Manning's Surrey, Vol. I. Introd. xlv.

ham; but if we may credit tradition, corroborated by various circumstances, it was about the middle, or rather towards the end, of the seventeenth century. Aubrey, however, positively asserts that the person who first planted hops here brought that husbandry out of Suffolk seventy-six years before he wrote, which would fix the date of their introduction at the end of the sixteenth century.

It would be a curious and interesting subject to ascertain, if possible, how long the Farnham hops have borne their high character and price; at what period they became so famous; and to what circumstance they were first indebted for that peculiar mode of management by which they command a price so much superior to what is given for the produce of other districts. "On this point, however," says Stevenson, "I could learn no facts or circumstances which would lead even to a probable or distant conjecture."*

So much is certain, that since the beginning of the last century the number of acres occupied by hops is nearly trebled; they now cover about 900 acres, and the demand for plants is annually increasing. Several varieties of hops are here grown; but the best, and that which is cultivated to the greatest extent, is the whitebine grape-hop, which was first raised from a single cutting about fifty years ago by Peckham Williams, Esq. of Badshot Place, near Farnham, who would never suffer any other sort to be grown in his plantation, which is still kept up by that alone. It has gradually extended into the neighbourhood, and is found to be the most profitable variety on all good lands; it is much esteemed for being a large hop, full of condition,† and of a pleasant delicate bitter.

The largest of the hop plantations about Farnham is below sixty acres; and in general they do not exceed ten or twenty. In

* Surv. of Agric. of Surr. 327.

† Hops that are full of condition on being rubbed hard in the hand, emit a degree of odour, and disclose a degree of clamminess, which are universally admitted as a criterion of their strength. Marshall's South. Count I. 272.

In a remarkably favorable season, a ton, and even twenty-four hundred weight, have sometimes been pulled off an acre of the very best grounds; but the average produce of lands of middling quality may be laid at about six and a half hundred weight per acre. Some of the best land employed in the culture letts as high as twenty pounds per acre; good land for twelve or fourteen pounds; and inferior at from six to ten pounds. Some seasons are celebrated at Farnham both for the great quantity and the superior quality of the hops. In 1778 there was a very large crop: but that of 1801 was still more abundant. In that year out of 16,000 pockets at Weyhill Michaelmas fair, 6000 were from this place; and the prime Farnhams were all cleared off in about four hours. In 1803, when the crops were good, the average produce of this parish was estimated at seven or eight hundred weight per acre. The price of hops varies as much as the produce; but the Farnham pocket hops are commonly one-third above those of the other districts, and sometimes fetch nearly double the price. The great mart for the Farnham hops is Weyhill fair: here they are chiefly bought by dealers to be retailed to private families, by whom they are preferred on account of the paleness of colour, and delicacy of flavor, which they give to malt liquor. Every pocket is stamped with a particular device, which is changed every year, and the Farnham hop-growers bind themselves under a severe penalty not to put any other hops than what are grown about that town into the pockets thus marked.

Mr. Stevenson, in his enquiries into the causes of the reputation and peculiar quality of the Farnham hops, comes to this conclusion, that they arise solely from their being better sorted and cleaned, and from their being picked before they are fully ripe. To the latter circumstance alone he ascribes what is termed their superior delicacy, which he seems inclined to call weakness; but he maintains that the high price which they fetch is not so much commanded by the soil, the management, or the delicacy of the produce, as by the name which they have acquired; since

the growers of other districts, where the rent of land is not so enormously high as at Farnham, though they might produce the quality of the hops of this place, yet, from being deprived of the name, would not be able to undersell them.*

The manor of Farnham was given by Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Winchester, to which it has ever since belonged. The town sent members to Parliament in the 4th and 5th of Edward II. but was probably one of the places which voluntarily relinquished this privilege, in those days considered as a burden. Though not a corporation, it is governed by twelve masters or burgesses, out of whose number two bailiffs are annually chosen. These magistrates, who act under the Bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgment of twelve-pence per annum, receive the profits of the fairs and markets, and hold every three weeks a court, which has power to try and determine all actions under the amount of forty shillings. The market here was anciently held on Sunday, till in the reign of King John it was removed to Thursday, on which it still continues to be kept. It was formerly one of the greatest corn-markets in this part of England. The town has three annual fairs, on Holy Thursday, June 4, and November 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

The *Castle*, seated upon a hill, on the north side of the main street, was originally built by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. This fortress was seized by Louis, the Dauphin, and the rebellious barons, in 1216; and some years afterwards razed to the ground by Henry III. It was, however, soon rebuilt in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers. During the civil war in the seventeenth century, this post was garrisoned for the king by Sir John Denham, high sheriff of the county: but, in December 1642, it was taken by Sir William Waller, after a siege in which the edifice suffered greatly; and such parts of it as remained entire were blown up by that general. In

* Survey of Agric. of Surrey, 370—374.

In 1648, the Commons directed an enquiry to be made into the condition of this castle, and gave orders that it should be completely dismantled, and rendered incapable of defence. After the Restoration, Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, expended 8000l. in rebuilding and repairing this edifice; but in the work he displayed neither skill nor judgment, the present structure being neither handsome nor convenient. It is quadrangular, embattled, and built of brick, covered with stucco, excepting the tower at the west end; and seems to have been patched up out of the building dismantled by order of Parliament. It is one of the mansions of the Bishops of Winchester, and contains a fine library, and some good paintings.

Contiguous to this edifice are some remains of the keep of the ancient castle. It was a polygon, of no great area, seemingly hexagonal, and flanked by towers now demolished. Grose informs us, that in 1761, when the view of this relic was taken for his *Antiquities*, a flight of stairs led to what was the first story of the building, where there was a kind of platform, elevated about twenty feet from the ground; and that the remains of some chimney-pieces in the ruins of the towers were still visible from this spot.* The walls were uncommonly weak, their thickness scarcely exceeding two feet; they were chiefly of stone, interspersed here and there with brick. The whole is yet surrounded with a strong stone wall, at the foot of which is a moat, now dry and planted with oaks. Adjoining to the castle is a pleasant park of considerable extent, watered by the little river Loddon which rises in this neighbourhood.

The *Church*, formerly a chapel of ease to Waverley Abbey, standing, at a little distance southward from the High-street, is an extensive fabric, apparently erected in the latter end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth, century. It consists of a nave, which is continued to form the chancel, with a north and south aisle. All the windows, which are numerous, and that at the east end large, are adorned with tracery. The tower is re-

 markably

* Grose's Antiq. V. 91.

markably substantial; it has a small turret at each corner, and at the west end yet remains a bracket, which seems to have supported a niche for an image. The interior contains several handsome monuments, and has a good painting of the twelve apostles for an altar-piece.

The *Market-House* is said to have been originally erected at the expense of a Mr. Clark, an inhabitant of the town, which has also a *Free-School*, and a good *Charity-School*.

This town gave name and birth to NICHOLAS DE FARNHAM, who studied physic at Oxford, Paris, and Bologna. On his return home, after a residence of some years on the continent, he soon acquired such reputation, that Henry III. appointed him his physician. In this post he gave great satisfaction that the king, who, among other favours, conferred on him the bishopric of Chester, from which he was translated to that of Durham. The latter he enjoyed nine years, when he resigned the mitre for the pleasures of retirement, reserving three manors for his support. He died in 1257, leaving several works on the practice of physic, and the nature of herbs, which were highly esteemed in that age.

Moor Park, about two miles south-east of Farnham, the residence of ——— Timson, Esq. was originally the seat of Sir William Temple. Here that celebrated statesman breathed his last; and so attached was he to this retirement, that, by his own directions, his heart was buried in a silver box under the sun-dial in his garden opposite to a window from which he used to contemplate and admire the beauteous works of nature. Moor Park is also remarkable as the place where Swift, who here resided with Sir William Temple as his secretary, first contracted his intimacy with his beloved Stella.

The house, a large white edifice of simple architecture, stands on the west side of the park; which, though not very extensive, affords several scenes most beautifully romantic. About three quarters of a mile from this mansion, is a remarkable cavern, known by the name of *Mother Ludlam's Hole*. This grotto lies halfway

halfway down the side of a hill covered with wood, towards the southernmost extremity of the Park. It seems to have been hewn out of the sand-stone rock, and to have increased considerably in its dimensions since it was described by Grose. The greatest height of this excavation may be about twelve feet, and its breadth twenty; but at the distance of about thirty feet from the entrance it becomes so low and narrow as to be passable only by a person crawling on hands and knees. Its depth is doubtless considerable, but has been much exaggerated by vulgar report. Its course is not straight forward; but at some distance from the mouth it turns to the left, or to the north. The bottom is paved, and has a passage in the middle for a small stream of clear water, which issues from the bottom of the cave. Two stone benches, placed one on each side, "seem to invite the visitor to that meditation for which this place is admirably calculated. The gloomy and uncertain depth of the receding grotto, the gentle murmurs of the rill, and the beauty of the prospect seen through the dark arched entrance, shagged with weeds, and the roots of trees, seem to conspire to excite solemn contemplation, and to fill the soul with a rapturous admiration of the great Creator." * From the Annals of Waverley it appears that this ca-

 vern

* Grose's Antiq. V. 111.—The same writer gives the following amusing account of the vulgar tradition respecting the origin of this cavern:—"This place," says he, "derives its name from a popular story, which makes it formerly the residence of a white witch, called Mother Ludlam, or Ludlow; not one of those malevolent beings mentioned in the *Dæmonologie*, a repetition of whose pranks as chronicled by Glanvil, Baxter, and Cotton, Mather erects the hair, and closes the circle of the listening rustics round the village fire. This old lady neither killed hogs, rode on broomsticks, nor made children vomit nails and crooked pins, crimes for which many an old woman has been sentenced to death by judges, who, however they may be vilified in this sceptical age, thereby certainly cleared themselves from the imputation of being wizards, or conjurors. On the contrary, Mother Ludlam, instead of injuring, when properly invoked, kindly assisted her poor neighbours in their necessities, by lending them such culinary utensils and household furniture as they wanted on particular occasions. The business was

vern was formed in 1216, for the purpose of collecting the several adjacent springs of water for the use of the monastery not above a quarter of a mile distant.

Waverley Abbey, contiguous to Moor Park, is the residence of John Thompson, Esq. It is a modern mansion, low, but neat, consisting of a centre adorned with Ionic pilasters, and two wings. The ascent to the principal entrance is by a double flight of steps. Near the house are the ruins of the monastery from which it derives its name.

This abbey, placed in a charming situation among sandy and heathy hills, on the bank of the Wey, was the first Cistertian convent in England. It was founded in 1128, by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester; and first inhabited by an abbot and twelve monks, from a foreign house, called *Elecmosyna*. The founder, by his charter, granted them all the land of Waverley for ever, with its appurtenances; also two acres of meadow at Helestede (Elstead) with free punnage for their hogs in the woods of Farnham; likewise wood for their house, both for fuel and other necessary uses. These and other benefactions were confirmed by the king, and by the bull of Pope Eugene III. which farther exempted them from the payment of tithes, and declared all such excommunicated as should molest, or unjustly take any thing from them.

From the Annals of Waverley *, it appears that at one time, about

was thus transacted:—the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned three times round, and thrice repeated aloud, Pray, good Mother Ludlam, lend me such a thing, (naming the utensil) and I will return it within two days. He or she then retired, and coming again the next morning, found at the entrance the requested moveable. This intercourse continued a long time, till once, a person not returning a large cauldron at the stipulated time, Madam Ludlam was so irritated at this want of punctuality, that she refused to take it back when afterwards left at the cavern; and from that time to this has not accommodated any one with the most trifling loan. The story adds, that the cauldron was carried to Waverley Abbey; and, after the dissolution of that monastery, deposited in Frensham church.

* Printed by Gale in his Hist. Angl. Script. Vol. II.

about the end of the twelfth century, there were in this abbey seventy monks and 120 converts. From its low situation, it was several times exposed to violent inundations. In 1203, so great a famine prevailed in this part of England, that the monks were forced to repair to other religious houses for a subsistence; but in the same year William de Bradwater began the foundation of the new church. In 1210, King John raised so severe a persecution against the monks of the Cistertian order, that the abbot of this house was obliged to withdraw secretly by night, the religious were dispersed, and the convent was plundered and left desolate. In 1278, the new church was finished, and consecrated by Nicholas de Ely, Bishop of Winchester, who treated most munificently all who resorted thither, and was, in 1280, interred in that edifice. The annals terminate with the year 1292. At the Dissolution the clear annual revenues of this establishment were estimated at 174l. 8s. 3d. and in 28 Henry VIII. the site of the abbey and all its possessions were granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the household, and soon afterwards created Earl of Southampton. The estate has since passed through many hands, and was purchased by the present proprietor of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart. who is said to have expended 4000l. in improvements at this place.

The remains of this abbey, overgrown with venerable ivy, extend in detached portions over a surface of three or four acres. The elegance with which the buildings were finished renders it a matter of regret, that the greater part of them should have been pulled down for the materials by the Coldhams and Mr. Child, while proprietors of this estate. The ruins of the great church prove that it must have been a spacious and magnificent structure; at present only part of the south aisle remains, with the corner-stone of the chancel, or tower. In the middle of the nave is a stone coffin, with black and yellow tesseræ, and farther eastward another, with a cross fleuri. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloisters, are also standing, as was in the last century a large handsome chapel, and the hall, with a range of

low

low slender pillars in the middle. In the memory of persons yet living, the windows contained a considerable quantity of painted glass, which has been gradually destroyed, and suffered to go to decay. Stone coffins and other sepulchral remains have frequently been dug up near the ruins; and in 1731 were found, in a stone loculus, two leaden dishes soldered together, containing a human heart well preserved in pickle, supposed to be that of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, which, on his decease at Farnham, in 1238, was buried here.

In the vestry of the church of FRENSHAM hangs a huge copper cauldron, hammered out of one single piece. The ridiculous stories propagated by the vulgar respecting this cauldron have already been noticed; but antiquaries themselves have been puzzled to account for its origin, and some have supposed that it was brought hither from Waverley Abbey, after the Dissolution of religious houses. On this subject Salmon observes, that "the great cauldron which lay in the vestry beyond the memory of man was no more brought thither from Waverley, than, as report goes, by the fairies. It need not raise any man's wonder for what use it was, there having been many in England, till very lately, to be seen; as well as very large spits, which were given for the entertainment of the parish at the wedding of poor maids; so in some places a sum of money was charged on lands for them, and a house for them to dwell in for a year after marriage. If these utensils of hospitality, which drew the neighbourhood to contribute upon so laudable an occasion, had committed treason as the property of a convent, they had not been too heavy to be carried off." * In the porch of the same church is deposited a stone coffin, removed thither from Waverley, which may have suggested the idea that the cauldron also came from that place.

On an extensive heath, about half a mile from the church, is a large piece of water, known by the name of *Frensham Great Pond*. It is accounted three miles in circumference, and much frequented by wild fowl during the winter season.

THE

* Salmon's Antiq. of Surrey.

never exceeds twenty, by the style of the mayor and approved men of Guildford, who hold a court every three weeks, and are invested with the power of adjudging criminals to death at their general sessions.

Guildford has sent members to Parliament ever since 23 Edward I. The right of election is in the freemen and freeholders of the borough paying scot and lot, and resident within its limits, which scarcely include one half of the town.

The assizes for the county are held here alternately with Kingston and Croydon; and the election for knights of the shire always takes place in this town. It has a weekly market on Saturday, at which great quantities of corn are exposed for sale, and which is plentifully supplied with all other necessaries; and two annual fairs on May 4, and November 2, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The spring fair in 1800, was attended by an extraordinary number of cattle; the sheep and lambs alone amounting to 30,000.

We meet with no accounts of this town either in British or Roman annals; neither do we find any mention made of it in Saxon history before the death of Alfred, A. D. 900, when that prince bequeathed it by will to Ethelwald, his nephew, on whose rebellion, or death, it reverted to the Crown. It appears to have been royal demesne at the time of the Domesday Survey, when the occupants of tenements in the town were 175. Tradition states, that the ancient town was situated on the west side of the river; and this account, though not confirmed by positive evidence, is countenanced by circumstances which have led Manning to adopt these conclusions: that, at the time of the general Survey, the tenements in question constituting the ancient town of Guildford, were situate on the west side of the river; that the castle was erected on the east side as the only spot capable of receiving it; that, in process of time, as the occasions of the new fortress induced people to settle in its neighbourhood, houses were gradually built in the void space above and below it, by the Testard family, to whom the lands on that side had been granted, and who

who also erected the two churches of Trinity and St. Mary for their tenants; and that, on the demolition of the fortification and outworks of the castle, (whenever that happened) the present High Street arose out of the materials furnished from their ruins. This opinion is farther countenanced by names still in use here; the road on the east side of the river being at this day called the *Bury*, i. e. *Burgh* Lane, as having probably been the Borough, or main street; and the adjoining fields formerly occupied by other houses, gardens, &c. of the inhabitants the *Bury*, or *Burgh* Fields.

The rest of the royal demesne that lay on the west side of the river was reserved for the king's private use; and being imparked by Henry II. soon after his accession, was occupied by his successors for many generations under the name of the *King's Manor*. Of that which lay on the east side some was swallowed up in the tract of ground afterwards occupied by the castle: some was alienated, and as it seems by the Conqueror himself to the family of Testard, by whose successors it was afterwards called the manor of Poyle; and the remainder disposed of to make room for the Friary.

So much of the royal demesne of this place as remained unalienated by the Conqueror and his successors was afterwards known by the name of the *King's Manor*. From its neighbourhood to the capital this could not but be considered as a convenient place of retirement, and as such was occupied by our princes in very early times. The first step taken with this intention was by Henry II. who, soon after his coronation in 1154, inclosed a considerable tract of land on the north side of Guildford Down, and converted it into a park. In his time also there was a mansion house in the park, probably first erected by him; and here he frequently kept his court.

From the time that this place became the occasional residence of our princes, certain wants of the household, on its removal hither, were supplied by the tenants of Crown lands in the neighbourhood. Some of these tenures afford a curious illustration

tion of the manners of the age. Thus, Robert the son of William Testard, in the time of Henry III. is called *Custos meretricum in curiâ domini Regis.* Robert de Mankesey, alias Gatton, is termed *Mareschallus custodiendo meretrices de curiâ domini Regis;* and *Mareschallus* 12 *puellarum quæ sequuntur curiam domini Regis.* Hamo, his son and heir, is styled *Mareschallus meretricum, cum dominus Rex venerit in illis partibus:* and Hamo, the younger, *Mareschallus de communibus fœminis sequentibus hospitium domini Regis* *.

Guildford was, therefore, the occasional residence of many of our kings, till, in the reign of Charles I. the Earl of Annandale obtained a grant of the manor and park in fee simple, by which he was impowered to dispark the lands, which were declared to be out of the bounds of any forest or chace. The Friary included in this grant was declared to be the principal house, or lodge of the park. On the decease of the Earl of Annandale in 1640, this estate passed through various hands; and, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, the manor and park were sold, in 1709, to the Honourable Thomas Onslow, afterwards Lord Onslow. Soon after this the lands were disparked, and are now occupied as four distinct farms †, which are the property of Earl Onslow.

The

* Manning has laboured to invalidate the ludicrous reflections on the court of that time to which these terms have given occasion, and to prove, that the word *Meretrix* was here used in an indifferent sense, and as the description of such people in general who *served for hire*: but Lysons, in the Appendix to the fifteenth volume of the Archæologia (p. 399,) has quoted a record which proves beyond a doubt, that the word *Meretrices* is to be taken in its literal sense. In *Liber Ruber Scaccarii*, cited by Spelman, in his Glossary, at the word *Marescallus*, is this passage:—"Et si soloit estre que le Maresscall devoit avoir douze Damoiselles à la Court le Roy, qui devoient faire seirement à son Bacheler, qu'elles ne saveroient *aultres putains à la Court qu'elles mesmes*, ne Ribaudes sans avowerie de assre, ne larron ne mesel quelles ne le monstreront au Maresscal, et il doit pourvoir la Court de tout."

† In a field near Henley Grove, belonging to one of these farms, an earthen pot was found in 1781, deposited in the chalky rock, about two feet beneath the

The *Castle*, the most prominent object in this town, is situated about 300 yards southward of the High Street. The Keep, standing on an artificial mount, is now the principal relic of this edifice. It is a quadrangle forty-seven feet by forty-five and a half, and seventy feet high. The foundation, to the height of eight or nine feet, is of chalk, above which the walls are constructed of flints, rag-stone, and Roman brick, disposed in the herring-bone fashion. It continues very strong, the walls being ten feet thick; but is uncovered, the roof having, on account of decay, been taken off near 200 years ago. In the walls are cavities which shew the remains of several apartments: in one of them on the second story are several rude figures deeply scratched in the chalk, supposed to be the work of some prisoner confined here.

King, in his *Observations on Ancient Castles*, makes the following remarks on that of Guildford: "On the ground-floor," says he *, "there were no windows, nor even so much as loop-holes; but in the upper stories there was one great window, near the middle on each side, the form of which was circular at the top. As to the rest of the present windows they are all modern breaches; and even some of the old ones have plainly been altered and repaired, and have even had frames and pillars of brick-work inserted. The present entrance also is manifestly a breach made in these later ages. And the original entrance may be still perceived

the surface. This pot, of very coarse earth, is narrower at the bottom than in the middle, where it is considerably protuberant; and whence it rises in the form of a truncated cone to the top, being about seventeen inches in height, and four feet four inches in circumference in the widest part. It was nearly half full of small pieces of burnt bones; but, though search was made, nothing more was discovered to point out the character of the person whose remains they were. This pot is engraven in the plates of Urns in *Gough's Camden*. Introd. p. CXLIX. fig. 15.

In the same farm, at the foot of an aged yew-tree, was dug up, a few years since, a leaden urn, containing a heart preserved in spirits.

* Archæologia, Vol. IV. 409.

perceived to have been undoubtedly through a stone arch, in the midst of the west front, at a considerable height; and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside of the wall. This arch, in which is a great peculiarity, (it being a pointed one, although of a date long before pointed arches were introduced into common use) still remains very perfect. And although it now passes for a window, yet that it was the ancient portal is manifest both from the stone arch within, which exactly corresponds with it, and differs from the arches of all the windows; and also from hence, that whereas the windows on the other three sides are at the same height from the ground, this arch and portal is some feet lower, and its bottom level with the marks of the floor within.

"There was a circular staircase in one corner of the building; and there are also galleries in the thickness of the wall, as at Rochester. There is likewise one very odd piece of fortification, which is the mock appearance of a false entrance, or sally-port (on the south side, and near the south-east angle) on the ground, seeming to be filled up with large square stones, of a different kind from the rest of the castle; and having, in order to increase the deception, machicolations over it at a great height as if to defend it from attacks."

On the west side of the keep, leading towards the south, or Quarry Street, still remains the outer gate of the castle, where was a portcullis, with the date 1669, and the initials J. C., as having been rebuilt by John, grandson of Francis Carter, to whom this ancient edifice was granted by James I. The site at present occupied by these ruins is about five acres; but, if we may judge from the remains of walls and other works, it must formerly have been very extensive. The cellars of the Angel Inn, on the north side of the High street, and those of a private dwelling directly opposite to it on the south side, are supposed to have been part of the vaults belonging to the castle. Both are nearly of the same dimensions, and exhibit the same style of architecture, being

being about eight feet high, and twenty feet square, supported by short massive pillars, the one of stone, and the other of squared chalk, from which spring arches crossing in different directions.

In the chalky cliff on which the castle stands, about 200 yards to the south-west of it, is a cavern, or rather a series of caverns, the entrance to which is near Quarry-street, facing the west. Here is a gentle descent into a cave forty-five feet long, twenty wide, and nine high: near the entrance, on either hand, were two lower passages, now closed up, leading to the other caverns. For what purpose these excavations were formed it is impossible to ascertain; if, as Grose observes, only for the chalk, the workmen were bad economists of their labour: but many have, without the slightest foundation, looked upon this place as a subterraneous passage to the castle.

The founder of the castle, and the date of its construction, are alike unknown. Mr. King, in the Sequel to his Observations on Ancient Castles, seems inclined to consider the keep at least as a Saxon fortress, constructed during the time of the heptarchy. It is somewhat extraordinary that the Domesday Survey should have omitted to make mention of it. The first time that it occurs in history is in the year 1036, when it was the theatre of a sanguinary transaction. Harold, surnamed Harefoot, having been seated on the throne by the intrigues of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, in opposition to the sense of the people, which favored Hardicanute, son of the late king, then absent in Denmark; his mother, Emma, an ambitious woman, fearful of losing her influence, conceived the design of procuring the crown for her son, Alfred, or his brother, Edward, the issue of her first marriage with King Ethelred. For this purpose she obtained Harold's permission to send for them from Normandy; and on their arrival in England, the king, through the persuasion of Goodwin, who suspected Emma's intentions, gave them an invitation to spend a few days at his court. The mother, fearful of some design, suffered but one of her sons to go, and Alfred set out, attended by a numerous retinue of Normans. Near Guild-

ford he was met by Goodwin, who, with all the semblance of respect, invited him to partake of some refreshment in the castle. No sooner had he reached it, than Goodwin threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately seized, conducted to Ely, and, after his eyes had been put out, shut up in a monastery for life. His attendants were tortured with horrid cruelty, and six hundred of them put to death.

In 1216, when Louis, Dauphin of France, came over to England on the invitation of the barons, he soon possessed himself of this castle. In 27 Edward I. (1299) it was assigned to Margaret, second wife of that king, as part of her dowry; but we find it used as a common gaol in 35th of the same reign, when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's prisoners here, petitioned that they might be removed to some stronger place, this castle being too weak for the safe custody of so many. It continued to be applied to the purpose of a gaol down to the reign of Henry VII. after which there is a chasm in the history of this castle, till it was granted by James I. in 1611, to Francis Carter, of Guildford, in whose descendants it was vested, till it lately came by purchase the property of the Duke of Norfolk.

Queen Eleanor, consort of Henry III. founded a house of Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, on the east bank of the river, a little to the north of the High-street, but in what year, or of what number it consisted, is not known. Neither are we informed what were its revenues, or when it was surrendered. After the Dissolution, King Henry VIII. built a mansion on its site, which James I. demised, by lease, to Sir George More, Knt. of Loseley, of whom it was purchased by George Austen, Gent. who, having pulled it down and rebuilt it, disposed of his interest in it to John Murray, Esq. afterwards Earl of Annandale. This nobleman, in consideration of the sum of 5000l. obtained a grant of the estate, together with the park of Guildford, in fee-simple, on which he erected the present mansion, which is built for the most part of chalk, with squares of flint regularly interspersed, having an elegant portico of the Doric order at the entrance, very much in the

the style of the celebrated Inigo Jones. After passing through various hands, this property was sold, about 1721, to John Russel and George Mabank, who made a partition of the same. Mabank's share, containing the site of the Friary, the present mansion-house, and other lands, was purchased about 1736 by the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, and is now the property of his son and heir, Earl Onslow. Till of late years assemblies and public breakfasts were held in a long room here. In 1794 it was lett for barracks, which were made sufficient to hold about four troops of horse. They are about to be rebuilt in a handsome and substantial manner.

This town contains three parish churches, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, *St. Mary*, and *St. Nicholas*.

Trinity Church is situated on the top of the hill, and on the south side of the High-street, and was probably built by some of the Testard family for the use of their tenants. In that part of the old church called Our Lady's Chapel was a chauntry, denominated Norbrigge and Kyngeston's chauntry, founded by letters patent of Henry VII. in 1485-6. The lands belonging to this chauntry have ever since 3 Edward VI. been in the hands of the Corporation, and are still known by the name of the *Chauntry Lands*. Here was also another chauntry or chapel, called Weston's, being founded by one of the family of that name at Sutton. About 1739 the inhabitants repaired this church at an expense of 750l. and *improved* it by taking away the arches and pillars which supported the steeple. The consequence was soon observed in the decay of the latter; and on the 23d of April, 1740, the tower of this ancient church fell down and beat in the roof, by which the whole structure, already gone to decay, was so much damaged, that it was found necessary to take down and rebuild it. The first stone was laid in 1749, and it was opened for divine service in 1763. This new church is a handsome structure of brick, eighty-two feet in length, and fifty-two and a half in breadth. The tower, likewise of brick, is about ninety feet high, with battlements, was built by Mr. John Garton, an

ingenious workman, a native of the town, and contains eight bells.*

In the old church was the monument of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knt. with his effigies in his lord-mayor's habits, with the regalia of the city of London about him, and a lady kneeling at his feet. The different parts of this monument, much broken by the fall of the church, are deposited under the staircase of the gallery, the money raised for rebuilding the church being inadequate to its repair.†

The only sepulchral memorial of the old church which has been replaced in the new one, is that of Archbishop Abbot, which stands at the east end of the south aisle. On an altar-tomb, under a canopy, supported by six black marble pillars raised on pedestals of books piled upon one another, is a full-length effigy, in white marble, of the prelate in his episcopal and parliamentary robes. At the east end, in niches, are two figures, with the inscriptions: *Hinc Lumen—Hic Gratia*, over their heads; and on the top are nine small figures, well arranged. On the west end, below the cushion, is a representation of a sepulchre filled with skulls and bones, and an iron grate before it. On the west end of this monument is the following inscription in capitals:

Sacrum memoriæ honoratiss^{i} Archi-præsulis D^{ris} *Georgii Abbot*, qui hanc natalib^{s} *Guilforda'* studiis Literarum *Oxonia'*, decoravit; ubi Socius primo Colleg. *Baliol.* dein' Coll. *Universitatis* Præfectus, & Academiæ Procancellari^{s} laudatissim^{s} prudentiæ, pietatis, eruditionis æstimatione adeo gratiam pientiss^{i} Regumq; omnium doctiss^{i} JACOBI, Magn. Brit. Monarchæ promeruit, ut, post Decanatum *Winton.* ad Episcopatu' *Covent.* & *Lichf.* mox ad *London.* statim ad *Cant.* Archie'patu' & totius *Angliæ* primatu', et ad sacratiss^{i} Concilii Regii senatu' cito subvolaret: Cumque inde altius in terris non posset, Cœlos petiit, dieru', honorumque plenus. Fratri, eidemq; Patri summè venerando

* Russel's History of Guildford, p. 53. † Ibid. 57.

nerando *Mauricius Abbot*, Equ. Aurat. merentiss° mærentiss° hîc æviternu' parentat.

At the east end:

Æternæ memoriæ sacrum. Magni hîc (Hospes) Hospitis momenta vides, sed mortui; Videris Viventis etiam viventia. Quòd pagum hunc utriusq; sexûs *Ptochotrophio* sumptuoso, Provinciæ suæ Metropolim *Aquæductu* specioso, ornavit; Quòd Primas annos 22 præsiderit, du'um optimoru' R. R. Consiliis inservierit; Carolum pium diademate et unctione sacrarit; Quòd R. JACOBI jussu, Ecclesias oli' *Scotiæ* perlustravit; Quòd curâ ipsius, eundem R. eruditiss. Academia *Oxon.* allubescentiâ mirâ exceperit; sibiq; tum Burgenses Parlamenti, tum auctiores Professorum reditus impetrârit; Quanti hæc! Sed quòd piè, patienter, lubenter, tanta liquerit, hoc unum in ultimis recensendu', in primis censendu', censeas Hospes, et valeas.

On the cushion under his head are these words:—Obiit A°. D. 1633, Augusti die 4to A°. ætat. 71.

At this end, under the table, on which lies his effigies, the middle is filled up with carvings of skulls and stones.

At the east end of the north aisle is a cenotaph erected by Earl Onslow, in honor of his father, the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, who was above thirty-three years Speaker of the House of Commons, and died in 1768. On an altar-tomb of free-stone, raised near six feet from the ground, is his effigies, in a recumbent posture and Roman habit; his left arm reclining on several volumes of Votes and Journals of the House of Commons, from which issue two scrolls with inscriptions, recording the proceedings of that House in regard to the pension settled upon him in 1761. Under the figure, on the upper plinth of the raised work, are five coats of arms, illustrative of the intermarriages of the family: and underneath, in two compartments, a long inscription, commemorating his family alliances, honours, and character. Behind the figure rises a conical table of black marble, on which is suspended a medallion, with nine coats of arms. Mr,

Onslow's remains were interred in the family burial-place at Merrow.

The benefice of this church is a rectory, which, by an act passed in 1699, for settling augmentations on certain small vicarages, was united with the adjoining living of St. Mary's parish. The rector is one of the five persons appointed by the will of Archbishop Abbot to elect a master of his Hospital; and, if unmarried, he may make the mastership his own option, on a vacancy, without the form of an election.

St. Mary's church is a very ancient building, mostly of chalk, but with an intermixture of flints, pebbles, and rubble stones, rudely put together. It is supposed to have been erected by one of the Testard family, and stands on the declivity of the hill a little to the southward of the High-street. It consists of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel, with a chapel on each side of it, formerly communicating with the chancel by arches now stopped up. These chapels do not extend the length of the chancel, and are round at the east end.* A little to the eastward of the centre of this church is a small embattled tower of the same materials as the rest of the edifice, and containing six bells.

St. Nicholas' church, which stands on the west bank of the Wey, is an ancient building of chalk, intermixed with stone. It consists of a nave and two aisles, under three different roofs covered with tiles. At the west end is a low tower built entirely of an indifferent kind of stone, and standing on circular arches. A chapel belonging to the manor of Loseley adjoins the south end of the church, from which it is separated by an open wooden skreen. This church stands in so low a situation, that in floods the floor was sometimes covered with water, on which account, in 1799 and 1800, a floor of boards was laid over the old floor.

The

* Stukeley, in his Itinerary, speaking of the round churches of Northampton and Cambridge, observes, that he had heard that there was one of a similar kind at Guildford, which are all of the sort he knew of in England; and he conjectures them to have been built in the later times of the Romans, at least in the early Saxon reigns.

The brasses which were upon it are all lost; but some of the stones taken up on this occasion, with marks of brasses upon them, are laid in the passage from the gate-house to the church door.

In this church still remains one inscription so ancient as the fourteenth century. It is on a brass plate, upon a raised monument at the east end of the north aisle, with the effigies of a priest habited in scarlet, and a dog at his feet:

Hic jacet *Arnaldus Brocas* Baculari ... ut' usq; Juris Canonic' Lincoln' & Wellens' & qu'dam Rector isti' loci, qui obiit in Vig'l'a Assu'to's be' .... Marie, Anno Domini Millesimo CCC nonagesimo quinto.

Part of another of a still more ancient date, 1368, formerly on a brass plate, under the portrait of a priest in his proper habit, is recorded in Aubrey, but not now to be found in the church. It is supposed to have been for Bernard Brocas, rector about that time.

In Loseley Chapel are various monuments for the equestrian families of More and Molyneux.

On the north side of the High-street, and nearly opposite to Trinity Church, is the *Hospital* founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters. The first stone was laid in 1619, by Sir Nicholas Kemp, who at the same time gave 100l. towards carrying on the work, and 500l. more at his decease. The archbishop, who was present on this occasion, endowed it with a revenue of 200l. a year, issuing out of various farms in Surrey and Sussex, for the immediate support of its members, and 100l. a year more out of two farms in Burston and Charlwood, for setting other poor to work within the hospital. When the building was finished, James I. in 1622, incorporated the members by the style and title of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Guildford, with the full powers, privileges, and immunities of a body corporate, impowering the founder and his successors in the see of Canterbury to make statutes from time to time for its good government. A

body of statutes was accordingly compiled by the founder himself. By these it is provided that the master of the hospital shall be a person of good character, born in Guildford, or at least an inhabitant for twenty years, of the age of fifty years at least; unmarried at the time of his election; and if he marry afterwards he must resign the mastership within three days. The persons authorized to elect the master are the mayor, or his deputy; the rector of Trinity church, or, in his absence, the rector of St. Nicholas's; the vice-master, and the two senior brethren. The qualification of the brethren and sisters is, that they be sixty years of age, born at Guildford, or resident there for twenty years before, and unmarried: but it is provided by the statutes, that in case unmarried persons be not found in Guildford to supply the vacancies, then some aged married man or woman may be elected, though not permitted to have a lodging in the hospital, but only to enjoy the weekly stipend as an out-brother or sister. The Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed visitor of the Hospital. To the brethren and sisters of the old foundation were, in 1785, added, by an order of the Court of Chancery, four more poor women, so that the number is now twelve of each, exclusive of the master. The funds of this institution have of late years received a considerable accession by the gift of 600l. from Thomas Jackman, Gent. one of the magistrates of the corporation in 1785; and a bequest of 2000l. Consolidated 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities, from Mrs. Jane More Molyneux, who died in 1802. The intention of the founder respecting the employment of young persons in some manufacture within the town of Guildford never took place, so that the rents appropriated by him to that object are applied to the general purposes of the establishment.

This edifice is of brick, inclosing a quadrangular area 66 feet in breadth, and 63 in depth, having a noble tower-gate, with four turrets at its entrance. On the north side of the quadrangle is a small chapel, the north and east windows of which are adorned with painted glass, the former divided into four, and the latter into five

five compartments, representing the same number of scenes from the history of the patriarch Jacob, with four Latin verses under each of them. They are also embellished with the royal arms, those of the founder, and other distinguished persons, properly blazoned and illuminated. In three of the upper angles of the Gothic work are angels, holding scrolls, with Latin inscriptions; and on other scrolls in several windows of the house are these words, having a quaint reference to the name of the founder. *Clamamus Abba, Pater.* Against the north wall of the chapel hang a half-length of the archbishop; an excellent portrait of Sir Nicholas Kempe, by Paul Vansomer; and Alderman Jackman, by J. Russell, R. A. In the south-east part of the quadrangle the master has handsome apartments; his dining-room over the gate-way is adorned with a portrait of Archbishop Abbott, and those of Wycliffe, Fox, and other reformers. Many of the apartments are wainscotted with carved oak; and in one of them is preserved the old armchair used by the founder. In the record-room at the top of the spiral stair-case, which occupies one of the turrets, the Duke of Monmouth was confined in 1685, on his way from the west of England to London. The brethren are lodged in the west side of the quadrangle, and the sisters on the east; and behind the edifice is a neat garden walled round and well planted. Mr. Russel, bookseller, the present master of this institution, has, with a laudable attention to its interests, laid out a large sum in repairs and improvements, and effected a considerable addition to the comforts and allowance of the inmates.

The *Free Grammar-School*, built of brick and stone, stands in Trinity parish. The school itself, 65 feet in length, and 22 in breadth, was begun in 1557; the apartments of the upper and under master, and the library, being afterwards added to the original edifice. On the front of the building next to the street are the royal arms; and underneath, in capitals of gold:

SCHOLA REGIA GRAMMATICALIS EDVARDI SEXTI, 1550.

In 1691, Joseph Nettles, Gent. of this town, gave by will eleven

eleven acres of land in the parish of Stoke, in trust, towards the maintenance of a scholar at Oxford or Cambridge, being the son of a freeman of this corporation, and brought up at this school, to be enjoyed by him for seven years next after his admission, with all arrears due at the time of his entering upon it for want of former claimants.

The following eminent persons, among others, received the rudiments of their education at this school:—John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich; William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter; Henry Cotton and Robert Abbot, Bishops of Salisbury; George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Robert Parkhurst, who died lord-mayor of London in 1635, and Sir Maurice Abbot, brother of the two prelates, and lord-mayor of the same city in 1639.

The *Town-Hall*, or *Guildhall*, is spacious, with a turret on the top, and was erected in 1683, when the old market-house was taken down. Its length is 44 feet. In the north window over the mayor's chair are the Queen's arms and those of the Corporation. On the sides of this room hang whole length pictures of James I. Charles II. and James II. the two latter by Sir Peter Lely; William III. and his Queen, and Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow receiving the Dutch flag after the victory in 1797. The latter was painted by John Russell, R. A. a native of this town, and presented by his father, who several times served the office of mayor. The council-chamber up stairs at the south end of the hall is a lofty handsome room. The chimney-piece was brought from Stoughton in Stoke when that old family seat was taken down. It is adorned with figures carved in stone, and inscribed: SANGUINEUS, CHOLERICUS, PHLEGMATICUS, MELANCHOLICUS. This room, by permission of the corporation, is used by the bench of justices, who meet to transact the business of this division of the county. The Hall itself is used at the assizes. The other court was formerly held in a room taken out of the Three Tuns Inn; at other times used for the wheat market, open to the street, and very inconvenient. In 1789 Lord Onslow and Lord Grantley purchased the Red

Lion Inn, and on one part of the ground built a room 40 feet by 30, and 20 feet high, in which the judges now sit, and which the corporation use for public dinners.

Near this room a *Theatre* was built a few years since; and here a strolling company occasionally performs. There was also a Cock-pit, which, in 1800, was converted into a market-house for butter, eggs, and poultry.

The *Gaol*, situate near St. Mary's Church, was rebuilt of stone in 1765. The place of confinement for debtors used to be in the Town-hall, under the Council-chamber; but a few years since a more commodious room, with a house for one of the serjeants at mace, was built in the garden of the Town-hall.

The *Spital*, or *Hospital*, is situated in that part of the parish of Stoke which adjoins to Guildford on the east, and in the angle formed by the roads leading to Kingston and Epsom. It was dedicated to St. Thomas, and had a Prior or Master, of whom mention is made in the ancient court-rolls of the manor of Stoke, to the lord of which he paid, as the feoffees of the estate due to this day, a quit-rent of six-pence per annum; but at what time, and by whom it was founded, is not known. The name of Prior is still given to the person occupying this house for the time being, who also formerly received a stipend of 14l. per annum, which has been discontinued by an order of Session; the house and garden, with the rents of some small parcels of the demesne, being deemed an equivalent. If Speed be not mistaken when he speaks of a house of Crutched Friars at this place,* (for he is the only historian by whom it is mentioned,) it probably stood on this spot, and might afterwards dwindle into an hospital, and be re-consecrated to St. Thomas. Contiguous to the Epsom road is still to be seen a small building, which is manifestly of considerable antiquity, and was probably a chapel. Spital-house has, in latter times, been appropriated to the reception of a *cripple*, on the alternate recommendation of the town of Guildford and the county

* Catalogue of Religious Houses in the reign of Henry III.

county at large; but since 1698 it has been usual to admit on a vacancy any person who is recommended to the feoffees by the magistrates of the corporation. At present also the Court Leet and Court Baron of the Manor of Poyle are annually held here.*

This town has also a *Charity School*, at which twenty-five poor boys are instructed and clothed once a year; a *Roman Catholic Chapel*, and meeting-houses of the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Quakers.

The *Bridge* of five arches over the Wey, built of stone, was some years since widened with brick, and the centre arch enlarged to allow barges to pass through.

In 1775 the late Lord Grantley constructed a cold bath at a house near the bridge, for the convenience of the inhabitants, at which there is attendance every day.

The town is supplied with water by means of an engine, which throws it into a reservoir at the foot of Poyle-hill, whence it is conveyed by pipes into the houses of the inhabitants.

The pavement has heretofore been kept in good repair by an allowance of one penny on every load of timber, &c. carried on the navigation. In 1794 it amounted on 29,912 loads to 124l. 12s. 6d. An act has recently been obtained for repaving the whole with flag stones, and removing the projecting signs, and other nuisances. By means of a turnpike-road to Horsham the town has lately procured a direct communication with Brighton and the coast of Sussex; and a fund has been raised for the purpose of forming a junction between the river Wey at Guildford and the Arun, so as to establish a direct navigable line from the metropolis to the sea at Little Hampton. These improvements, partly executed, and partly projected, sufficiently attest the increasing prosperity of this town and neighbourhood.

About two miles eastward from the town is a fine circular course for horse-races; where a plate of one hundred guineas, given by William III, and three subscription plates, exclusively of matches, are run for in the Whitsun week.

Guildford

* Manning's Surrey, I. p. 320.

Guildford has given birth to several persons of eminence. At the head of these must be placed GEORGE ABBOT, whose father, by trade a cloth-worker, and in low circumstances, lived at a house next to the bridge, afterwards an ale-house, known by the sign of the Three Mariners. Aubrey relates, that his mother, when pregnant with him, dreamt, that if she could have a jack or pike to eat, her child would rise to great distinction. Some time afterwards going to the river, which runs close by the house, for water, she took up a jack in her pail, and, in compliance with her dream, dressed and ate the fish. This circumstance becoming known in the neighborhood, induced some people of quality to offer themselves as sponsors, an offer which the poverty of the parents led them joyfully to accept. To this story a tradition, formerly current at Guildford, adds, that as George, and his elder brother, Robert, were playing on the bridge, some gentlemen passing by were struck with their appearance, and being informed that one of the boys was the subject of this singular dream, they put them to school at their own expense, afterwards sent them to the university, and thus laid the foundation of their future distinction. In 1599 he was installed Dean of Winchester; in 1609 he was advanced to the see of Lichfield and Coventry; thence removed to that of London; and in the following year translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Though the character of this prelate is not absolutely clear from the charge of flattery, yet he had the courage to oppose the court on various occasions, particularly in the affair of the divorce of the Countess of Essex, and in regard to the king's declaration for permitting sports and pastimes on Sunday. In 1621 he was the innocent cause of a misfortune, which gave him great uneasiness during the rest of his life. Being at Bramshill park, the seat of Lord Zouch, he accidentally killed the game-keeper with an arrow, which he aimed at one of the deer. This misfortune threw him into a deep melancholy; and he not only kept a monthly fast ever afterwards on the day of the week on which it happened, but settled an annuity of twenty pounds on the keeper's widow.

His

His enemies took advantage of this circumstance, alledging that he was thereby incapacitated for performing the archiepiscopal functions; but the result of a commission appointed by the king to enquire into the affair proved favorable to his Grace. Some have asserted that he erected his hospital at Guildford as an atonement for his involuntary bloodshed; but this is a gross misrepresentation, as the foundation of that edifice was laid two years before this accident happened. The archbishop died in 1633, and was interred, as we have seen, in his native town. This prelate was one of the divines engaged in the new translation of the Bible. He also wrote an Exposition of the prophet Jonah, a piece relating to Gowry's Conspiracy, a brief Description of the Whole World, and several other tracts.

Robert Abbot, the elder brother of the preceding, was born in 1560, and educated with him at Baliol College, Oxford. On the accession of James I. he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to that prince, who was so highly pleased with his book *De Antichristo*, that he caused it to be printed with his own Commentary on the Revelation. In 1612 he was appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford, where he so ably vindicated the king's supremacy against the popish writers, Bellarmine and Suarez, that James, in 1615, raised him to the see of Salisbury. This dignity he enjoyed but a short time, as he died in 1617, and was buried in his own cathedral.

Maurice Abbot, a younger brother of the two prelates, was bred to trade, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. He became a Director of the East-India Company; and in 1625 was chosen one of the representatives of the city of London, of which he was lord-mayor in 1638. He died in 1640.

John Parkhurst was born in 1511 or 1512, and is said to have been educated at the Free-school in this town*, after which he

* Wood, however, in his *Ath. Oxon.* I. 141, says, that he was educated in grammar learning at the school adjoining to Magdalen College Gate, Oxford, under Mr. Thomas Robertson.

he removed to Merton College, Oxford. In 1548 he was presented by Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudley, to the rectory of Cleeve in Gloucestershire; and in 1560 was consecrated Bishop of Norwich.*

The late eminent artist, JOHN RUSSELL, R. A. was also a native of this town. He was the eldest son of Mr. Russel, bookseller, who served the office of mayor several times, and died father of the corporation, at the advanced age of ninety-five. His son having in early youth manifested a strong predilection for drawing, was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Francis Cotes, R. A. after whose death he enjoyed the reputation of being the first artist in crayon painting, in which he particularly excelled in the delineation of female beauty. In 1789 he was chosen a Royal Academician, and soon after appointed crayon-painter to the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York. Notwithstanding the constant professional employment which Mr. Russel's extraordinary talents ensured him, he contrived to find time for other studies. His *Selenographia*, or model of the moon, which he began in 1785, occupied the whole of his leisure till 1797. At the time of his death he had finished two other drawings, which completed his plan, and which exhibit an elaborate view of the moon in a state of illumination. These were published about two years after his decease. The great utility of this masterly work to the sciences, connected with astronomy, has been acknowledged by those who are best able to appreciate its value. Mr. Russell died at Hull on the 20th of April, 1806, in his sixty-first year, and was interred in the High Church of that town.

On a hill in the parish of St. Nicholas, about a mile from Guildford, and close to the road to Godalming, are the ruins of *St. Katharine's Chapel*, which seems to have been an elegant structure. By whom it was erected is uncertain; its foundation is, however, ascribed to King Henry II. who is said to have appropriated it as a place of worship for the tenants of his manor

* See Beauties, Vol. IX. Norfolk, p. 2

of Ertindon, after he had detached it from Godalming, on granting the latter to the church of Salisbury. Having become very ruinous, it was rebuilt during the reign of Edward I. by Richard de Wauncey, parson of St. Nicholas in Guildford, who had purchased the site, with the intention of making it a chapel of ease to that benefice; but the transaction being found to be illegal, it reverted to the crown.

At what time this chapel fell into disuse, and how long it has been in its present ruinous condition is not known. The length within the walls is forty-five feet and a half, the breadth twenty feet and a half, and the walls themselves are something less than three feet thick. On each side were two small upright buttresses, which terminated in pinnacles or finials rising above the roof; in the intervals between these were the windows, three on each side, with a circular aperture over that in the middle of the south side. The principal window was at the east end; and there was another over the west door. Besides the west entrance, there were two smaller, one on each side; and at the north-west angle a turret of a circular form within, and about five feet wide, which probably served for a belfry, as well as the staircase leading to the roof. The walls were of ordinary stone; but the coins, finials, and pointed arches of the doors and windows, for the most part of chalk. This ruin was some years since repaired by the late Robert Austen, Esq. of Shalford; but these repairs were designed principally to prevent the arches of the doors and windows from falling, not to render the edifice again serviceable. Richard de Wauncey, 2 Edward II. obtained a charter for a fair to be annually held here on the festival of St. Matthew, which is accordingly still observed on the 2d of October.

In the same parish, about two miles south-west of Guildford, is *Lothesley*, or *Losely House*. The manor, which was crown land in the time of Edward the Confessor, was held by one Osmond, and consisted of 400 acres. After the Conquest it was given to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury,

bury, who attended the Conqueror in his expedition, and was one of his principal counsellors; but towards the conclusion of his life became a monk in the priory of Shrewsbury, which he had founded. It was purchased in 24 Henry VIII. by Christopher More, Esq. who was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and died here in 1549. In his family it continued till it was carried by marriage into that of Molyneux, and is now the property of James More Molyneux, Esq.

The house, which stands in the middle of a beautiful park, is large; but, according to Aubrey, was formerly much more spacious. It is of stone, and was built by Sir William More, Knt. between the years 1562 and 1568. The main body of the present mansion faces the north, and has an extensive wing on the west. On the east is the garden wall, of equal dimensions with the wing, and with corresponding projections and doors, but the latter are now filled up. The building is constructed of the ordinary stone found in the county. In the centre is a hall 42 feet long, and about 25 broad. The wing contains on the first floor a gallery 121 feet long, and 18 wide. This mansion is adorned with some good paintings, among which are the following portraits, all whole lengths: Queen Anne Boleyn, by Holbein; Sir Thomas More, the celebrated lord chancellor; Sir William More, with a long white beard, and his lady; Sir George, Sir Robert, and Sir Poynings More; Nathaniel, who married Miss Booth, and his lady; Sir Thomas Molyneux, who married one of the two co-heiresses of the Mores; Elizabeth, her sister, who died unmarried; Sir More Molyneux, his lady, and their eleven children, in one large piece in the hall. On the stairs leading to the gallery is a large allegorical picture, representing at one end the effects of an honorable and virtuous life; at the other of vice and debauchery. At the bottom, in the centre, is a chariot drawn by two oxen; the driver is an old man holding a crutch; one figure is standing upright in the chariot, with Death at his back, and a motto, *Respice finem*. In the gallery are whole

lengths of James I. and his queen, and a small three-quarters of Edward VI. dated 1549.*

Loseley has several times been honored with the presence of sovereigns. Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visitor; and in the gallery are two gilt needle-work chairs, with cushions, worked by that princess.† A neat consecrated chapel was fitted up here by the late Mr. Strode, who some years since occupied this mansion.

At WEST CLANDON, three miles from Guildford, is *Clandon Place*, a noble edifice, the seat of Earl Onslow. The manor was purchased of the Duncomb family in 1716, by the first Lord Onslow, whose son erected the present mansion in 1731, from the designs of Leoni. The hall, a cube of 40 feet, forms a magnificent entrance. In this apartment are two elegant chimney-pieces by Rysbrack; the one representing a sacrifice to Bacchus, and considered as that great sculptor's master-piece in basso-relievo; and the other a sacrifice to Diana. The rooms are stately and convenient, and are adorned with some good pictures. Among these two of Barlow's best pieces, which were removed hither from Pirford, and hang in the saloon, deserve particular notice. Here is also a fine portrait of Sir Edward Onslow, by Cornelius Jansen; another of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; and in the gallery on the attic story is a very curious painting of the old house, together with a bird's eye view of the whole parish. The south-west front of this mansion commands a lively and extensive prospect. The ascent near the house overlooks the race-ground near Guildford; and here a judicious taste has transformed what was once a chalk-pit into a rich scene of picturesque beauty. The brick stables, at a small distance from the mansion, were built by the present lord from a design by Brown. They have the appearance of stone, and are seen to great advantage, surrounded by stately elms. The park is well wooded,

* Manning and Bray's Surrey, Vol. I. p. 98.

† Russell's Guildford, 265.

wooded, and plentifully stocked with deer; and the pleasure-grounds are neat and romantic.

In the parish of EAST CLANDON is *Hatchland Park*, which, about the middle of the last century, came into the possession of Admiral Boscawen, who died here in 1761. It is now the seat of Holme Sumner, Esq. one of the knights of the shire for this county.

In the adjoining parish of WEST HORSLEY is the fine old mansion of —— Sutton, Esq. formerly belonging to the Raleigh family. The church, a small ancient structure, contains several old stalls and monuments. In the chapel, which is the burial-place belonging to the manor-house, is interred Carew Raleigh, Esq. son of Sir Walter. On digging a grave here next to his coffin, a human skull, without any other bones or covering, was found in a niche in the rock of chalk, only just large enough to contain it. This is supposed to have been that of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose son brought it to this place, and is said to have preserved it with the intention of having it buried with himself.

At EAST HORSLEY, is *Horsley Place*, the seat of William Currie, Esq. a partner in the banking-house of Lefevre, Curries, Raikes, and Co. Cornhill, London.

Ockham Park, in the parish of the same name, is the seat of Lord King, by whose ancestor, Sir Peter King, Lord High Chancellor, and created Baron King of Ockham, this estate was purchased in 1711 of the Sutton family. The grounds have lately been much improved, the piece of water enlarged, and the whole adapted to the modern taste.

WILLIAM OCKHAM, a celebrated philosopher of the fourteenth century, was, according to Camden, a native of this place. He was a disciple of the famous Duns Scotus, whose principles, however, he afterwards attacked. Having incurred the censure of the Pope by pleading for the poverty of the clergy, he renounced his allegiance to his Holiness, and being supported by the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, at whose court he was entertained, he

asserted the independence of all upon him in temporals with such energy, that the pope, repenting of his rash proceedings, absolved him from excommunication, and gave him the title of the *Invincible Doctor*. He died in 1330, and was buried at Munich, in Bavaria, leaving behind him many polemical tracts, a few of which have been published.

In the parish of SEND, on a spot formerly called Aldbury, stood *Newark Priory*, also denominated *Newsted*, or *de Novo Loco*. It was founded during the reign of Richard I. by Ruald de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife, for Black or regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The estates with which this establishment was endowed were confirmed to it by the charters of Henry III. and Edward I. and were estimated, at the Dissolution 26 Henry VIII. to be of the clear annual value of 258l. 11s. 11d. The last prior, Richard Lippiscomb, had a pension of 40l. per annum assigned him. In 1536 the site of the monastery, and its possessions, were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Brown; whose descendant, Henry, Lord Viscount Montacute, sold the estate, about 1711, to Sir Richard Onslow, from whom it descended to Earl Onslow, the present proprietor.

Part of the church is now all that remains of this edifice. The other buildings have, from time to time, been pulled down, for the sake of the stones, which were used to mend the roads. The whole would probably have been demolished, but for the interposition of the father of the present owner, whose taste preserved this ancient monument of the piety of our forefathers.

Send Grove, in this parish, is the seat of Serjeant Onslow.

Ripley, a tithing in the parish of Send, is said to have been the birth-place of GEORGE RIPLEY, a famous alchymist and Carmelite friar of the fifteenth century. Bishop Tanner, however, informs us, that he was a native of Lincolnshire; and his being a monk of Boston renders this account the more probable. Fuller makes him a Yorkshireman, and tells a wonderful story of his giving

giving 100,000l. a year to the Knights of Rhodes, to enable them to carry on the war with the Turks.*

At STOKE is the mansion and park, formed out of various new acquisitions by the late William Aldersey, Esq. Before his death, in 1800, he sold a farm, called Bullen's Hill, to Richard Henry Budd, Esq. who has built a new house upon it. The remainder of his estate he devised to his wife, who, in 1801, disposed of it to Nathaniel Hillier, Esq.; and it is now the property of the Hon. T. C. Onslow, third son of Lord Cranley, and M. P. for Guildford, who married his daughter.

Stoughton was, in the seventeenth century, the residence of a family of the same name, of which Nicholas, was, in 1660-1, created a baronet; but the title became extinct on the death of his son, Sir Laurence, without issue, in 1691-2. The mansion, called *Stoughton Place*, was situated on a delightful eminence in the middle of the manor. On the dispersion of the estate the house was pulled down; and the site of it, being a plowed field of about six acres, with parts of the ancient moats remaining, is still known by the name of Stoughton Gardens. This spot was separated from the rest of the demesne lands, which, with the manor, were absorbed in that of Stoke.

Woodbridge House, in Stoke, belongs to John Creuzè, Esq. high sheriff of the county in 1788.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a plain building of ordinary stone, intermixed with flints, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. At the east end of the latter is Stoughton's Chapel, for the most part built of flints, and separated from the chancel by two Gothic arches. At the west end is an embattled tower of large hewn stone, intermixed with small flints, and furnished with three bells. This church possesses a handsome organ, the gift of the late William Aldersey, Esq.

In Stoughton's Chapel are several long Latin monumental inscriptions, chiefly on brass plates, for various individuals of the

 family

* Gough's Additions to Camden.

family of that name. The following lines on Sir Lawrence Stoughton, Knt. deceased in his sixty-second year, in 1635; and Rose, his lady, who bare him seventeen children, and died in 1622, aged seventy-five, affords a good specimen of these plays upon words, in which that punning age had no opportunity of indulging.

Nomina naturæ sunt symbola, sæpeque Sortis
Omnia ventura, sit bona, sitve mala.
Hinc tibi *Laurenti*, de Lauro nomine' et omen;
Florida Laurus eras, vivida Laurus eras.
Laurus eras primâ Phœbo sacrata juventâ,
Laurus eras pulchræ consociata *Rosæ*.
Quam bene conveniunt & in unâ sede morantur
Stoughtoniâ Laurus florida, pulchra *Rosa*!
Pulchra *Rosa* et rara hæc sine spinâ, fertilis illa,
Sic multâ & carptâ sic cito prole parens.
Arboreas inter proles velut optima Laurus,
Sic inter frutices optima pulchra *Rosa*.
Suavis odor restat carptæ Lauroq; Rosæq;
Nulli no' parti gratus odorq; manet.
En hoc Laurentum dicas, dicasq; *Rosetum*,
Hic *Rosa* radices, hic quoq; Laurus agit.

On the north wall of the chancel is an inscription, in white marble, to the memory of the Right Hon. Jeremiah Dyson, who died in 1776, aged 54,* and, with several of his family, was interred

* Mr. Dyson having been some time Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons, was appointed Principal Clerk in February 1747-8, in the room of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. who had retired. In May, 1762, he was made joint Secretary to the Treasury, and Secretary to the first Lord; and having resigned the Clerkship of the House of Commons in the month of August following, was, in January 1763, elected a representative for the borough of Calne. After this he was successively appointed a Lord of Trade in 1764; a Lord of the Treasury 1768; and Cofferer of the Household in 1774, which last office he held till his death. He purchased the manor of Stoke of Nicholas Turner, Esq. but it was again sold in 1780, by his son and heir, Jeremiah, to George Vansittart, Esq.

interred here. In the same place is buried *James Price*, M. D. F. R. S. who died in 1783, aged 25 years.*

By the side of the road leading from Guildford to Stoke Church is a neat brick Hospital, erected for six widows, in 1796, by Mr. William Parson, formerly a draper of Guildford, and endowed with 3700l. in the three per cent. consolidated annuities. The widows must be not less than sixty years of age, chosen out of Stoke; or, if such cannot be found there, out of the adjoining parish of Worplesdon.

* This gentleman had an independent fortune, was of Oriel College, Oxford, and took a Bachelor's degree in physic. In 1782 he published an account of some Experiments on mercury, silver, and gold, made at Guildford in May 1782, in presence of many gentlemen, to whom he appeals for the truth of his account, without the slightest fear of contradiction or dissent. It appears that mercury was thrown into a crucible, placed on a fire, and after other ingredients had been thrown in, a certain *red powder*, furnished by him, was added. The crucible, in due time, was cooled and broken, when a globule of yellow metal was found at the bottom, which proved to be pure gold. In other experiments a *white powder* produced silver: and in others the red powder transmuted this silver into gold. His experiments had hastily procured him the degree of M. D. at Oxford, and an introduction into the Royal Society: but having declined a repetition of his experiments, or a discovery of his process, doubts of the reality were suggested. In the introduction to his account, he asks the candid and impartial by what arts of deceit mercury can be prevented from boiling in a red heat; or, when actually boiling and evaporating, it could be almost instantaneously *fixed*, by the addition of a substance not above one 480th part of its weight. He also asks those who knew his situation, what could induce him to take such laborious and sinister methods of acquiring fame, possessed, as he was, of total independence, and of chemical reputation. He afterwards says, that "the whole of the materials producing the extraordinary change in the metal employed was expended in forming the processes; nor can the author furnish himself with a second portion, but by a process equally tedious and operose; whose effects he has recently experienced to be injurious to his health, and of which he must therefore avoid the repetition." This mode of answering enquiries was not satisfactory to the public; but an end was put to them by his sudden death in July the following year. Manning, I. 180.

SHOT, a village in the parish of WINDLESHAM, was an- y the lordship of the kings of England, who had here a man- with a park adjoining, to which James I. and Charles I. o were much addicted to the chace, often resorted to enjoy rsion. It was disparked, however, during the civil ions in the reign of the latter.

Bagshot Park, westward of the village, was, some years since, e seat of the Earl of Albemarle; since that of the Prince of Wales; and afterwards of Earl Harcourt. It now belongs to his Highness the Duke of Glouc The house, in which there is nothing striking, stands in the centre of a park, upwards of three miles in circumference.

The adjoining heath, which takes it name from the village, and is of very great extent, furnishes fuel for the neighbouring inhabitants, and feeds an im ber of sheep and cows. The sheep are in ge narkable for the sweetness and fine flavour of their

WOKING, situated on the , about five miles below Guildford, though it gives name to the hundred, and had formerly a weekly market, is but a small and inconsiderable place. At the time of the Domesday survey, the lordship, which is extensive, belonged to the royal demesne. The mansion was the occasional residence of Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. At length James I. by his letters patent, included this manor in his grant to Sir Edward Zouch, as mentioned under the hundred of Woking, with which it has descended to Earl Onslow, the present proprietor.

The ancient mansion stood on a branch of the river Wey, about a mile below the town. Great part of the foundations are still to be seen, being chiefly of a very fine brick; but no part of the superstructure is left, except the walls of one single apartment, which is said, and not improbably, to have been a guard-room while the building was occupied by the crown, and occasionally used as a royal residence. The rest is supposed to have been taken down by some of the Zouch family, and the materials employed

ployed in building the farm-house contiguous to its ancient site, and which is still known by the name of the *Park House.*

In the manor of Brookwood is a tenement called the *Hermitage,* which Aubrey* speaks of as formerly belonging to the Convent of Grey Friars, Guildford; and adds, that part of the original house, built of stone and timber, remained in his time. It was included in the grant of James I. to Sir Edward Zouch. The last heir of that family bequeathed it to Mrs. Catharine Wood; but it is now become, by purchase, the property and residence of Joseph White, Esq. solicitor to the Treasury.

Hoe, or rather *Hough Bridge Place,* is situated on a rivulet, which, passing the town on the north, runs into the Wey a little below. The mansion, originally erected on this spot, and taken down by John Walter, Esq. consisted of two large courts, and is supposed to have been the work of Sir Edward Zouch, the principal mansion having then probably gone to decay. At this place Sir Edward is said to have frequently entertained James I. on his excursions hither from the palace of Oatlands; and a tradition prevails in the neighbourhood, that the turret still remaining on the hill, a little to the northward of the house, was erected for the sole purpose of pointing out the way across the heaths, by means of a light placed in the top of it, to messengers, and others, who had occasion to repair hither to the king by night.† Contiguous to this house stood the present mansion, which was built by James Zouch, the last heir male of this family, at whose decease, in 1708, it descended to Sophia, his niece and heir at law, and was sold, in 1730, to John Walter, at that time lord of the manor. After passing through several hands, it was purchased,

* Antiq. of Surrey, III. 228.

† Manning and Bray's Surrey, I. 129.

Sir Anthony Weldon, in his *Court and Character of King James I.* is very severe upon Sir Edward. "The king," says he, "after supper, would come forth to see pastimes and fooleries; in which Sir Edward Zouch, Sir George Goring, and Sir John Finit, were the chief and master fools. Zouch's part was to sing bawdy songs and tell bawdy tales." &c. p. 84, 85.

, in 1789, of the Hon. Captain (now Admiral,) Corn-
, by Henry Grant, Esq. the present owner.

a rising ground, on the west side of the river, about three
iles below Guildford to the north-east, and a mile from the
don road, stands the mansion of *Sutton Place*, so called to
nguish it from *Sutton House*, formerly situated at a little
ance from it, but now wholly demolished. It was built by
Richard Weston about the year 1530. The structure is of brick, finished with a double-sculptured plat-band of a yellowish brick running round the top; with coins and window-cases of the same; and, according to the style and fashion of the time in which it was erected, it is a handsome edifice. The form was quadrangular, encompassing an area eighty feet square; the principal entrance being by a capital gate-way, having a lofty hexagonal turret at each angle, with coins of the yellow brick above-mentioned, alternately charged with R. W. and a *Tun*, being a quaint device for the name of the builder. This side of the quadrangle was taken down in 1784. The south-west side of this edifice is wholly occupied by a hall 50 feet long, 25 wide, and 31 high. The south-east front has a gallery in the first story, 141 feet in length, 20 in width, and 14 in height. Queen Elizabeth, in her way to Chichester in 1591, was entertained in this apartment, which, from the extraordinary quantity of fuel used on the occasion, or the neglect of the servants to see it properly extinguished, took fire soon after her departure, when that side of the building was reduced to ashes. In this condition it remained till 1721, when the outer wall, which had tumbled down, was rebuilt, and the whole repaired by the late John Weston, Esq. Under the gallery, on the ground-floor, are four large and well-proportioned apartments, but which have never been fitted up for use. The present owner has made great improvements both in the house and grounds.*

The manor of Sutton was granted in 1521, by Henry VIIIth to Sir Richard Weston, Knt. who, by subsequent letters patent, dated

* Manning and Bray's Surrey, I. 136.

dated in the 22d year of the same reign, had licence to impark 600 acres of land and pasture, 50 acres of wood, and 400 acres of furze, in the parishes of Merrow and Clandon. In his family* it continued till the decease, in 1782, of Mrs. Melior Mary Weston, who devised this estate to John Webbe, Esq. of Sarnsfield Court, in the county of Hereford, on condition that he should assume the surname and arms of Weston.

In the church of Woking is interred Sir Edward Zouch, Knt. Marshal of the Household to James I. and Charles I.; and against the north wall of the chancel is a neat sarcophagus, in a white marble niche, to the memory of Edward Emily, M. A. prebendary of Salisbury, vicar of Gillingham and Lavington, and Master of St. Nicholas' Hospital at Harnham. The inscription informs us, that "this monument was erected to the memory of the deceased by Shute Barrington, LL. D. successively Bishop of Salisbury and Durham, to whom, from a partial opinion, he bequeathed the whole of his fortune, and who trusts that he has not abused the confidence reposed in him."†

Aubrey, on the information of the sexton, relates, that as long as there are any remains of a corpse, besides bones, in the churchyard

* Of this family was Sir Richard Weston, to whom this county is indebted for the introduction of clover, and probably sainfoin and turnips, as well as of locks for canals. It is probable that he went into the Netherlands during the civil war; but he appears to have returned before the termination of the contest. Aubrey says, that he introduced clover into England about 1645. His "Directions for the Improvement of Barren and Heathy Land," were published about 1650. In this work, addressed to his sons, the nature, uses, and mode of cultivating turnips, are very amply explained. Aubrey, III. 229. dates his decease in 1653, "in his climacterical year, 63."

† "The fortune thus given to the Bishop was supposed to be considerable. This inscription, with one in the Hospital of St. Nicholas above-mentioned, might countenance the report that there was implied trust, and that it was to be given to that charity; but his Lordship says that no such intention was ever expressed by Mr. Emily to him. He has, however, given 6000l. in the three per cent. stocks to the poor there." Manning and Bray's Surrey, Vol. I. p. 140, note 9.

yard of Woking, a kind of plant, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, grows from it, and shoots up nearly to the surface of the earth, above which it never appears; and that when the corpse is quite consumed the plant dies away. He adds, that the same observation has been made at Send, and in other church-yards, where the soil is a light red sand, as at Woking.

The Hundred of Chertsey, or Godley,

forms the north-west angle of the county. It is bounded on the east by the Thames and the hundred of Emley-bridge; on the south by Woking; on the west by the same hundred and part of Berkshire; and on the north by that county and the Thames, which divides it from Middlesex.

This hundred received the name of *Godley*, that is, *God's ley*, or *land*, from being for the most part church land, and belonging to the Abbey of Chertsey. It still preserves this name in the county-books, though popularly called after its principal town. It is in the deanery of Stoke, and comprehends the parishes of *Bisley*, *Byfleet*, *Chobham*, *Chertsey*, *Egham*, *Frimley*, *Horsbill*, *Pirford*, and *Thorpe*.

Richard I. by his charter, granted this hundred, with its jurisdictions and privileges, to the abbot and convent of Chertsey, with exemptions from the authority of the sheriff, or any other officer of the crown. In 7 and 8 Edward I. however, Almeric de Cancellis, then sheriff, refused to allow the abbot to exercise his jurisdiction in the return of the writs; and, on complaint being made, the king confirmed the privileges given in the former grant. In 9 Edward II. the abbot of Chertsey is said to have possessed two parts of this jurisdiction, and the abbot of Westminster the remaining third. Agreeably to the ancient grant, the sheriff of the county has no authority within this hundred, but directs his writs to the bailiff of it, who is appointed for life by letters patent from the Exchequer.

Chertsey,

CHERTSEY,

the capital of this hundred, and the only market-town within its limits, is situated on the banks of the Thames, twenty-two miles south-west from London. In 1801 this town and parish contained 552 houses, and 2819 inhabitants. The market, on Wednesdays, is well supplied: and there are four annual fairs; on the first Monday in Lent, May 14, August 6, and Sept. 25, chiefly for horses and cattle.

Chertsey is a place of considerable antiquity; its Saxon name was *Ceorteseye;* and Bede calls it *Ceroti Insula,* whence it is conjectured to have been in his time entirely surrounded by water. At this early period the town principally received consequence from an abbey for Benedictine monks, founded here in 666 by Frithwold, governor of Surrey under Wulphar, King of Mercia. This edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, was pillaged and destroyed by the invading Danes. It was soon afterwards rebuilt, in the tenth century, by King Edgar, who conferred on it various privileges. The abbot is said by some writers to have had a seat in Parliament as one of the twenty-nine abbots and priors who held of the king *per Baroniam;* but others assert that, though he was esteemed a baron, he did not sit in Parliament. "He was," says Salmon, "a kind of little prince hereabouts, whose lands, and parcels of land, were as endless to enumerate, as it would be the possessors who have held them since the Dissolution." In the church belonging to this foundation, the body of the unfortunate Henry VI. was first interred without any funeral pomp, and here remained till removed by Henry VII. to Windsor, and buried in a manner better suited to his rank. At the suppression, in 1538, the annual revenues of Chertsey abbey were estimated at 659l. according to Dugdale; though Speed makes them amount to 744l.

Of this once extensive edifice nothing is now left but some small fragments of walls. On its site a handsome structure, called the *Abbey House,* was erected by Sir Nicholas Carew, master of the buck hounds to Charles II. which, says the *Magna Britannia,*

Britannia, was built out of the ruins of the great abbey, of which nothing then remained standing but some of the outer walls.* The Abbey House was taken down about two years ago; but a barn which formed part of the offices, and is evidently composed of the stones of the ancient monastery, is still standing.

The church, dedicated to St. Ann, is handsome and spacious. The old structure, having become much decayed, was taken down about the year 1804, and substantially rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in the Gothic style. The tower, which is square, contains six bells; and the east window is adorned with some painted glass. The external appearance of the church is spoiled with whitewash.

In the street leading to the south is situated *Porch House*, once the retirement of Cowley, the poet, and now the residence of Richard Clarke, Esq. Chamberlain of the City of London. Part of the old structure is carefully preserved; but great improvements have been made by the present proprietor, as well in the buildings as the grounds.

The *Charity School*, was founded in 1725, by Sir William Perkins, for educating and clothing twenty-five poor boys, and the same number of girls; and there are five alms-houses in the town, built and endowed by different persons, which are under the management of the parish officers.

Near the church, in the principal street, a handsome *Market-house* has recently been erected.

Across the Thames from Chertsey to the opposite shore at Littleton, is a noble *Bridge* of Purbeck stone, built at the joint expense of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. It consists of seven arches; was begun by Mr. Brown, of Richmond, in 1783, and finished in 1785, from the designs of James Payne, Esq. of Says, near Chertsey.

About a mile westward of Chertsey is St. Ann's Hill, of which Skrine, in his *Rivers of Great Britain*, gives the following description:—"St. Anne's Hill starts up abruptly on the south-west

* *Mag. Brit.* V. 359.

west of Chertsey. The lower parts of it are clothed with wood, but the ridge is almost level after it gets above the enclosures, presenting a delightfully verdant walk to the neighbourhood, and terminating in two venerable elms, where the descent is almost perpendicular into the plain. The prospect here is more happily marked than at Harrow, yet wonderfully extensive, except towards the south and west, where the bluff point of Cooper's Hill excludes the view of Windsor; and the bare ridges of Bagshot-heath circumscribe the horizon. On the east, the Surrey Downs appear well ranged behind the nearer heathy ridge of St. George's hills; and, with the eminences of Norwood, Sydenham, and the more distant summit of Shooter's-hill, in Kent, together with those of Highgate, Hampstead, Bushy, and Harrow, in Middlesex, form the outline of that immense plain, in which the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the lofty pile of Westminster Abbey, enveloped in perpetual smoke, mark the proud position of the metropolis of England, surrounded by a numerous tribe of villages, and a most abundant population. The Thames here shews itself to great advantage, making a bold sweep to approach Chertsey-bridge, and intersecting the plain with its various meanders."*

On the south side of this hill is the seat of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, now the residence of his widow, the gardens and pleasure-grounds of which are laid out in such a style as does great credit to that eminent statesman. On the declivity of the same hill is *Monk's Grove*, a neat brick building belonging to Lord Montford. The garden seems to have been cut out of the hill at a great expense by some former proprietor, as it is secured from intruders on the south and west sides by a perpendicular precipice. In a grove above the garden is a ruinous building of brick and stone, the remains of a chapel or cell, erected there by the monks of Chertsey. Near it rises a spring, highly celebrated in former times for its virtues, which is received into a bason about twelve feet square, paved and lined with fine tiles.

On a neighbouring hill is *Lyne Grove*, the residence of —— Ross,

* P. 353, 4.

Ross, Esq. which commands extensive prospects. A large sheet of water on the west side of the house adds much to the beauties of this pleasant mansion.

About a mile from Lyne Grove is *Botleys*, the seat of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. It is an elegant stone mansion, situated in a park well stocked with timber and abounding in game. The principal front, which faces the west, is ornamented with a pediment in the centre, and has a rustic basement; and the grounds are adorned with a fine piece of artificial water, having a bath at the head of it.

Woburn Farm, about a mile southward of Chertsey, is the residence of Sir John St. Aubyn. It is a handsome brick edifice the grounds of which were first planned and laid out by the late Philip Southcote, Esq. the inventor of the *ferme ornée*, who Mason, in his *English Garden*, thus apostrophizes:—

> On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
> No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
> Could'st give ennobling beauties: deck'd by thee,
> The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
> E'vn as the virgin blush of innocence
> The harlotry of art.

These grounds are agreeably refreshed by a serpentine canal which, after winding through them in a pleasing manner, terminates in the Wey at the distance of a mile.

Ottershaw, not far from Woburn Farm, is a noble stone mansion built by Sir Thomas Sewell, many years master of the rolls and now the residence of James Bine, Esq.

Egham is a large village situated near the Thames, in the north-west corner of the county, consisting of one street nearly a mile in length, and, according to the enumeration of 1801, containing, with the parish, 363 houses, and 2190 inhabitants. This place has many respectable inns, and seems to be in a thriving state, the principal source of its prosperity being derived from its situation as a great thoroughfare from the metropolis to the west and south of the kingdom.

The Church, apparently of considerably antiquity, has externally but a mean appearance. It is built of stone, with a modern mixture of brick, and covered with white stucco. Among the most remarkable of its monuments are those of John de Rutherwick, abbot of Chertsey, and of Sir John Denham, a baron of the Exchequer, (father of the poet of the same name,) who, with his two wives, is interred at the east end of the chancel. That learned judge resided at the parsonage in this town; and founded an alms-house here for five poor women.

On the north side of the street is a range of *Alms-houses*, founded in 1706 by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant, of London, for six men and six women, who must be sixty years of age, and have been parishioners of Egham twenty years without receiving any parochial relief. The centre of this building, which exhibits an appearance of neatness and comfort that reflects much credit on the trustees of the charity, is a good house for a schoolmaster, who has a salary of forty pounds per annum, besides an allowance for an assistant, for the education of twenty poor boys of Egham.

Northward of Egham, between the town and the Thames, is *Runnymead*, which will ever be celebrated in the history of this country as the spot where the assembled barons, in 1215, compelled King John, who had in vain resorted to the most criminal prevarications, to grant what is emphatically denominated *Magna Charta*, the great charter of the liberties of Britons. Here his consent was extorted; but the treaty is said to have been actually signed on an island in the Thames still called Charter Island, and included in the parish of Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire. In memory of this foundation of the glorious fabric of British freedom, a plan, patronized by some of the most distinguished political characters, was a few years since proposed for the erection of a pillar in this celebrated mead; but for some reason or other it has been relinquished by the projectors. This spot is said to have received its present appellation of Runnymead, or more properly,

Ronningmead, from the horse-races annually held here on the 6th of September, and the two following days.

Cooper's Hill, sung by Denham, is situated to the west of Egham. On this hill is *Kingswood Lodge*, the elegant seat of —— Flounder, Esq. Near the house a late proprietor has placed a seat, which the votaries of the Muses will regard with veneration, as it is the very spot whence Sir John Denham took his view of the rich and varied scenery which he has so happily described in his celebrated poem.*

* An ingenious, but perhaps fastidious critic, has observed, that Cooper Hill, the professed subject of this piece, is not mentioned by name; neith is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serv like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objec Dr. Johnson, a critic much too rigid to bow to popular opinion, has judg more favorably, we might say, more justly, of the merits of this perfor ance:—"Cooper's Hill," says he, "is the work that confers upon Denha the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at le among us, the author of a species of composition that may be termed lo poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may supplied by historical retrospection, or incidental meditation. To trace new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise; and its pra is yet more, when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper Hill, if it be maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. Th digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments som times such as will not bear a rigorous enquiry."—Praise thus extorted fro a critic not unreluctant to censure, will contribute to secure the fame of Den ham, which the charming eulogy of the bard of Windsor Forest would also have rendered immortal:—

> Bear me, oh! bear me, to sequester'd scenes,
> To bowery mazes and surrounding greens;
> To Thames's bank, which fragrant breezes fill,
> Or where the Muses sport on Cooper's Hill.
> (On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
> While lasts the mountain or while Thames shall flow.)

At PIRFORD was a mansion-house built by Sir John Wolley, to whom the manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth. At this place, while in the possession of his son, Sir Francis Wolley, the celebrated Dr. John Donne for many years spent the greatest part of his time.* It was afterwards the residence of Sir Robert

 Parkhurst,

I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove:
Led by the sound I rove from shade to shade,
By godlike poets venerable made;
Here his first lays majestic Denham sang;
There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

* The Doctor, in the early part of his life, before he took orders, was secretary to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, and continued in that employment five years. Sir George More's daughter lived in the family of the Lord Chancellor, and was niece to his lady. Sir George having some intimation of the mutual passion of his daughter and Mr Donne, removed her in all haste from the Chancellor's to his own house at Loseley; and the friends on both sides endeavoured to extinguish their affection for each other, but to no purpose; for, having exchanged the most faithful promises, they found means to have their marriage privately consummated. The affair was broken in the softest manner to Sir George by his friend and neighbor the Earl of Northumberland. But Sir George was so transported with anger, that he prevailed upon his sister, the Lord Chancellor's lady, to join with him in requiring Donne's dismission, and would not be satisfied till his suit was granted. The Chancellor, on dismissing him, declared, that "He parted with a friend, and such a secretary as was fitter to serve a king than a subject." Sir George's anger was not satisfied till Mr. Donne, with Mr. Samuel Brooke who married him, and his brother, Mr. Christopher Brooke, who gave the lady in marriage, were all committed to three several prisons. Donne, who was first enlarged, never rested, till, by his solicitations and interest, he procured the liberty of his friends. He was afterwards put to the trouble of a long and expensive law-suit to recover his wife, who was forcibly detained. At length time and his extraordinary merit and engaging behaviour so far wrought upon Sir George, that he was prevailed upon to use his interest with the Chancellor that his son-in-law might be restored to his post; but his request was refused, the Chancellor returning for answer, that though he was unfeignedly sorry for what he had done, yet it was inconsistent with his

Parkhurst, his son and grandson, and then came into the p
session of Denzil Onslow, Esq. There was also a park w
wooded and stocked with deer; but after the estate became un
with that of Lord Onslow, the house was pulled down, and t
park turned into farms. A gateway, with I. W. the initials
the builder, and some of the garden walls, yet remain.
avenue of elms and birches a quarter of a mile long, and in A
brey's time more than twice that length, led to the gatew
The decoy mentioned by Aubrey was suffered to go to decy
but being purchased with other property of Lord Onslow by t
late Lord King, he restored it to its former state, and it is n
kept up.

place and credit to discharge and re-admit servants at the request of p
sionate petitioners." As for Sir George, he was so far reconciled to h
Donne and his wife, as not to deny them his paternal blessing; but wo
contribute nothing towards their support, though they had great need of
Mr. Donne's fortune being much diminished by the expense of his trav
books, law-suit, and the generosity of his temper. The wants of his fami
were, however, in some measure supplied by the seasonable bounty of th
kinsman, Sir Francis Wolley, who entertained them till his death, at his ho
at Pirford, where several of his children were born. Sir Francis, a little b
fore his death, brought about a reconciliation between Mr. Donne and h
father-in-law, Sir George, obliging himself to pay Mr. Donne on a certa
day 800l. as a portion with his wife, or 20l. quarterly for their maint
nance, till that portion was paid. On the death of Sir Francis in 1610
took a house for his family at Mitcham in this county.—(Walton's Life
Donne—Biog. Brit. V. 332.)

A LIST

A

LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL

BOOKS, MAPS, AND VIEWS,

THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN

Illustration of the History, Topography, Antiquities, &c. of the COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

SAMPSON Erdeswicke, of Sandon, Esq. whom Camden calls *venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus*, collected the antiquities of his native county 1603.* His original MS. or a copy, was in Wood's time in the hands of Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestre, Esq. who was himself long engaged in the same design, but did not live to complete it. Afterwards George Digby, of Sandon, Esq. had it, and lent it to Sir Simon Degge, who returned it with the letter annexed to the printed edition. This "Survey of Staffordshire, containing the antiquities of that county, with a description of Beeston Castle,† in Cheshire," was published from Sir William Dugdale's transcript of the author's original copy. To which are added, some observations upon the possessors of monastery lands in Staffordshire: by Sir Simon Degge, Knt. Lond. 1719. 8vo. Only the latter part of this most incorrect edition was printed from Dugdale's copy; the other from a MS. in Thoresby's museum, No. 44, bought at his sale by John Wightwick, Esq. of Wightwick, in this county, which has some corrections in a different hand, and goes no farther than p. 201, of the printed book, resuming the history again in Degge's letter, which ends, but does not begin, in the epistolary form. Both parts were reprinted 1723, 8vo. Among the Harleian MSS. No. 1990, is a very correct copy of this Survey.

* Erdeswicke grew crazy towards the end of his life. Ath. Ox. I. 427. He wrote the true use of arms, published 1592, under the name of William Wyrley, Dugd. Ant. usage of arms, p. 4.

† Boydell engraved a large view of this castle, from an old drawing in the possession of William Cowper, Esq. F. R. S.

Dr. Gower of Chelmsford was poss
Erdeswicke; and Mr. Gough had a thi
Erdeswicke, with additions, by John
hands of George Tollet, Esq. of Bet
October, 22nd. 1779. He wrote
speare, and a Dissertation on the fig
window at Betley, which, with an
the fifth volume of the last edition of t

"The Natural History of Staffords
keeper of the Ashmolean Museum,
the university of Oxford. Oxf. 168
tory to his history of Oxfordshire, he
the other counties; but closes his
study and travel, with a resolution t
tories, (though I think, says he, I
commanded by a power that he must
whose approbation of his Natural His
him to compile this, which was publi
a sheet, a penny a plate, and sixpence
shillings the *copy*.

"Articles for delivering up Lichfi
of the officers and gentlemen of qual
the surrender, 1646." 4to.

"An address to the Gentlemen and
field, on the expediency of uniting th
St. Michael, and St. Chad, into one
nance and employment of their poo
which would arise from the building on
reception. To which is added, the pla
well adapted to that purpose; togeth
management and œconomy of poor h
attempted with a view to lower the p
them a more decent and comfortable p
to enjoyed. By James Wickins, c
parish."

"A true relation of the taking of th
Rupert, with some arms and ammuniti
proceedings of both armies at Reading
not a word about Litchfield, but about

"Joyful news from Litchfield, bei
sent from a captain in Litchfield to his
wherein is contained the proceedings
Parliament's forces in the town; cont
Rupert's assaulting Litchfield; his end
wall with pick axes, how he attempted
and what men he lost in that attempt;
Parliament's forces, and how they rung
&c. &c. Lond. 1643," 4to.

"Honour advanced, or a brief acco
late leaving of the close at Litchfield, b

passages worthy of observation, during the whole time of the siege; as also of the honourable terms upon which it was resigned. By Captain John Randolph, a commander and eye-witness in the close, 1643," 4to.

"Valour crowned, or a relation of the valiant proceedings of the Parliament's forces in the closse at Litchfield, against prince Rupert discovering the honourable conditions on which it was surrendered, as it was written from L. Col. Russell, chief commander in the close, Lond. 1643," 4to.

We were promised "The state of St. Mary's church in Stafford, from the time of Q. Elizabeth's grant, to this day; faithfully represented, and humbly submitted to the judgment of the right hon. the lord high-chancellor of Great Britain, under his majesty, the undoubted patron of that church, and to the consideration of all lovers of truth and justice. Together with a true copy of the said grant, and some remarks on the management of the school revenues, and of several charities given to the inferior burgesses, and to the poor of the town. By Joseph Walshorne, M. A. rector of St. Mary's in Stafford, for his own vindication."*

"An abstract of the deed of settlement of the benevolent Society at Stafford for the benefit of widows and fatherless children, approved by counsel, and to be enrolled in the high court of chancery, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1770, with a prefatory discourse on the occasion, by a member. Woolverhampton," 4to.

One Wheeler a Catholic priest published "A faithful relation of the proceedings of the Catholick gentlemen with the boy of Bilson, &c. 1620," reprinted in "The boy of Bilson, or a true discovery of the late notorious impostures, of certaine Romish priests in their pretended exorcisme, or expulsion of the divell out of a young boy, named William Perry, sonne of Thomas Perry of Bilson, in the county of Stafford, yeoman: upon which occasion, hereunto is premitted a briefe theologicall discourse, by way of caution, for the more easie discerning of such Romish spirits; and judging of their false pretences, both in this and the like practices. Lond. 1622." 4to. By Richard Baddeley.

"Strange and true news from Staffordshire, or a true narrative concerning a young man lying under almighty God's just vengeance for imprecating God's judgment upon himself, and pleading his innocency, though he knew himself guilty. Written by W. Vincent, minister of God's word at Bednall, in the county of Stafford, who saw and discoursed with the same person upon the 2nd. day of April 1677, the saddest spectacle that ever eyes beheld. Lond. 1677," 4to. reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. II. p. 311.

"A discourse concerning God's judgements; resolving many weighty questions and cases relating to them: preached (for the substance of it) at Old Swinford in Worcestershire, and now published to accompany the annexed narrative, concerning the man whose hands and legs lately rotted off, in the neighbouring parish of King's Swinford

* English Topog. p. 884.

ford in Staffordshire, penned by another authour. By Simon Ford, D. D. and rector of the said parish. Lond. 1678." 12mo.

"A just narrative, or account of the man whose hands and legs rotted off, in the parish of King's Swinford in Staffordshire, where he died, June 21, 1677, carefully collected by Ja. Illingworth, B. D. an eye and ear witness of most of the material passages in it. Lond. 1678," 12mo. Lately republished under the title of "A genuine account, &c. To which is added (occasioned by this remarkable instance of divine vengeance,) a discourse concerning God's judgments preached (in substance) at Old Swinford in Worcestershire, a neighbouring parish to King's Swinford. By Simon Ford, D. D. and rector of the said parish. To the whole is prefixed the Rev. Mr. Wm. Whiston's remarkable mention of this extraordinary affair; with his reasons for the republication thereof, taken from his memoirs. Lond. [1751]" 8vo.

"*Fons sanitatis*, or the healing spring at Willowbridge in Staffordshire; found out by the right hon. lady Jane Gerard baroness of Bromley: published for the common good, by Samuel Gilbert, chaplain to her honour, and rector of Quatt. Lond. 1676." 12mo.

"A true relation of the terrible earthquake at West Brummidge in Staffordshire, and the parts adjacent, on Tuesday the 4th of this instant, January 167⅞ as it was lately sent by several letters from those parts to divers eminent citizens in London; and likewise a true account of the terror of the earthquake at Kidderminster in Worcestershire, as it was communicated in a letter to an eminent artist in London, from his correspondence there. London, 1676." 4to. Eight pages.

At the end of Erdeswicke's survey is "A scheme or proposal for making a navigable communication, between the rivers of Trent and Severn, in the county of Stafford. By Dr. Thomas Congreve of Wolverhampton." Reprinted 1753, with observations on the rivers between Oxford and Bath, and a map, not mentioned in the title.

"The case of the gentlemen freeholders and others, who have right of common in the forest or chase of Needwood, in the county of Stafford." half a sheet, folio.

"Needwood forest. Litch. 1776." [by —— Mundy, Esq.] 4to. not for sale.

In Giles's poems, 1771, 8vo. p. 96, is one intituled "Dosthill Spa," with a description of the country adjacent. Query if St. Thomas's hall, a descriptive poem? ib. p. 132, is not within this county.

"The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire. Compiled from the manuscripts of Huntbach, Londole, Bishop Lyttleton, and others. Collections of Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. T. Feilde, and including Erdeswick's Survey of the County; and the approved parts of Dr. Plott's Natural History. The whole brought down to the present time; interspersed with pedigrees and anecdotes of families; observations on agriculture, commerce, mines, and manufactories; and illustrated with a very full and correct new map of the county, agri *Staffordiensio icon* and numerous other plates. By the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, B. D.

B. D. F. A. S. and fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1798." folio.

"History of the city and cathedral of Lichfield. Chiefly compiled from ancient authors, &c. By John Jackson, *Junr.* 1805." 8vo."*

"History and antiquities of the church and city of Lichfield. Containing its ancient and present state, civil and ecclesiastical; collected from various public records, and other authentic evidences. By the Rev. Thomas Harwood, F. S. A. late of University College, Oxford. London, 1806.

"General View of the Agriculture of the county of Stafford; with observations on the means of its improvement. By William Pitt, of Pendeford, near Wolverhampton; with the additional remarks of several respectable gentlemen and farmers, in the county. Drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture. The second Edition, 1808." 8vo.

"A short account of Lichfield Cathedral, more particularly of the painted glass with which its windows are adorned, intended principally for the information of strangers." Lichfield, Edit. 1811.

"Account of the Extraordinary Abstinence of Ann Moore. By J—— L——" 1809.

"An examination of the Imposture of Ann Moore, called the Fasting Woman of Tutbury; illustrated by remarks on other cases of real and pretended abstinence. By Alexander Henderson, M. D. Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary." 1813.

MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS.

In Ashmole's collections is a draught or prospect of Lichfield close, with the representation of the great steeple beat down below the bottom of the spire; and the W. front, as it stood shattered with the battery of the doors and windows of the church. Willis's Cath. I. 379.

W. and S. Prospect of Lichfield cathedral by Hollar 1672, for the Monasticon, iii. 1672.

King engraved the W. and Harris the N. sides of the church.

A large print of the W. front, and a smaller of the S. side was executed by the late Francis Perry, who afterwards destroyed the plates.

* This edition contains, 276 pp. The first edition was sold for 2s. 6d. and only 300 copies of it were printed. It was compiled from the Magna Britannia, some MSS. in the Museum at Lichfield, and from other papers laid before the author, who was then not quite 18 years of age. After arranging his materials, he composed it, or set it up for the press, himself worked it off at press, and afterwards bound, or boarded, the whole impression, which was all disposed of in the first two days. *Private information.*

E. View of the cathedral and close from Stowpool, near St. Chad's church, 1745, by Richard Greene, engraved by J. Wood.

Bishop Hacket's monument was engraved by Hollar for his life prefixed to his "Century of Sermons," published by Dr. Plume. 1675, fol.

A plan of Wolverhampton, surveyed in 1750 by Isaac Taylor, was engraved by T. Jefferys, with the number of houses and inhabitants, and a S. view of St. Peter's church, and the School.

Dr. Rawlinson engraved the foundation charter of Croxden abbey, by Roger de Verdun 1179, in his possession 1743.

N. E. view of the ruins by Buck, 1731.

J. Mynde engraved for Dr. Huddesford, the monument of Sir John Hanbury, of Hanbury, in this county, from Mr. Ashmole's drawing in his museum, No. 7058.

A view of the ruins of the church of Fairwald, olim Fagrovella, drawn by Richard Green of Lichfield, engraved by F. Perry.

A large S. W. prospect of Burton upon Trent, by Buck 1732.

The Conventual Church of Burton, was engraved by Hollar for the Monasticon.

Bucks other views in this County are,

S. W. Dudley priory.

S. Dudley, } castles.
S. W. Alton, }

The steam-engine near Dudley castle, invented by Captain Savery and Mr. Newcomen, erected by the latter, was drawn and engraved by T. Barnes, 1719.

"A plan of the navigable canals, intended to be made for opening a communication between the interior parts of the kingdom and the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull."

Saxton's map was engraved 1577 by Scatterus, without the hundreds added with plans of Stafford and Lichfield in Speed's, 1710.

Hollar engraved a small map, 1610.

Em. Bowen engraved another.

A new map of Staffordshire 1747, printed for Sam. Parsons, bookseller in Newcastle under Line. Dedicated to Lord Gower; with the arms of the gentry, &c. at the four sides; and an alphabetical list of the hundreds, constablewics, and market towns.

A map of the County of Stafford, from an actual survey begun in the year 1769, and finished in 1775. By William Gates. Engraved by John Chapman, in six sheets.

Wild's Cathedrals, Part III. contains, "An illustration of the architecture of the cathedral, churches, of Lichfield and Chester, on sixteen plates, accompanied by an historical and descriptive account, printed in Atlas quarto." 1813.

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF STAFFORD,
As published by Authority of Parliament in 1811.

Hundreds, &c.	Houses.	PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		Total of Persons.
		Males.	Females.	Families employed in Agriculture.	In Trade and Manufacture.	
Cullestone East and West.....	4226	10391	10664	2377	1347	21055
Offlow North and South	14927	39485	38875	5199	8471	78360
Pirehill North and South	14604	36758	3875	4820	8159	74633
Seisdon North and South.	12449	31653	3559	2160	1557	63251
Totmanslow North and South.....	7580	18263	19581	3463	2910	37844
City of Lichfield.....	1030	2237	2785	242	509	5022
Borough of Newcastle Under-Line.....	1344	2940	3235	47	1207	6175
Borough of Stafford..	885	2401	2467	43	851	4868
Local Militia.....		3945				3945
Totals.....	57040	148073	147080	18361	34011	295153

INDEX.

Brereton, Sir Wm. his curious letter, 884.
Bescot Hall, 838.
Betley town, 930; two handsome seats, 930; Audley, a small village near, 931; church, 1161.
Biddulph, parish, 954; antiquities, 955; character of the inhabitants, 1071.
Billington, fortification, 903.
Bilston, 862; houses, ib.; manufactures, ib.; mines in the neighbourhood, ib.; chapel, ib.; school, ib.
Birmingham canal, 736.
Bishop's Woods, 923.
Black Canons, priory of, at Stafford, 897.
Blithfield, seat of the Bagot's, 827; its paintings, ib.; church, 880.
Blore, village remarkable as connected with the illustrious family of Bassets, 968; church, 973, 975.
Blorehearth, scene of a battle, 974.
Blozwich, hamlet, 858.
Blundeville, Richard, Earl of Chester, 944.
Blythe, the river, 739.
Bond-tenants, what, 1126.
Boothby, Sir Brooke, his generosity, 799.
Boscobel, 1154.
Bottom hall, 1167.
Bradley, hamlet, 863; phenomenon at, ib.
Bradley hall, 848.
——— parish, 994; chapel, ib.; population, 1057.
Bramshall, a parish, 996; population, ib.; rectory, ib.
Brewood, a market town, 867; population, 868; free school, ib.; custom of adorning wells, ib.
Britain, arch-druid of, chief seat in the vicinity of Sutton Coldfield, 724.
Brindley, Mr. some account of, 734.
Bromwich, Andrew, memoir of, 1170.
Brook, Lord, impious vow of, 779.
Broughton hall, seat of Sir Thomas Broughton, 924.
Browne, Isaac Hawkins, memoir of, 1177.
Bucknall, 951.
Burslem, 954; population, trade, market, church and meeting, ib.
Burston, village, 938.
Burton upon Trent, a description 753; great antiquity of, ib.; abbey of, 755; alabaster works, formerly famous for, 757; Earl of Lancaster, defeated at, civil wars, several times taken and retaken, 758; streets of, grammar school of, ib.; church remarkable bridge of, 759; court of requests in, 760; centers co in, ib.; inhabitants of, exempt from serving on county juries, celebrated ale of, ib.
Bushbury, village, 865; manor ib.; church, ib.; tumulus 867.
Butterton, hamlet, 1056; Hemps Manifold, their subterraneous sit, ib.; Darwin's poetical descr tion, 1057.
Byana, residence of the Beaviles,

C.

Caldwell, Dr. Richard, 1121.
Calwich, parish of Ellaston, 1015.
Canals of Staffordshire, 734.
Cannock, 869; a forest of the B cians, ib.
Caswell, hamlet, its priory, 887.
Caverswall parish, 991; populati ib.; castle, ib.; church and mo ment, 992.
Castle church, an ancient buildi 903.
Castle Hay park, 1131.
Cattishill, a Roman barrow at, 11
Charles II. his hiding-places, 115
Chartley, reidence of Mary Qu of Scots, 944; remains of the tle, 945.
Cheadle, 962; surrounded by ba hills, 963; church, 967; trade, market, ib.; population, ib.; school, 968; meeting houses, il
Chebsey, parish and village, 931.
Checkley hamlet, 962.
Chedleton, 1173.
Chesterton under Line, 931.
Chetwynd, Sir Wm. his barbarou assination, 909; church, Walter, his monument, 912; rious account of its consecratio Doctor Plot, ib.
Church Eaton, a small village, 87
——— Mayfield parish, 1006; pula

pulation, ib.; tumuli, ib.; Roman coins, ib.
Clent, village, 849; Cuelm murdered at, ib.
Clifton Campville, 821, 1106.
Climate of Staffordshire, 730.
Coal and cannel coal, Longdon parish produces an abundance of, 786.
Cockaine, Sir Aston, 1167.
Cedsall, 867; church, ib.; monument of Walter Wrottesley, ib.; sulphureous well, ib.
Colwich, 881; church, ib.
Comberford family, 1105.
Congreve, birth place of the celebrated Dr. Hurd, 903.
Cooper, Mary, remarkable longevity of, 781.
Cornabii, territories of, comprised Staffordshire, 718.
Coton Clanford village, birth place of Wollaston, 917.
Cotton, Charles, poet, memoir of, 1001—1005.
County hall, 889; infirmary, ib.; gaol, ib.; free-school, 890; almshouses, ib.
Coventry Act, origin of the, 1115.
——— and Oxford canal, 736.
Crakemarsh, 1171.
Creighton, hamlet, 996.
Crompton Barbara, her monument, 895.
Croxden, 988; abbey, 989; church, 990.
Cuddleston hundred, 867; Breewood, Sharehill, 868; Hilton, ib.; Cannock, 869; Radmore, 871.
Cumberland, Duke of, his head quarters at Lichfield, 809.
Cunsel, 1174.

D.

Danes, inroads of, 720.
Darlaston, 843, 937; ruins of a castle near it at Bury Bank, ib.
Darwin, Dr. ingenious explanation of, respecting Burton ale, 760; his residence, 810.
Deanery house, west of the palace, 806.
Deans house, Stafford, 896.
Dee, Dr. Arthur, a writer on the philosopher's stone, 813.
Denston, hamlet, 996.
Digby, Geo. tomb and inscription, 941, 942.
Dillorn, 997; improvements and plantations by Mr. Holliday, ib.; church, ib.
Dove, river, 732; its fertile banks, 1208; limestone, ib.; proverb of the farmers, ib.; wild or native plants, 1028.—1030; grasses, 1032; neutral plants, ib.—1034; Pitt's list of plants, trees, and shrubs, 1035.
Dove dale, 732.
Draycott parish, 994; population, ib.; church, ib.
Drayton Basset, village, 626; church ib.
Drayton, Michael, the poet, 908, 925.
Dudley lord, 842, 845.
——— John, Earl of Warwick, memoir of, 984—988.
——— Edmund, memoir of, 1174.
——— castle, 844.
——— extension canal, 737.
Dukes of Lancaster, Tutbury castle principal seat of, 763.
Dyott, Sir Richard, his monument, 808.

E.

Earl of Uxbridge, the mansion house of, 785,
Eccleshall castle, bishop's residence, 805.
——— market town, 921; castle, 922; church, 923.
Ecton hill, mines for copper and lead 1010—1015.
Edward, the elder, brilliant victories of, 721.
——— the fourth, a curious instrument signed by, 807.
Egginton, Francis, celebrated painter on glass, 840.
Elers, two ingenious foreigners introduced into the potteries a new species of glazed ware, 1060.
Elford, 819; manor, ib.; church, 820; park farm, 821.
Elizabeth, Queen, 823, 825, 826; poetry by, 1150.
Ellaston, 996; population, ib.; vicarage, ib.
Ellen hall, seat of the Noels, 920; remarkable trunk of an oak, 920, 921.

Enville, 853.
Erdeswicke, Sampson, celebrated antiquary, 940; singular inscription on his monument, ib. 941.
Etruria, seat of Josiah Wedgewood, Esq. 953.

F.

Fillnwell, the small village of, 786.
Fald village, 995; birth place of Robert Burton, the poet, 996.
Farquhar, Geo. landlord of George Inn, the Boniface in his Beaux Stratagem, 810; Lady Biddulph the Lady Bountiful, ib.; one Harrison's daughter, Cherry, ib.
Fasting Impostors, account of. See Moore, Ann.
Fenton, Elijah, his birth place, 948; patronised by Pope, ib.: his epitaph, 949; his writings, ib.; insolence of Cibber, ib.; Doctor Johnson's description of, 950.
Ferrers, John, and son, monuments, 825.
Ferrars, Wm. Earl of Derby, 945.
Field parish, 1052; Witch elm of a prodigious size, 1053, 1054.
Fisherwick, village, 819.
Fitzherbert, Thomas, a learned and ingenious writer, 901; advocated the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, 909.
Fitzherbert, Mr. his residence, 929.
Flitch of bacon, remarkable history of, 777; three couples only obtained it, 779.
Fuller, author of the Worthies of England, 943.

G.

Gardner, Admiral Lord, memoir of, 958.
Garrick, David, 816, 817, 819; his bust, 798.
Gaunt, John of, 764.
Gell, Sir John, 913, 914.
Gilbert, Samuel, physician, 928.
Gnoshall, 874; church, 875.
Goodwin, John a learned divine, memoir of, 1077—1083.
Grand Trunk canal, 734.
Great Barr, 832; seat of the Scot's ib.; chapel, 853.
Greeley's, Sir Nigel, camel, 737, 8.
Grey friars, house of, Stafford, 87.
Grindon, 1172.
Grove, Lucy, her monument, 78.
Guy, Mr. the bookseller, 98.

H.

Hacket, Bishop, remarkable anecdo of, 793; his tomb, 801; residen 806.
Hagley Hall, seat of Lord Lyt 874.
Hales Hall, seat of M. Kirkman, E 994.
Hamilton, James, Duke of, and L Mohan, their fatal duel, 939.
Hamps, river, 732.
Hamstal Ridware, Pipe Ridwar and Mavesin Ridware, the thr small villages of, 781—783.
Hanbury park, 1131.
Handley, 953.
Handsworth, 838; Hamstead hou ib.; Soho, ib.
Hamse. See Hampa.
Harrison, Major General, and Cromwell, 1076—1077.
Harrowby, Lord, his mansion, 939.
Howard, Craven, 880.
Healy or Hayley castle, remains 931.
Henderson, Dr. his account of An Moore of Tutbury, 1133.
Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, 878.
Henry earl of Northumberland, th Mecænas of the mathematician 952.
Heylyn's Park, 1131.
Heywood, Dean, his tomb, 801; 80
Hilton, Lord of, his peculiar service 869.
——— site of an abbey of Cister cian monks, 953.
Hints, village, 827; tumulus, ib. church, ib.
Hobby horse dance, singular custom of, 876, 877.
Holliday, John, Esq. his improvemen of barren hills, 963, 997, 998.
Hopton Heath, severe action fough at, 913.
Horton parish, 1057; population, ib
Howard, Francis, 818.
Hulme, Dr. 1168.
Hurd, Dr. the celebrated bishop o Worcester, 903—907.

INDEX.

I. & J.

James II. visit of, to Tutbury castle castle, 769.
——— Dr. memoir of, 1193.
Jennings, Sir Stephen, Esq. 861.
Ilam, parish, 986; romantic situation, ib.; subterraneous rivers, ib.; wild flowers, ib.; petrefactions, ib —779; tomb, well, and ash, of St. Bartram, Congreve wrote his first play in a grotto near this place, 980.
Inge, Wm Esq. a celebrated justice, 809, 822.
Ingestre Hall, 910; seat of Talbot John Chetwynd, 911; church, ib.
Ipstones, 1021.
John, King, singularly unfortunate, 989.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, memoir of, 798, 816; his account of Fenton the poet, 950.
Junction canal, Severn and Trent, 736.

K.

Keel Hall, 1168.
Kingsley parish, 997; population, ib; rectory, ib.
King's Bromley, 781.
Kinver, 851.

L.

Ladford Pool, 737.
Lakes and Springs of Staffordshire, 737.
Lane end, 953.
Lane, Colonel, John his tomb, 860.
Langton, Bishop, 799; his figure, 801; rebuilt a palace, 805.
Lapley, 872; priory, ib.
Leek, 1039; trade and manufactures, ib.—1040; market, ib.; church, ib.; meeting houses, 1041; alms houses, ib.; population, ib.; sun sets twice at, 1042; manor, 1043; incursions of the Romans, ib.; gave birth to the founder of the earldom of Macclesfield, 1044; Delacres abbey, 1049; now an abbey of French nuns, 1051; Roches, 1021.
Leigh parish, 996; population, ib.; rectory, ib.
Leveson, Catherine Lady, the charitable, 937.
LICHFIELD, neighbourhood of a favourite chase of, the Mercian kings, 720; Dyotts of, attached to the house of Stuart, 723; cathedral of, when founded, 726; constituted an independent archbishopric in 786, 727; supposed origin of, 786; representatives, when first sent to Parliament by, 787; municipal government of, 788; different courts held in, 789; situation of, 790; houses of, ib.; sail cloth manufacture of, ib.; divisions of, 791; sieges of, ib.; cathedral church of, 792; cathedral, Rev. Dr. Addenbrooke's memorial of, 797; monuments, ib.; choir, 798; St. Mary's chapel, ib.; library, 802; St. Peter's chapel, 802; sacristy, 803; members of, ib.; prebend, 828; division of the city into parishes, 807; market house, 808; market days, ib.; guildhall, ib.; gaol, ib.; theatre, ib.; English school, ib. friary, ib.; free grammar school, 810; hospital of St. John, ib.
Little Aston, splendid mansion, 828.
Little Wirley, hamlet, 831; manor house, ib.
Littleton, Bishop, 851.
Longdon, village of, 785.
Longnor, 1169.
Loughborough, Lord, 818.

M.

Machiavel, Fitzherbet's treatises against, 903.
Madeley parish church, 1154.
Manyfold vale, 1016; Thor's house cavern, 1017; lows or barrows, ib.; Roman antiquities, 1019.
Marcus Antonius, the celebrated archbishop of Spalatro, 858.
Marmion, Robert, celebrated chieftain, 824.
Mary Queen of Scots, defence of, 1129.
—— Countess of Aylesford, 879.
—— daughter to Harvey Bagot, Esq. 879.
Masters, his *Iter Borcale*, 870.

INDEX.

Mercia, Staffordshire a portion of, the kingdom of, 720.
Mercia, Wulfhere King of, persecutes the Christians, 726.
Methodism, its influence, 1071.
Mill-dale, 1005.
Milley, Dr. his hospital, 811.
Manifold, the river, 732.
Minors, Thos. Esq. founder of an English school, 808.
Minstrels, King of, whom elected by, 765.
Monarchs, Mercian, two where deposited, 802.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, her monument, 797.
Moore, Ann, the fasting impostor of Tutbury, 1132.
Morse, Richard, 1170.
Moseley Dole, 836.
Moselev, the, hiding place of Charles II. 1153.
——— Sir Oswald, 1122.
Muccleston, village, 926.

N.

Narrowdale, 1016.
Needwood forest, extent of, 773, 1132; proprietorship of, 774; divisions of, ib.; officers of, ib.; court of, ib.; aspect of, ib; soil of, 775; Yoxal, a village to the south extremity of, 776; Wichnor, or Whichnoure, a village to the S. E. of, ib.
NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, borough and market town, 932; origin of the name, ib.; first charter, ib; members of Parliament, ib.; almshouses, 934; manufactures, ib.; market, ib.; device for the cure of shrews, ib.; race course, ib.; population, 935; neighbouring gentleman's seats, ib.; coal trade, ib.; its early history, 1071—1074; Dissenters, ib.; Gallows field, ib.; instance of great strength, 1075; birth place of Major-General Thomas Harrison, and John Goodwin, 1075, 1076.
Newport, Thomas, his epitaph, 914.
Newton, Andrew, Esq. his alms house, 806.
——— Thomas, bishop of Bristol, 815.
Norbury, Rev. J. G. and wife, t monument, 802.
Northampton, Earl of, 913, 914,
Norton under Cannock, village, 8 manor, ib.; church, ib.

O.

Offa, his charter, 822, 828.
Okeover parish, 981; its manli 982; estate of, ib.; mansion h and valuable pictures, ib.—9 hamlet, ib.; church and epita ib, 984.
Onecote, village of, 1016.
Organ, at St. Mary's church Staf 892.
Osrid, King of Northumberland,
Over Arley, village, 850.
Overholm, 1171.
Overstonall, hamlet, fortification,
Oxgangs, what, 1126.

P.

Paget, James, Esq. 1819.
——— Lord, his monument, 799.
Palace of the bishop, its scite, 80
Parker, Thomas, founder of the e dom of Macclesfield, some acco of, 1044—1049.
Pattingham, parish and village 855; church, ib.; gold torq found at, ib.
Pattishul, parish, 856;
———, Hugh de, his prelacy, 8
Paynesley, 1170.
Penkridge, 871; Pennocrucium the Romans, ib.; church, 87 trade in iron work, ib.; populati ib.; charity school, ib.; fair, ib.
Peshall manor, 923.
Pitt, Mr. his valuable hints on i proving barren wastes, 963—9 1019.
Plants, rare, as given by Mr. Goug 1036, 1037.
Plot, Dr. History of Staffordsh 825, 827—829, 836, 848, 85 858, 864, 865, 874, 876, 887, 9
Pole, Reginald, archbishop of Cant bury, 852.
Pope, Alex. 817.
Potteries, substance of the accou from Dr. Aikin's description, 10 —1069

INDEX.

Potteries, district, 954. See Wedgewood, Josh.
Powder plot, 1149, 1150.
Prestwood, built by Sir John Littleton, 848.
——— hamlet, 996.
Processioning, custom of, 862.
Pulesdome, Sir Roger de, his exploits, 805.
Pye, Thos. a celebrated author, 843.
Pyrehill hundred, 875.

R.

Radmore, its abbey, 871.
Rees, Ralph, 1173.
Reformers, their fanaticism, 930.
Richardson, 818.
Rivers of Staffordshire, 730.
Robins, Benjamin, an eminent mathematician, 1095.
Rocester parish, 994; population, ib.; church, 995; cotton manufactory, ib.
Roches, Leek, 1169. See Leek.
Rolleston Park, 1119, 1131.
Ronton, village and parish, 920.
Rowley Regis, 849.
Rudgeley, 873; its manufactures, ib.; market, ib.; fair, ib.; government, ib.; population, ib.; church, ib.; handsome seat near, 874.
Rufus, Sir Wm. 837.
Rushall village, 834; church, 835; lime and iron stone, ib.; account of the former possessors of this estate, 1098, 1102.
Rushton Spencer, and Rushton James, 1051; St. Helen's Well, ib.; superstition of the people, ib. 1052; chapel ib.; population. ib.

S.

Sandon, village, 939.
Salisbury, Earl of, and his three sons, 924, 925.
Salt springs, 738.
Savage, Mr. 817.
Scioppus, a celebrated German, 942.
Scolding women, a curious iron cage for, 782.
Scotch and Picts, invasion of, 719.
Scots, Mary Queen of, confined in Tutbury castle, 767; cruel treatment of, ib.; Dr. Robertson's account of, 768. See Mary.
Sewoop, Bishop, his tomb, 801.
Seasdon village, Abbots or Apewood castle, near, 856.
Seisdon Hundred, King's Swinford, 846; Ashwood heath, 848; Rowley Regis, 849; Clent, ib.; Over Arley, 850; Kinver, 851; Stourton castle, 852; Enville, 853; Patringham, 855: Sedgeley, ib.; Seasdon, 856; Pattishul, ib.
Sedgeley, a place of considerable trade in iron work, 855; curious species of coal, 856.
Severn, the river, 730.
Seward, Miss, her residence, 806.
Shareshill village, 868; encampment near, ib.
Shaw, Rev. Stebbing, memoir of, 1196.
Sheldon, Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, memoir of, 1006—1008.
Shelton, village, birth place of Elijah Fenton, 948.
Shenstone, 854.
Shenston village, 828; church, ib.
Sherrold Park, 1131.
Shugborough vale, 1084; Haywood, ib.; horse bridge, prospect from, 1085, 1086; seat of Lord Anson, 1087.
Small, Dr. W. his urn, 840.
Smallridge, George, 814.
Smith, Bishop, re-erected the hospital chapel, 811.
———, Sir W. 820.
Sneyd, John Esq. 1022, 1024, 1031, 1167.
——— William, Esq. 1167.
Soho, manufactory, 838; house of, 840.
Sow, the river, 736.
Springs and lakes of Staffordshire, 737.
Stafford, Ralph Lord, 898, 899; Robert baron de, 900; Earl Gower, Marquis of, 900; John, a friar, ib.; Edmund, chancellor, 901.
STAFFORD, county town, 881; name and origin dubious, ib.; castle, 882; church, 893; its first charter, 886; Queen Elizabeth established assizes, and sessions here, 887; situation of, ib.; borough, ib.; government, ib.; public buildings, 889, 890; parks, 891, churches, ib.—897; chapels,

St. Chad's church, Stafford, 806.
St. Chad, parish of, 811; his well
St. Mary, parish of, 807.
St. Michael, parish of, 812; remarkable cemetery, ib.
St. Modwen, the celebrated, account of, 754; curious epitaph ib.
Sutton Coldfield, waste, 834.
Swinnerton village, a royal residence, 929; manor, 929; mansion house ib.; school house, 930; church ib.
Swilcar, remarkable oak tree, name of, 775.

T.

Tame, the river, 733.
Tamworth, its situation, 822; residence, ib.; history, 823; municipal government, ib.; castle, market, ib. 824; church, ib.; hospital, 826; grammar school, manufactures, ib.; population, meeting houses, ib.
Tatenhill, parish and village of, 863; former lords of the chief manor, 761; parish church of, ib; hamlets of, ib.; origin of the name, 864; severe battle fought near, ib college at, ib.
Tean, river, 738.
The Blue hills, 1035.
Theophania, daughter of Thos. Jennings by, her monument, 802.
Three Shire Stones, 1174.
Thorpe Cloud hill, 732.
Throwley, 1172.
Thorpe Constantine, village, 821 church, ib.
Tixal Hall, seat of Thomas Clifford Esq. 907; heath, 909.
Tollet, Mr. agriculturist, 931.
Totmanslow, hundred of, 955.
——— village, 1173.
Toulmin, Dr. Geo. Hoggart, an elegant writer, 1023.
Townshend, Marquis, 824.
Trentham, 935; Marquis of Stafford seat, ib. 936; ancient nunnery, ib
Trees, large trunks dug up at various times and places, 1054, 1055; Dr Plot's opinion respecting, ib.
Trent, the river, 730.

INDEX.

Tutbury, Mary Queen of Scots, residence of, 723; free borough of, without a right of sending members to Parliament, 762; market of, ib.; wool stapling, the business of, ib.; cotton manufactory of, 763; free school of, ib.; famous castle of, ib.; priory of, 770; phænomenon at, 774; parish and village of Hanbury adjoining to, 772; bull-running, origin of, 766; castle, 1125, 1129; lordship of, 1128.

U.

Uno, the fasting girl of, 1141.
Upper and lower Tean, hamlets in the parish of Checkley, 990; the well in the wall, ib.
Uttoxeter town, 955; bridge, ib.; market, 956; iron forges, ib.; healthiness, ib.; (Etocetum of Antoninus, Camden's conjecture proved to be a mistake in, 957, consequently must be erased, and the Saxon Vttok-cestre substituted, 957;) Hollingbury Hall in this parish, ib.; lordship, ib.; market, 958; population, ib.; church, ib.; chapels, ib.; free schools, ib.

V.

Vernon, Sir John and Lady, their monument, 821.

W.

Walker, Mr. his account of Rushall, 1102; his account of Wednesbury, 1105.
Wall and Chesterfield villages, Roman station, 829; temple, ib.; castle, ib.; wall, 830.
Walmesley Hugh, Esq. his monument, 797.
Walsall, town and borough of, 835; manufactures, 836; population, ib.; market, ib.; manor, 837; church, ib.; Dissenting chapels, 838; grammar school, ib.
Walter, Earl of Essex, 878.
——— first Viscount Hereford, 943.
Warwick, Earl of, 887.
Wassailing, an ancient custom, 894.
Weaver, the river, 735.
Wedgewood, Josiah, Esq. 883.
——— Josiah, celebrated potter, an account of his improvements and experiments, 1062—1064; evidence before the house of Commons, 1066, 1067, 1068; memoir of, ib. 1069.
Wednesbury, market town, 841, 1195; manufactures, 842; church, ib.; market day, ib.; population, 843.
Wednesfield village, 843; battle at, between Edward the elder and the Danes, 844.
Weeford, village and parish of, 827; barrow, ib.; church, 828; Little Aston, ib.
Weston village, 1025; Thor's cave, where the Druids are supposed to have offered human sacrifices, poetically described by Dr. Darwin, 1026.
West Bromwich, 840; Sandwell park, ib.; birth place of Walter Parsons, 841.
Whiston, 814.
White Ladies, 1154.
Whitgrave Thos. Esq. his tomb, 867; protector of Charles II. ib.
Whittington, 819.
Whichnour, church of, 780.
Wilkes, Dr. historian, 844.
Willoughby, Sir Henry, 828.
Willowbridge, 928; its water spring, ib.
Wingfield, Lord Cromwell, buried at Ilam church, 1037; his epitaph by Cotton, ib. 1038.
Withering, Dr. his observations on food and wages, 999.
Wittenhall, Edward, bishop of Cork, 909.
Wirley and Essington canal, 736.
Wolsey, Cardinal, 827.
Wollaston, Wm. a distinguished writer, memoir of, 918.
Wotton-under-Weever-hill, township, 1010; Moorland districts, curious distich upon, ib.
Wotton, a Roman *via vicinalis*, 923.
Wolverhampton town, 857; monastery, ib.; origin of the name, ib.;

INDEX.

ib.; trade, 858; population, 859; canals passing near, ib.; collegiate church, ib.; St. John's, 861; chapels, ib.; population of the parish, ib.; free school, ib.; two charity schools, ib.; hospital, ib.; workhouse, ib.; curious customs of, ib.

Wright, Richard, his museum, 806.

Wrottesley, village, 864; its antiquities, ib.; enormous stones, 865; peculiar fruit, ib.

Wulfruna, the pious relict of Aldhelm, Duke of Northampton, 857.

CORRECTIONS.

page	*line*	
731	8	for Northampton, read Wolverhampton.
732	22	for Ham, read Ilam.
759	12	for feet, read yards.
797		dele lines 1 & 2.
1021	5	for *Haigh*, read *Haye*.

A

LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL

BOOKS, MAPS, AND VIEWS,

THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN

Illustration of the Topography, Antiquities, &c. of the COUNTY OF SURREY.

TOWARDS the middle of the seventeenth century, Sir Edward Bysshe, a native of Surrey, announced his intention of publishing a Survey, or History of this County. It is certain that he made some collections for the purpose as some fragments of them are interspersed in his notes on Upton *De studio militari*, Lond. 1654. fol.; but the office of Garter King at Arms, to which the Parliament appointed him in 1645, though five years before, he, with other members, had voted it illegal, diverted him from the prosecution of his design.

The plan of a History of Surrey was, however, resumed before the death of Sir Edward Bysshe by Aubrey, who was furnished with a requisition to all justices, mayors, and other officers in general, to assist him in making an actual survey of the county, and to give him free access to all such public registers and other books as might promote the geographical and historical description of the kingdom, which Ogilby was authorized by the royal warrant to prepare. Aubrey accordingly perambulated the whole county, and his labours were revised, corrected, and published by Dr. Rawlinson, under the title of: "*The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, begun in the year* 1673, *by John Aubrey*, Esq. *F. R. S. and continued to the present time. Illustrated with proper sculptures, Lond.* 1719." 5 vols. 8vo. A second edition appeared in 1723, brought down to that time, by Dr. Rawlinson.

A few years afterwards appeared the "*Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most ancient Records, with some Account of the present State and Natural History of that County. By N. Salmon, LL. B. Lond.* 1736." 8vo.

Such were the only publications that had appeared respecting this district in general, when the late Rev. Mr. Manning began to form collections for a work which should truly deserve the name of a County History. On this undertaking, for which he was eminently qualified by his critical skill in the Saxon language, and his general learning, he bestowed unwearied attention for thirty years, till the loss

of sight suspended, and death put a final period to, his labours. He ha formed a plan differing in one respect from that of any precedin writer on the subject. He began with the *Terra Regis* in Domes day; and after illustrating it by a commentary, he intended to deduc the history of those particular estates to modern times. He had him self drawn a map of all the places in the County mentioned in tha venerable record, (which is given in the first volume,) and had caused t be engraved on copper a *fac simile* of the whole of it which relates t this county; he had written an introduction; he had drawn up an transcribed nearly all this part. For the rest of the county he had mad large collections; but these were left merely in the form of notes with the exception of a very few parishes, which he had begun t digest. In this situation were his papers at the time of his death when an application was made to the late Mr. Gough to superintend the publication, but declined by him. Under these circumstance the task was undertaken by William Bray, Esq. a gentleman particu larly well qualified for the task, from having attended from an early part of life to the history of his native soil, and the opportunities which he possessed of giving considerable information, as well from his own collections as from the British Museum, and who has personally visited nearly all the churches in the county. Under his superintendence the first and second volumes have appeared, under the title of "*The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, compiled from the best and most authentic Historians, valuable Records and Manuscripts in the Public Offices and Libraries, and in Private Hands. With a fac simile copy of Domesday, engraved on thirteen plates. By the late Rev. Owen Manning, S. T. B. rector of Peperharrow, and vicar of Godalming in that County. Continued to the Present Time. By William Bray of Shire, Esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. I.* 1804. *Vol. II.* 1809." folio. These volumes are illustrated with numerous views and plans; and the third, which will complete the work, is expected to appear early in 1813.

"*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Surrey. Drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement. By William Stevenson,* 1809." 8vo. With a map shewing the different soils of the county.

"*A Report on the State of the Heaths, Commons, and Common Fields,*" 4to. was drawn up by Mr. James Malcolm in 1794, by desire of the Board of Agriculture. The same writer has published

"*A Compendium of Modern Husbandry, principally written during a Survey of the County of Surrey, made at the desire of the Board of Agriculture. By James Malcolm. Lond.* 1805." In 3 vols. 8vo.

Skrine, in his Account of the *Rivers of Great Britain*, has introduced descriptions of some of the most prominent scenes in this county.

A pretty copious account of such of the parishes of Surrey as lie in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis will be found in "*The Environs of London, being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages,*

lages, and Hamlets, within Twelve Miles of that Capital: interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. R. S. F. S. A. and L. S. Rector of Rodmarton in Gloucestershire, Second Edition. Lond. 1811." 4to.

Of this Edition the Surrey parishes occupy the whole first part of the first volume, and a portion of the Appendix subjoined to the second part.

" *The History of Guildford, the County-town of Surrey. Containing its Ancient and Present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical; collected from Public Records and other Authorities. With some Account of the Country three miles round. Guildford,* 1801." 8vo. For this History the public is indebted to Mr. Russel, bookseller, and a native of Guildford.

A considerable part of the second volume of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* is devoted to the illustration of the History of Lambeth and Croydon, and contains the four following tracts:

" *The History and Antiquities of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth from its foundation to the present time. By Dr. Ducarel. F. R. and A. S. S. Lond.* 1785." 4to. with 10 plates.

" *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, including Biographical Anecdotes of several eminent persons, compiled from Original Records, and other Authentic Sources of Information. Lond.* 1786." 4to. with 19 plates.

" *Some account of the Town, Church, and Archiepiscopal Palace, of Croydon, in the County of Surrey, from its Foundation to the year* 1783. *By Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. S. S. Lond.* 1783." 4to. with 10 plates.

" *The Case of the Inhabitants of Croydon,* 1673, *with an Appendix to the History of that Town. A List of the Manorial Houses which formerly belonged to the See of Canterbury. A Description of Trinity Hospital, Guildford; and of Albury House; with Brief Notes on Battersea, Chelsham, Nutfield, and Tatsfield, in the County of Surrey. Lond.* 1787." 4to. with views of Trinity Hospital, Guildford, Aldbury House, Nutfield, and Tatsfield Churches, and a Map of the County.

The fifth number of *Miscellaneous Antiquities* published in continuation of the *Bib. Top. Brit.* contains: " *Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Lambeth Palace, in Addition to the Histories by Dr. Ducarel, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. By the Rev. Samuel Denne, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Wilmington and Darenth, Kent,* 1795." 4to.

" *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, illustrated with Plates. By M. Concanen, jun. and A. Morgan,* 1795." 8vo.

" *The Rarities of Richmond: being Exact Descriptions of the Hermitage and Merlin's Cave in the Gardens there. Lond.* 1735." 8vo. *with his Life and Prophecies,* 1736." 8vo.

" *Two Historical Accounts of the making New*

shire, by William the Conqueror, and Richmond New Park in Surrey by King Charles I." Lond. 1750. 8vo.

Prefixed is a paltry plate designed as a View of the Park, en compassed by a wall and several roads marked out. There is a breach in the wall, through which several persons, and among them a clergy man in his canonical habit, have got into the park; some are hau zaing and waving their hats, while others are sitting on the wall. Thi pamphlet was probably published by those who in the following year prosecuted the suits for the obstruction of the foot-paths through thi park.

In 1807, the Rev. Thomas Maurice published a descriptive an historical poem in 4to. intituled "*Richmond Hill, in two cantos,*" th first of which is descriptive of scenes and objects in the immediat vicinity, the second of those which are surveyed from it at a distance and both containing tributes to the many eminent and illustrious cha racters who have resided, or are now resident, at the several places no ticed in the poem.

"*Forresta de Windsor in Com. Surrey. The meers, meets, limits and bounds of the Forest of Windsor, in the County of Surrey, as th same are found, set out, limited and bounded by inquisition, take by vertue of his Majesty's Commission in pursuance of one act mad in the Parliament begun at Westminster in the 16th year of th Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, entitled an Act for th certainty of Forests, and of the meets, limits and bounds of Forests, a the same now remains upon record in his Majesty's High Court o Chancery.* Lond. 1646." 4to.

A Catalogue of the Plants in the Royal Gardens at Kew was pub lished by Dr. John (afterwards Sir John) Hill in 1768, under the titl of "*Hortus Kewensis,*" 8vo. A second edition appeared in 176 with 20 plates.

Under the same title a much more copious account of them wa given in 1789, by Mr. William Aiton, who had been superintender of this collection from its first establishment in 1759. The work con sists of three octavo volumes, illustrated with plates, and containing a account of 5400 plants, many of which had hitherto been unnotice even by the celebrated Linnæus. In 1783, the care of all the garden at this place was committed to Mr. Aiton; and on his death, in 179 the same appointment was conferred by his Majesty on his so William Thomas Aiton, who is now publishing a new edition of hi father's work.

Charles Louis l' Heritier Baron Brulette spent fifteen months i examining and procuring drawings of the most valuable and lea known plants in the English gardens; and on his return to Franc published: "*Sertum Anglicum seu Plantæ rariores in horto regi Kewensi & aliis juxta Londinum.* Par. 1788," folio, 24 plates, an 36 pages.

Miss Meen published two numbers of exotic plants cultivated in th Royal Gardens. 1791.

A single folio number of Bauer's Delineation of exotic Plant cultivated in these gardens, was published by Mr. Aiton, jun. 1796.

Ke

Kew Gardens were celebrated in two 4to poems by George Ritso, 1763, and Henry Jones, 1767.

An account of the modern improvements at this place may be found in a publication intituled; "*Plans, Elevations, Sections, and perspective Views of the Gardens and Buildings of Kew, designed by William Chambers, and engraved on forty-six Copper-plates,*" 1763."

The Charters granted to Kingston by Edward IV. Elizabeth, and Charles I. are printed at the end of "*Liber Niger Scaccarii,*" 1771, (I. 397) edited by Sir Joshua Ayloffe, Bart. F. A. S. whose father had been Recorder of Kingston.

"*The History, Design, and Present State of the Various Public Charities in and near London. By A. Highmore, Esq.* Lond. 1810." 12mo. Many of the institutions treated of in this interesting volume are situated in the county of Surrey.

The imposture of Mary Toft, the pretended rabbit-breeder of Godalming, furnished occasion for a multitude of pamphlets too numerous to be specified here. A list of fifteen publications on this fertile subject is given in *Manning and Bray's Surrey*, Vol. I.

Dr. Nehemiah Grew published a small volume, intituled, "*Tractatus de Salis cathartici amari in aquis Ebeshamensibus et hujusmodi aliis contenti, naturâ et usu.* 1695. 12mo. This tract was published in English in 8vo. 1697.

In 1699 Benjamin Allen, M. B. published a *Natural History of the Chalybeat and Purging Waters of England*, in which is an Account of those of Epsom.

Observations and Experiments on this Salt, by John Brown, Chemist, are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 377, and 378. In the same collection, No. 495, is an account of an experiment made by Dr. Stephen Hales, from which it appears that a pound avoirdupois of this water, evaporated to dryness, deposited a sediment weighing thirty-four grains.

In Lloyd's Evening Post in August 1769, was printed a Concise Historical Account of the Old Epsom Wells on Epsom Common.

"*The Description of Epsom, with the Humours and Politics of the Place; in a Letter to Eudora.* Lond. 1711." 8vo. was written by Toland. This Description he afterwards corrected, enlarged, and explained, so as to make it almost a new work, for which reason he gave it the title of "*A New Description of Epsom,*" under which it is inserted in his Posthumous Works, Vol. II. p. 91. Lond. 1720, and in his Miscellaneous Works, 1747, Vol. II. p. 60—119.

"*Box Hill, a Descriptive Poem. By Edward Beavan.* Lond. 1777." 4to.

The *Annales Waverleienses*, transcribed from a MS. in the Cotton Library, were published in the second volume of Gale's "*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores.*" Oxon. 1687.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1763, p. 220, is an account of Dorking parish and its environs, on a plan proposed for a Natural History of England. The neighbourhood of that town, with the vale

vale of Leatherhead, is also described in the *Monthly Magazine*, Vol. VI. p. 161.

MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS.

Norden made a survey of this county, which some curious Dutchman purchased at a high price soon after the Restoration. The map was engraved by Charles Whitwell, at the expense of Mr. Robert Nicholson, and was much larger and more exact than any of Norden's other maps. It was illustrated with the arms of Sir William Waade, Mr. Nicholson, and Isabella, Countess Dowager of Rutland, who died in 1605; and was copied by Speed and W. Kip to Camden's Britannia, 1607. The map prefixed to Aubrey's Survey much in Norden's manner.

"*A Topographical Map of the County of Surrey in eight sheets on a scale of two inches to a mile. By John Rocque.* 1768."

The best modern Map is comprehended in two sheets, and is intituled, "*The County of Surrey, from a Survey made in the years 1789 and* 1790. *By Joseph Lindley and William Crosley. Published for Lindley and Crosley,* 1793."

Smaller Maps of Surrey have been given by Smith and Carey among their County maps; and also in the Atlas which accompanies this Work.

"*The greater part of Surrey is comprehended in Edward's General Map of* 1400 *square miles, in which the situation of Churches, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, principal Roads, with their adjacent Parks, Forests, Commons, Rivers, Brooks, Hills, &c. are laid down from the author's own observations, and by him engraved with uncommon labour and accuracy, &c. Published by Edward Betchworth, Surrey,* 1792."

All the views of *Richmond Palace* that are now to be met with were taken in the early part of the seventeenth century while it was entire. The principal are:

1. That of the front next the river, engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries in 1765, from an ancient drawing belonging to the late Duke of Montague.

2. The same View, but on a smaller scale, engraved by Vandergucht, and, as is generally supposed, from a drawing of Hollar. It is this that is prefixed to the fifth volume of Aubrey's Surrey, and inserted in Lysons' Environs of London, I. 442.

3. A View of what is called the front towards the Green, engraved also in 1765 at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, from an original painting nine feet ten inches in length, and four feet eleven inches in depth, in the possession of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam; and executed, as is supposed, by one of Rubens' disciples in the earlier part of the reign of Charles I. But as the front is totally unlike that of the old palace toward the Green, as described in the Survey, and as in some measure it still exists; it is thought with greater probability to have been intended for the Lodge in the *old* Park, with which it sufficiently corresponds.

4. An ancient Painting by Vinkeboom, in the possession of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, being a view of the palace taken from the meadow on the other side of the water, with morrice-dancers in masquerade in the fore-ground on the river-side; which was engraved in 1774 by R. B. Godfrey.

5. A View by Benning in Grove's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, I. 253.

6. An east View of it, as in 1737, was published by S. and N. Buck.

Of the *New Lodge, Richmond Park*, there is a plan and elevation in the continuation of the Vitruvius Britannicus, IV, Pl. 1—4. by Gandon and Millar. The architects were S. Wright and R. Morris. Another View of it by Watts after G. Barrett, 1780. Pl. 16.

"*A Plan of his Majesty's New Park at Richmond in Surrey, taken Sept.* 1749. *by George Eyre, Surveyor.*"

"*Collections relating to Henry Smith, Esq. some time Alderman of London; the estates given by him to charitable uses and the trustees appointed by him,*" were published by William Bray, Esq. the treasurer, in 1802.

The residence of Dr. Lettsom at Grove Hill, Camberwell, has been the subject of a pamphlet, intituled, "*Grove Hill, a Horticultural Sketch,* 1804." 4to. with several engravings; and of a Descriptive Poem by the Rev. William Maurice, author of Indian Antiquities.

There are two scarce Prints of *Wimbledon House* by Winstanley. Under one of these, dated 1678, is this inscription: "Wimbledon in Surrey, six miles distant from London, the mansion-house belonging to the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Danby, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Knight of the most honourable order of the Garter 1678; to whose lordship this plate is dedicated by his honor's most humble servant Henry Winstanley, at Littlebury, in Essex, fecit." The other, representing the garden front, is thus inscribed: "Wimbledon as it is seen from the great walk of trees in the principal garden, with a side prospect of that part which is towards the orange-garden; and with a view of the orange-garden and orange-house. Henry Winstanley, at Littlebury, in Essex, fecit."

In Sebastian Braun's work, intituled, "*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, there is an engraving of *Nonsuch Palace*, which has been copied by Lysons. Over it is this inscription: "Palatium Regium in Angliæ Regno, appellatum Nonciutz; hoc est, nusquam simile." And underneath: "Effigiavit Georgius Hoefnaglius, Anno 1582." There is also a small engraving of it in the corner of Speed's Map of Surrey.

Of *Rochampton House* there are two plates in the Vitruvius Britannicus, Vol. I. p. 80, 81.

A View of the Earl of Besborough's house at *Rochampton*, is given in the same work, IV. p. 11—13; also a View of *Wimbledon House*, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke, V. 21, 22. It was this building that was burned down in 1785.

In

In Leoni's edition of Alberti's Architecture, are eleven engravi of the plans and elevations of the intended mansion of James Scar Esq. of *Carshalton Park*.

A View of the ancient *Castle of Reigate*, and a plan of its ste given in Watson's "Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surr I. 28, 29.

The *Chapel of St. Mary at Kingston* was engraved at the expe of the late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. M. P. and is copied in M ping's Surrey.

Grose, in his *Antiquities*, Vol. V. has given the following View this county: *Catherine Hill*, near Guildford, *Croydon Chur Croydon Palace; Farnham Castle*, two views: *Guildford Cas Ancient Crypt* in Guildford; *Martha's Hill Chapel*, near Guildfo *Mother Ludham's Hole*, in Moor Park; *Newark Priory; Wa ley Abbey*, two views.

In the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, No. 20, are gravings and descriptions of *Loseley Manor House; Guildfo Keep of Guildford Castle; Interior of the Keep; St. Mart Chapel* and *St. Catharine's Chapel*. In No. 25, *Reigate Castle*. No. 38, the *Gateway belonging to the Monastery of St. M Overey, Southwark*; and in No. 39, *Beddington Church and Ma House*, and the *Font* in *Beddington Church*.

In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. I. are given representation some rude figures scratched on the chalk-wall of Guildford Castle a view of *Godalming*.

The *European Magazine* contains the following views illustra of the topography of Surrey: Vol. X. Knight's Hill Farm; Albion Mills; XII. Wandsworth Height; XIII. Dr. Letts House, Camberwell; XV; Addiscomb House; XVII. Kew Brid XX. Dulwich College; XXII. Woodmanston Church; XXV Woburn Farm; XXXV. Egham Church and Grotto at Oatla XL. Freemason's Charity School, St. George's Fields; and N ington Church; XLI. Coade's Gallery, Lambeth; XLIII. Fo tain at Dr. Lettsom's, Camberwell, and the late Mr. Sewell's Vill Battersea; XLV. Battersea Rise; XLVII. Camberwell Church.

INDEX

TO

THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

A.

ABBOT, Archbishop, his monument, 260; hospital founded by him, 263; account of him, 269.
——— Maurice, 270.
——— Robert, ib.
Addington, remarkable tenure, 129.
——— Place, 130.
Addiscombe House, near Croydon, 128.
Aldbury, remains of a Roman temple, 222; the church, 224.
——— Place, 222.
Allen, William, his monument, 69.
Alleyne, Edward, account of him, 99, note.
Angell, John, Esq. his intended colleges, 95.
Apse Court, 212.
Ashley Park, 213.
Ashmole, Elias, his tomb, 83.
Ashted Park, 174.
Astle, Thomas, account of him, 97.
Audley, Lord, his monument, 229.

B.

Bagshot, 280.
——— Park, ib.
Baltimore, Lord, anecdotes of him, 170.
Banks, Thomas, a native of Lambeth, 91.
Banstead Downs, 175.
Barber, Alderman, account of him, 107,
Barkley, Alexander, 126.
Barnard, Sir John, 107.
Barnes, Mr. his researches on Walton heath, 180.
Basingstoke Canal, 25.
Bate, Dr. George, account of him, 189, note.
Battersea church, 96; Bolingbroke-house, 97; Sherwood-lodge, bridge, 98.
Battie, Dr. William, account of him, 189 note.
Beddington, ancient remains found there, 130; the church, 132.
——— Park, 130.
Beechworth, East, 150.
——— West, 159.
Benbow, Admiral, a native of Rotherhithe, 76.
Benn, Sir Anthony, 198.
Bermondsey, its situation, 70; priory, church, 71; free-school, charity-school, Bermondsey spa, 73.
Bird, Edward, Esq. his monument and account of him, 148.
Blackheath, hundred of, 221.
Blechingley, representation, 136; the manor, the castle, the church, 137; free-school, alms-houses, 140.
——— Place, 140.
Bludder, Sir Thomas, 148.
Bolingbroke, Viscount, his monument, 96; a native of Battersea, 99.

Bookham, Great, 175.
——— Grove, ib.
Botleys, 283.
Bourgeois, Sir Francis, his bequest to Dulwich College, 102.
Box hill, 159, 179, 180.
Bray, William, Esq. 228.
Brereton, Sir William, 124.
Brooklands, 220.
Brixton, hundred, 42.
Bronncker, Viscount, 202.
Bulkeley, Sir Richard, his monument and account of him, 168.
Burhill, 213
Burrough, Great, in Bansted, 175.
——— Little, ib.
Burrow, Sir James, 142, 143.
Burstow, 150,
Burwood Park, 212.
Bury Hill, 162.
Busbridge Park, 237.
Byssbe, Sir Edward, account of him, 150.
——— Court, 141.

C.

Camberwell, 98.
Carew, Sir Francis, his fruit trees, 130; his monument, 133.
Carshalton church, 154.
——— park, ib.
Cartwright, William, his bequests to Dulwich College, 102.
Chalk-pits, 12.
Chert park, 160.
Chertsey, hundred of, 284.
——— town of, its abbey, 285; church, charity-school, bridge, 286
Cholmondeley, Miss, her accidental death, 174.
Clandon House, 274.
Clapham, common, church, 103.
Claremont, 207.
Clayton, Sir Robert, his monument and inscription, 138; account of him, 139, note.
Cleave, William, Esq. alms-house founded by him, 186; his monument, 189.
Cleveland, Duchess of, account of her, 178, note.
Cobham, 206.
——— park, ib.
——— priory, 209.
Collins, Arthur, buried at Battersea, 97.
Coke, Sir Robert, 171.
Cooke, Thomas, account of him,
Coombe House, near Croydon, 1
Cooper's Hill, 290.
Copthorn and Effingham, hundre 167.
Corbet, Bishop, account of him,
Cornish, Admiral, 240.
Coway Stakes, 210.
Cranley, 224.
——— Thomas de, account of 226.
Cromwell, Earl of Essex, a nati Putney, 112.
Croydon canal, 25.
——— hundred of, 122.
——— its history, the palace, the church, 125; Whitgift's h tal, 126; alms-houses, the hall, navigable canal, iron road, 127.
Cuddington, 176.
Curtis, William, 97.

D.

Dee, Dr. John, 107.
De la Motte, Countess, anecdo her, 84.
Denbigh's, 161.
Denham, Sir John, remarks ou Cooper's Hill, 290.
Dipden, 160.
Donne, Dr. account of him, 291.
Dorchester, Countess of, anecdot her, 219, note.
Dorking, hundred of, 155
——— lowness of its situation, kets, ib.; breed of fowls, his of the manor, 156; the chu the Stane-street, 157; Sonde-p Sondes Court Lodge, Shrub 159.
Ducarel, Dr. 96.
Dudley, Sir Robert, account of 205.
Dulwich, 99; College, 100.
Durdans, near Epsom, 171.
Dyson, Right Hon. Jeremiah, acc of him, 278, note.

E.

Eashing, 237.
Eastwick House, 173.
Egham, situation, 288; church, houses, 289.
Elizabeth, Queen, anecdote of 81, note.

INDEX.

Ember Court, 206.
Emily, Rev. Edward, his monument, 283.
Emley Bridge, hundred of, 206.
Epsom, history of its waters, 169; the church, 171; alms-house and charity-school, 172.
Esher, 207.
—— park, 208.
Evelyn, John, Esq. account of him, 164.
Ewell, formerly a market-town, 167; the church, 163; eminent native, 169.
Ewood, new mansion erecting near it by the Duke of Norfolk, 154.

F

Fane, Hon. Anthony, 189.
Farnham, hundred of, 241.
——— town of, situation, 241; hop-grounds, 242; manor, castle, 244; church, 245; market-house, 246.
——— Nicholas de, account of him, 246.
Fellbridge House, 140.
Fires, at Rotherhithe, 75; at Astley's Amphitheatre, 88; at Petersham Lodge, 193.
Flower House, Godstone, 140.
Forman, Simon, anecdotes of him, 85, note.
Frensham, remarkable cauldron preserved there, 251.
Fuller's earth, pits of it, 11.

G.

Gardner, Rev. Joseph, 97.
Garrett, mock election there, 118.
Gatton, remains of antiquity discovered there, 151; representation, manor, 152.
——— Lower, ib.
——— Upper, ib.
Gaynesford, Nicholas his monument and account of him, 134, 135.
Gibson, Edward, account of him, 112.
Glyn, Sir Richard, account of him, 168.
Godalming, hundred of, 230.
——— town of, situation, etymology, 231; manor, manufactures, 232; navigation, bridge, markets, church, 233; alms house, 235; remarkable imposture, 236;
Godbold, Nathaniel, 295.
Godschall, Sir Robert, his monument, 224.
Godstone, 140; its stone quarries and mineral waters, 141.
Gore, Lieutenant-general, 174.
Gower, John, the poet, his monument, 53.
Greenhill, Thomas, inscription on him, 153.
Green Place, 280.
Grindall, Archbishop, his monument, 125.
Grove Hill, the residence of Dr. Lettsom, 98.
Guildford, situation, 257; ancient history, 252; remarkable tenures, 254: the castle, 255; Friary, 258; Trinity church, 259; St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, 264; Abbot's Hospital, 263; free grammar-school, 265; town-hall, 266; theatre, gaol, spital, 267; charity-school, chapels, bridge, bath, recent improvements, race-course, 268; eminent natives, 269—271.
Guy, Thomas, account of him, 49, note.

H.

Haling House, near Croydon, 128.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, remarkable inscription on her tomb, 115.
Ham House, Petersham, 191.
——— Weybridge, 219.
Hanstie Bury, an ancient encampment, 162.
Hartley, David, his invention for preserving buildings from fire, 112.
Hascomb, 226.
Haslemere, situation, markets, 238; representation, chapel, alms-house, 289.
Hatchland Park, 275.
Heron, Nicholas, Esq. his monument, 136.
Hersham, 212.
High House, 228.
Holbourne, Admiral, 203.
Holmbury, an ancient encampment, 166.
Hopson, Admiral Sir Thomas, 220.
Horsley, Bishop, epitaph on himself and his wife, 68; account of him, 69, note.

Horsley,

Horsley, East, 275.
——— West, ib.
Horton Park, 171.
Hough Bridge Place, 281.
Hourne, 141.
Hull, Richard, Esq. account of him, 165, 166.

J.

James II. anecdote of his queen.
Jessop's Well, 210.
Jolliffe, William, Esq. 154. note.

K.

Kennington, ancient palace there, 93.
Kew, new palace erecting there by his Majesty, pleasure-grounds, 190; the botanic garden, 191.
Keyse, Thomas, his exhibitions, 73.
Kingston, hundred of, 181.
Kingston, town of, its situation, antiquities discovered there, ib.; remarkable events, 182; corporation, representation, markets, 184; the town-hall, the bridge, Norbeton-hall, 185; Norbeton Place, alms-house, ancient chapel, 186; the free grammar-school, the church, 187; the conduit, 190.
Kingswood Lodge, 290.
Knight's Hill, the residence of Lord Thurlow, 105.

L.

Ladbroke, Richard, Esq. 148.
Lambert, General, anecdote of him, 119.
Lambeth, its situation, 76; palace, 77; church, 82; burial-ground, 84; monastery founded there, 86; meeting-houses, Lambeth Wells, Cuper's Gardens, 87; Astley's Amphitheatre, Patent Shot manufactory, Beaufoy's Vinegar-works, 88; Coade and Sealy's artificial stone manufactory, Strand-bridge, the Asylum, 89; Westminster-Lying-in Hospital, Refuge for the Destitute, 90; alms-houses, schools, Vauxhall, 91, Vauxhall-gardens, 92; the Regent's-Bridge, Kennington, palace there, 93; Stockwell Ghost, 94; South Lambeth, Physic-garden of the Tradescants, 95.
Langston, Lieutenant-general, 174.
Lauderdale, Duchess of, account her, 191, note.
Leake, Admiral Sir John, a native Rotherhithe, 76.
Lee Boo, Prince, inscription on tomb, 74.
Leith Hill, extensive view from tower erected there, 165.
Leatherhead, situation, remarkab buildings, 172; the church, 17 the bridge, 174.
Lewen, Sir William, his monumen 168.
Lewis, Robert, Esq. his epitaph, 20
Lilly, William, his tomb, 215.
Lingfield college, 141; church, 14
Lister, Dr. Martin, account of hi 105.
Loddon, river, 10.
Loseley House, 272.
Ludlam's Hole, 246.
Lyne Grove, 287.
Lynne, Rebecca, her remarkabl epitaph, 115.

M

Mallet Du Pan, Jacques, 203.
Manning, Rev. Mr. his epitaph, 234 account of him, 235, note.
Marden Park, 140.
Medway, river, 10.
Merstham, stone dug there, 11; curious font in the church, 153; it apple orchards, 154.
——— Place, 153.
Merton, priory, historical events, 104; church, 105.
———, Walter de, account of him, 106.
——— Place, 106.
Mickleham, 179.
Mineral Waters, 10.
Minerals, ib.
Mitcham Grove, 135.
Mole, river, its course, 7; peculiarity for which it is remarkable, 8.
Monk's Grove, 287.
Moor Park, 246.
Moore, Edward, account of him, 84.
Mordon Hall, 107.
——— Park, 106.
Moore, Dr. John, 203.
Morland, Sir Samuel, his mechanical contrivances, 92. note.

INDEX.

Mortlake church, 107; tapestry manufactory, 108.
Mulgrave, Lord, his monument, 126.

N.

Netley House, 228.
Newark Priory, 276.
Newdigate, 154.
Newington Butts, its situation, 67, church, 68; the House of God, Charity School, Drapers' Almshouses, 70.
Newland, Abraham, Esq. his monument, 53.
Nonsuch Palace, 176.
Norbury Park, 179.
Nork, the seat of Lord Arden, 175.
Norwood, 128.
Nottingham, Earl of, lord high admiral, inscription on his coffin, 148.
Noviomagus, placed by some antiquaries at Croydon, 121.
Nutfield, its fuller's earth, Roman coins found there, 154; the church, 155.

O.

Oaks, the, a seat of the Earl of Derby, 135.
Oatlands, 217.
Ockham Park, 275.
——— William, account of him, ib.
Ockley, defeat of the Danes at that place-pleasing custom, 163.
Onslow, Rt. Hon. Arthur, his monument, 261.
Ottershaw, 288.
Oughtred, William, 224.

P.

Pains Hill, 213.
Parkhurst, Bishop, 270.
——— Charles, his whimsical epitaph, 171.
——— Rev. John, his monument, 171.
——— Sir Robert, his monument, 260.
Peperharrow, 239.
Perne, Dr. Andrew, anecdote of him, 65 note.
Petersham, 191.
——— Lodge, 198.
Pirford, 291.
Polesdon, 176.
Price, Dr. James, account of his experiments, 279 note.
Purley, 135.
Putney, remarkable transactions there, church, 110; the bridge, 111; the Fire-house, the Bowling-green house, eminent natives, 112.
Puttenham Priory, 240.

R.

Rail-road from Wandsworth to Merstham, 24.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, original letter by his lady, 131.
Randalls, near Letherhead, 174.
Reigate, hundred of, 144.
———, situation, markets, population, representation, 145; the castle, 146; the Priory, the church, 147; the market house, remains of ancient chapels, the park, 149.
Richmond, history of its palace, 194; present remains of it, the old park, 198; the Lodge, the Observatory, 199; the king's farm, the new park, 200; the Lodges, Carthusian convent, 201; convent of Observants, the church, 202; the theatre, 203; the bridge, 204; eminent native, 205.
——— Hill, mansions upon it, 204.
Ripley, George, 276.
Roehampton, 113.
——— Grove, ib.
——— House, ib.
Rookery, the, near Dorking, 162.
Rookesnest, in the parish of Tandridge, 144.
Rotherhithe, 73; the church, schools, 74; Commercial Docks, 75; Surrey Canal, Thames Archway Company, 76; celebrated natives, ib.
Rumming, Eleanor, her house at Letherhead, 173.
Runnimead, 289.
Russel, an extraordinary character, 115.
——— John, account of him, 271.

S.

St. Ann's Hill, 286. 287.
St. Katharine's chapel, 271.
St. Martha's on the Hill, 226.

Sandersted Court, 135.
Selwyn, John, memorial of him, 216.
Send, 276.
Send Grove, ib.
Shalford House, 227.
Shannon, Viscount, his monument, 215.
Sheen, East, 108.
Sheldon, Archbishop, his monument, 195.
Shire, its situation, church, 228.
Shirley House, near Croydon, 128.
Skerne, Robert, his monument, 189.
Skrine, Henry, Esq. his monument, 215.
Smith, Henry, Esq. his monument and inscription, 116; account of him, 117.
Southwark, history, 43; representation, and division, 44; St Olave's, ib.; the Bridge-house, 45; St. John's and St. Thomas's, 46; St. Thomas's Hospital, 47; Guy's Hospital, 49; St. Saviour's, 51; Winchester House, 54; the Stews, 55; the Clink, the Globe theatre, 56; the Bear Garden, Southwark Bridge, 57; Borough market, St. Margaret's Hill, the Tabard Inn, 58; the Marshalsea, St. George the Martyr, 59; Suffolk Place, Union Hall, County Gaol and House of Correction, 60; King's Bench prison, Christ church, 61; Albion Mills, Plate Glass Manufactory, Surrey Institution, 62; Surrey Chapel, Magdalen Hospital, 63; Surrey Theatre, Obelisk, 64; Lancaster's school, St. George's Fields, School of the Indigent Blind, 65; Philanthropic Society, 66; the Dog and Duck, 67.
Sterborough Castle, 142.
Stockwell, extraordinary imposition practised there, 94,
Stoke near Guildford, 277.
Stoke, D'Abernon, 209.
Stoughton, 277.
——— Sir Laurence, his epitaph, 278.
Streatham church, 114; mineral water, 115.
——— Park, 114.
Surrey, general aspect of the county, division and population, 2; climate, 3; soil, 4; general appearance, 6; waters, 7; minerals, fossils, 10; state of property, buildings, ib.; poor-rates and state of the poor, 14; agriculture, roads, 23; canals, 25; manufactures, 26; forest, ib.; Roman stations, encampments, roads, &c. general history, 30; honorial history, 31; ecclesiastical history, government, 40; civil government, representation, &c. 41.
Surrey Canal, 25.
Sutton Place, 282.

T.

Tandridge, hundred of, 136.
——— village, its priory, 144.
Taverner, Richard, Esq. account of him, 185 note.
Temple Grove, a favourite residence of Sir William Temple, 108.
Thames Ditton, 206.
Thirleby, Bishop, account of him, note.
Thomas, Bishop, 139.
Thomson, James, the poet, his monument and house, 203.
Thorncroft, near Letherhead, 174.
Thunderfield Castle, 141.
Thurland, Sir Edward, 148.
Toft, Mary, her imposture, 236.
Toland, John, 110.
Tradescants, their monument, their physic-garden and museum, 95.
Tunstall, Bishop, account of him, note.

V.

Vauxhall, 91; Gardens, 92.
Villiers, Lord Francis, his gallantry, 184.

W.

Waghorn, Capt. his monument, 6
Wakefield, Rev. Gilbert, 203.
Wallington, remains of antiquity covered there, 133.
Walton on the Hill, Roman remains discovered there, 180; the church, 181.
——— Thames, 210; the bridge, 214; the church, 215.

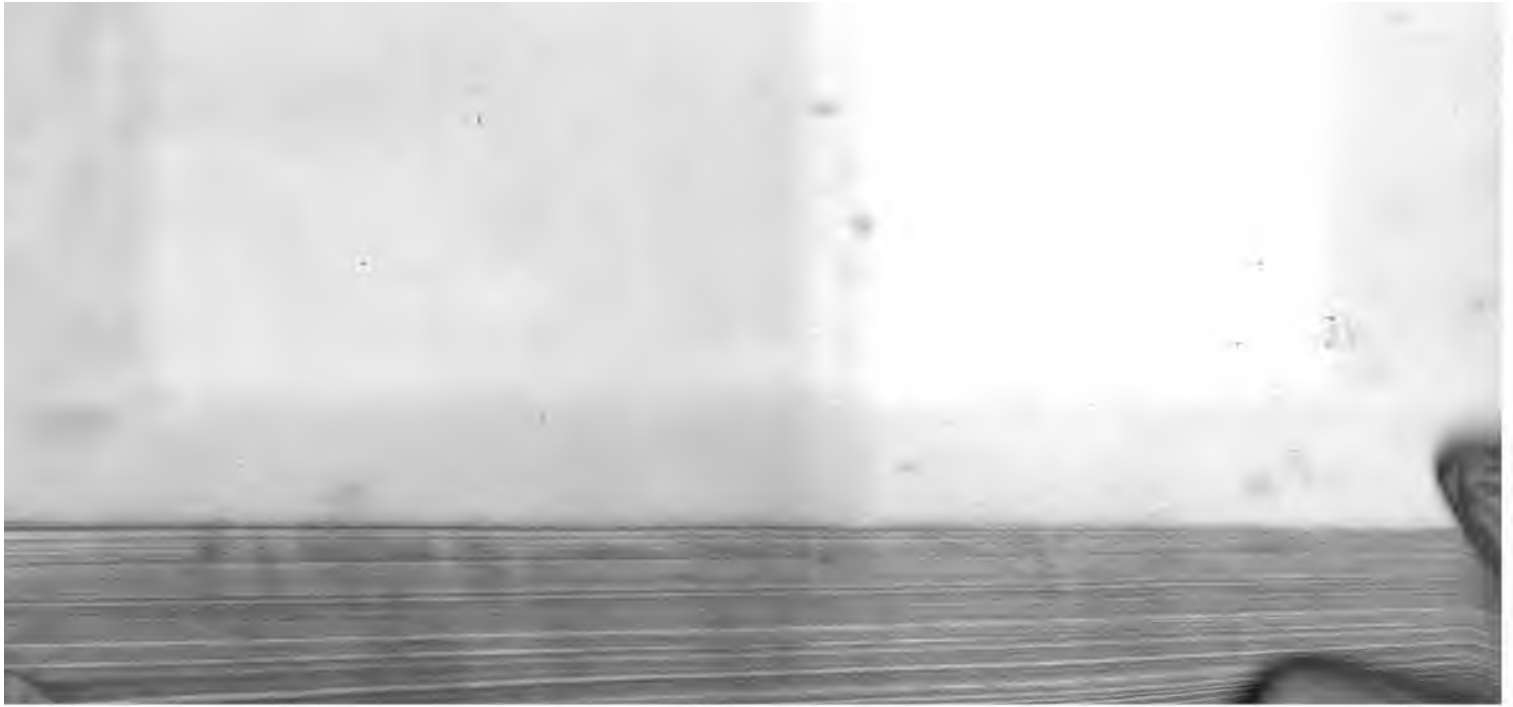
Wandle, river, its course, 9.
Wandsworth, its manufactures, 116; church, 117; bridge, East and West Hill, 118.
Watson, Sir Brook, 107.
Waverley Abbey, 248.
West, Bishop, a native of Putney, 112.
Weston House, 223, 224.
Weston, Sir Richard, account of him, 283 note.
Wey, river, its course, 7; made navigable from Weybridge to Godalming, 25, 238.
Weybridge, 216; the church, 220.
Whitgift, Archbishop, his monument, 125; hospital founded by him, 126.
Wimbledon, its history, 118; church, 120.
———— Common, 121; encampment there, ib.
———— House, 119.
———— Lodge, 121.
———— Viscount, his monument, 120.
Wishart, Sir James, his monument, 174.
Woburn Farm, 288.
Woking, hundred of, 251.
Woking, town of, 210.
Woncrsh, 230.
Wonham, 150.
Wood, Robert, Esq. account of him, 111.
Woodbridge House, 277.
Woodcote, supposed by some writers to be the Noviomagus of the Romans, 134.
———— Park, 170.
Woodmansterne, its elevated situation and salubrity, 135.
Wotton, 163.
———— House, ib.
Wynne, Sir Richard, account of him, 120.
Wynter, Sir Edward, his monument, 96.

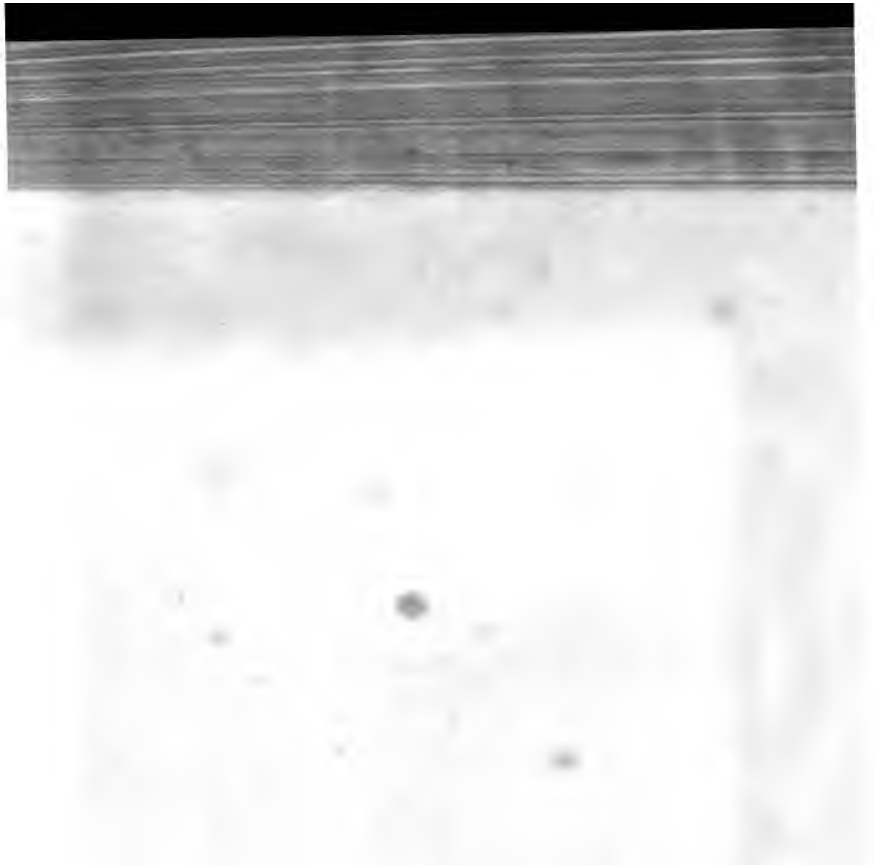
Y.

Yates, Mrs. the actress, 203.

Z.

Zouch, Sir Edward, 281; his monument, 283.





711.2
B86
v. 13
pt 2

Stanford University Libraries
Stanford, California

Return this book on or before date due.